

Forcely's Lectures,

on

The Practice of Physick.

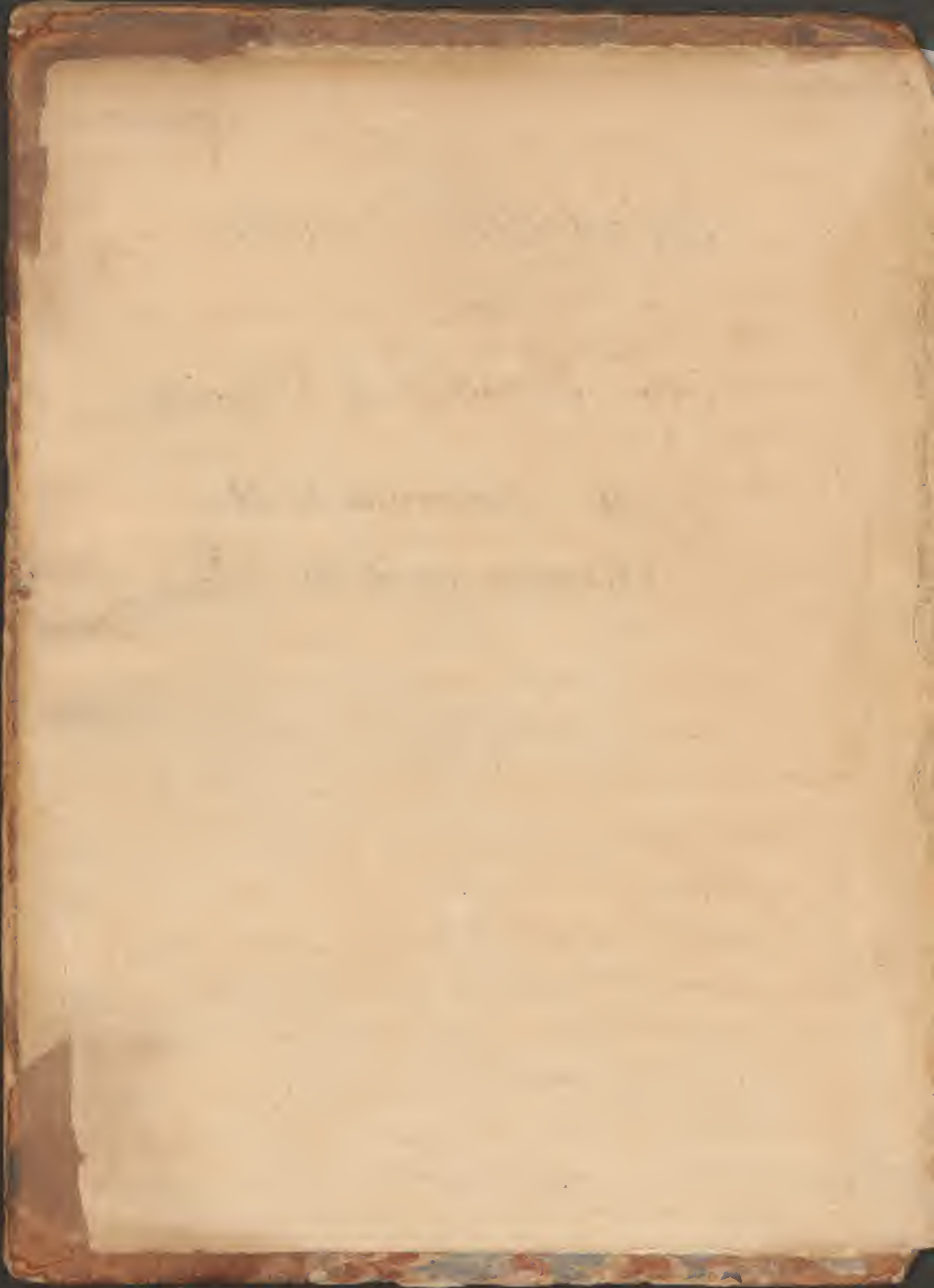
with References to the

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Notes of Dr Fordeyce's Course of Lectures on the
practice of Physick with referencies to the Elements &
Course began. June. 4th 1769.

Premium vel Practicatio^{ma}

The Properties of the System depend on three principles;
viz. the Chemical Properties of the Solids & Fluids, the
mechanical Structure, or Organization of the Solids; & lastly
the moving Power of Life. The Body consists of Solids,
& Fluids. Now a Disease is an Alteration &c. P. 1. Sect. 1.
The organization of the Solids may be so altered as to produce
a Disease, now if the Combination of the Fluids is
Chemical; be right; & the organization of the Solids the
same; yet if there be no action of the living Power, there
can be no Life. Nevertheless Animals. are not so
constructed as + any alteration, in any of the properties
of the Body produces a Disease. if the Functions are
all rightly performed 'tis no Disease. the proportion
of the parts of the Blood may be altered; the Lungs
may adhere universally to the Pleura. the action of the
living power may be altered without any Disease produced;
if the Functions cango on properly. If there is Pain we
call it a Disease. as a hysterical Pain in the Side so
produces no difficulty of respiration; is a Disease. again
any preternatural Evacuation, E. G. An increased Secretion

2
2^d Of Mucus from the Glands of the Urethra, i.e. Gonorrhoea¹
Benigna. this is a Disease, tho no Function be alt^{er}ed.
All Diseases like other Effects; necessarily have a Cause.
All Diseases are brought on by some external application &c. 2.
By external ~~cause~~ ^{application} we mean, not applied to the surface of the
body. but the accidental or ^{efficient} ~~original~~ Cause. as the passions of
the mind excited may produce a Fever &c.

An occasional Cause may act in two ways. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
1st by the continued use of putrid Meat, ^{alone, i.e. with Vegetables} the Blood Vessels
become filled with putrescent Matter. so as to produce Sea Scurvy.

2^d of the use of Alkali fix^d, to cure the sea scurvy tho
it has naturally this Tendency, may at Length weaken
& diminish the action of the B^d Vessels; so as to ^{by this} ~~become~~
means encrease the Cause of the ~~cause~~ Disease indirectly;
tho its immediate tendency were to diminish it.

Intermediate Causes of Diseases should be admitted Cautious:
i.e. as these have been the foundation of ^{all} the hypotheses.

All people ^{are} not equally affected by the same occasional
Causes of Diseases. For, certain States &c. set. 6. as cold in
the same Degree, shall produce in one an encreased secretion
of mucus from the Lungs. i.e. Catarrh. whilst in another
it shall produce a Dysentery. because in one the Glands of
the Lungs are most predisposed to an increased Secretion;
in ~~either~~ those of the Intestines.

8
Some Persons are more liable to be afflicted by all the occasional Causes of Diseases, than others. This we call an irritable State.

The alteration produced is the Disease. Sect. 7. we generally judge of the proximate Cause, or Disease, by the Symptoms, these being the most apparent. as in the Sea Scurvy. by the laxity of the Gums. & purple Eruptions, on the Skin, we judge the Blood to be in a putrid State. these appearances then are called Symptoms of the Disease. the putrefaction of the Blood; the proximate Cause. we commonly as I said judge by the Symptoms as being most apparent. but these are often different in the same Disease. thus in a Fever the patient is at one time hot, at another Cold, & both from the same Cause. his pulse at one time quick, at another low. & hence Physicians have endeavoured to find out one Constant Symptom. this they call the Pathognomic Symptom. but in most Diseases there is no pathognomic Symptom. e.g. In Fever. we see heat was so. this is succeeded by Cold. thus then we must take all the Symptoms together & compare them in order to form our Prognostic. & hence endeavour to find out the alteration + has taken place. the proximate Cause.

4
1st Disease seldom remains L. P. S. 1. As in a Pleurisy some-
times there is again in the Stomach, this ^{arising from inflammation} either increases &
produces such an inflammation as to kill, or produces a
secretion from the Glands of the Lungs, & by a copious
Spitting goes off. & the secretion Glands become so irritated
as to produce a Cough which increases the secretion &
the Disease becomes thus Cur'd. or the Spitting may become
so copious as to become a Disease. & the object of Cure (thus
should have been second.)

The Danger may arise may arise L. f. 2. 1st As in the
Pleurisy from the inflammation arising so high as to produce
a suppuration. 2^d As from the Spitting arising to too
great a height so as to exhaust & kill. 3^d ~~from~~ as from a
suppuraton following a Pleurisy. 4th As from the weak-
ness produced by the Spitting.

It Disease may be cur'd L. S. 3.

1st 4th S. 4. - As by giving expectorant medicines to promote
Spitting in the pleurisy.

2^d S. 5. As by producing a Spitting.

3^d S. 6. As by bleeding to prevent inflammation increasing
& by emollient medicines to defend the Lungs from being
irritated by the Coughing.

4th By applying L. as by ~~prom~~ bleeding & neglecting of natural
cure of Spitting in Pleuritis.

Of Diseases. — Praelectio 2^{da} — Acute & Chronic &c. —

Diseases have in all Ages been divided into Acute & Chronic, tho' there be in reality, no foundation for any such division: This arose from an Idea + the Gods delighted in fixed periods; the same Disease has been at different times called by both Names. A Disease continuing not forty days has been called Acute; if longer it was called Chronic. now a Fever may kill even in five minutes, so + there is no distinction can properly arise from the time of the continuation of a Disease. as a Fever may continue a very considerable time ~~indeed~~ even Months. Nevertheless we would continue the distinction on another account. Some Diseases as we have said produce means of their own cure. as all Fevers; Inflammations. & Rheumatisms: now this is hardly the Case in some other Diseases. E.g. A Dropsy may indeed by the Distension of the Vessels stimulate to absorption; but this is by no means the usual Progress of the Disease. so a Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. have no natural method of Cure. this then would serve to make the distinction with some admixture of the Idea of those + terminate sooner or later. Physicians have compounded themselves: by sometimes taking one, sometimes both

Ides.

We shall in the further prosecution of our Subject; first take those + have a natural method of Cure. these are in general much more complex & puzzle if there be an artificial method

Method of Cure likewise, the Physician is perplexed to know which method of Cure to pursue. Some Set of Physicians insist on always using the artificial method of Cure, without any regard to the Natural one. others are for always pursuing the natural method. The followers of Stahl say a Pleurisy must always be cured by spitting. others are for always trusting to bleeding and evacuations. Again some would always attempt by artificial means to carry off a Fever; while others conceive a Fever should always go through its own Progress. It should always be a matter of Consideration, whether we pursue one means of Cure, or another. It often happens we ascribe to medicines, what has arisen from the natural method of Cure. e.g. If in a Jaundice a Gall Stone be forced thro' the Ductus Choledochus. the patient recovers, & we attribute often to our Medicines the Cure which Nature has effected for herself. such Circumstances cannot be known if we are unacquainted with the natural method of Cure in Diseases. Since these Diseases are vastly more complicated than those where there is scarcely any natural means of Cure. it would seem then best to take the Chronical Diseases first. but all Writers have agreed to take acute Diseases first; for in Chronical Diseases acute ones often arise. we shall begin with the general Doctrine of Inflammation. it is necessary to understand the Doctrine of

2 Of Fever in order to understand particular Inflammations
also to understand the general Doctrine of Inflammation
to understand the particular Fevers &c. altho in the
Syllabus Fever comes first, we shall previously enter
into the Doctrine of Inflammation.

In treating of particular Diseases, I shall consider the
Symptoms; Distinctions, Prognostics, Causes, and indications
of Cure, with the remedies in each Distemper.

In every Inflammation &c. Sect. 1. The Pulsation is increased,
yet in some Cases we cannot feel the pulsation.
we can however if a large branch of an artery be near
the inflamed part. the patient however feels it.

There arise &c. the heat of the human Body is nat-
urally about 90° of Fahrenheit's Therm. it has sometimes
been increased in Fever to 100° . Authors speak of 112° .
the heat however is not always increased so much
as 108° . The patient has likewise a sensation of
extraordinary heat, now the Actual Heat, and
the Sensation of Heat, are not always Concomitant.
as in the Cold Milt of Fever, the Patient is much hotter
than his own Sensations.

A greater redness. the parts inflamed if they can be seen
appear milder than usual. The redness is of two
kinds; sometimes a Florid red. sometimes a Dark Red.
In Case it be near the Surface it is always Florid.
This

2. 2. 2.
This Redness is also in the interior parts. If an animal
Dies of an internal Inflammation, the part inflamed
is redder than any other part.

An Itching & that kind of sensation is perceived so
is called Itching. if the Inflammation increase an
acute pain is felt, different from a dull pain in Rheuma-
tism. more sharp, or Acute; if near a large Artery, a
throbbing pain is felt, which increases at each Contraction
of the Heart, so + its pulsations may be felt. it after-
wards diminishes at the Dilatation of the Heart. it is
incapable of Distension to any great degree. & on the part
being stretched the pain is augmented.

A Swelling is produced sometimes trifling; from the disten-
sion of the Vessels. if any internal part be inflamed
if the patient dye it may be seen. this Swelling is not
confined to the blood Vessels. sometimes it arises from
an extravasation of Fluids. the Fluid extravasated is
different, sometimes it is Coagulable Lymph, & Serum,
this is most common. so + if we open the Cellular Mem-
brane we find it full of Coagulable Lymph coagu-
lated. so if a Membrane is inflamed an extravasation
takes place. &c. If the Pleura be inflamed there is an
Extravasation

2 Extravasation into the Cavity of the Thorax. is Sometimes
the whole of the Blood is extravasated.

Also a contraction &c.

More fluids circulate &c. S. 2. the force of the Circulation is evidently
increased considerably.

The sensibility & Irritability &c. S. 3. parts not all Sensible or
Irritable in an healthy State, become exquisitely so when inflamed
as Tendons &c. These are the Symptoms of the Inflammation it
self. we are in the next place to consider the State of Body on
which these ^{appearances} Inflammation depends

1st The Swelling points out & evidently there is more matter than
usual contained in the parts; now the swelling takes place before
we can suppose an Extravasation to have taken place. we see these
Circumstances, these Fluids, are sometimes more in the Blood Vessels
sometimes in the Cavities. we shall consider it at present as
arising from a distension of the Vessels. this then is one Cause
of the Swelling. now the Capillary Vessels may be filled
fuller than in the natural State for this three possible
Causes may be ascribed. 1st The obstruction of the Passage of the
Blood into the Vess. 2^d The relaxation of the Capillary
Vessels. i.e. when they do not contract to so great a degree
as usual; 3^d & lastly, suppose the Contractile Power of the
Capillary Vessels not altered, & + no obstruction ~~in~~ has taken
place; yet if the blood be propelled thro' them with greater
Force, the pressure on the sides of the Vessels will distend
them. especially considering the Form of the ^{capillary} Vessels which

10 run in such a winding direction & the Streams continually
meet each other. these then are the three possible Causes of
the Swelling which takes place in the Vessels, in inflammations;
we are however to be determined by other Symptoms, to which
Cause we are to ascribe it. All Pain arising from distension
proceeds from a counter endeavour in the distended part to
Contract; without this contraction no pain would arise.
To illustrate this, we find & the urinary Bladder will some-
times contain a Quart without any pain arising, at others
two ounces will distend it to such a Degree as to give a great
Pain which arises from the contraction of the Bladder at this time
counter acting the endeavour at distension. If we distend any
part gradually & slowly no pain will arise, again if a swelling
were owing to relaxation there would be no pain. The pain then
is owing to an increased Action of the Capillary Vessels, or
of the Heart & Arteries. neither does the Swelling proceed from any
Obstruction in the passage of the Blood thro' the Capillary
Vessels to the veins. ^{in its passage} these are distended, it has been said &
some of the Vessels being obstructed increased the velocity of the
Circulation; but not the quantity Circulating thro' the remaining
Vessels. now shutting up some, must diminish the quantity
Circulating; if you shut up any of the Capillaries the quantity
Circulating thro' the rest will be less. to say & shutting up
any increased the quantity is false. the way then to have the
greatest possible quantity of a fluid circulate would be to
shut none, the tube hence there is no obstruction here Inflammation

12 increases the Secretion in the Glands. But there is no obstruction in these, nor in the Exhalants into the Cavities, there is in short no obstruction.

Prolectio 3^{ta} of Inflammation continued

We yesterday enumerated the Symptoms of Inflammation, & began to examine what alteration took place in the part where these external appearances take place. we said + there were three Causes whence the distension of the Capillaries might possibly arise. 1st An obstruction of the passage of the Blood thro' the Capillaries, in its passage to the V. Sin. 2^d The relaxation of the Capillary Vessels. 3^d from the increased quantity circulating thro' them + a distension would take place & a swelling, even if there were no obstruction. The 1st is not the Case for there actually is no obstruction nor the 2^d for if a relaxation was the Cause there would be no pain. we shew'd on the contrary + there was an increase of the quantity of Blood circulating thro' these Vessels. 1st there was no obstruction in the passage of the Blood into the Veins. nor in its passage thro' any of the secretory organs. in short no Obstruction; this then cannot be the Cause. supposing however + any of the Vessels were obstructed; this would produce no swelling. If I press my hand against a hard Body, as a Table I obstruct ten thousand Capillaries yet no ~~obstruction~~ swelling takes place the blood flows thro' other Channels. if I do not press so as to

12 To stimulate, or give pain, no swelling arises tho I stop the
Circulation in a great number of Vessels. for the Blood will
pass thro' other neighbouring branches Vessels. it follows then
as there is no obstruction + the increased action of the heart
and Arteries, impelling the Blood forward with greater force
produces the swelling, and other symptoms of inflammation. but
this is not proof enough the impossibility of some other reasons
ascribed as the Cause, is no proof + this really is the Cause.
the ancients attributed it to the relaxation of the Capillaries.
Paracelsus to an obstruction; the Cause we attribute it to
is an increased action of the heart & Arteries. it may be + we
have not recollected all the possible Causes. let us then examine
the symptoms. Now the action of the arteries is measured
by the pulsation; we apply the fingers to the artery & feel
the dilatation and contraction of it. this is evidently a muscular
motion. Action. When the Arteries receive the flow of Blood
from the heart they are in a relaxed state, they then press on
the Blood and Contract & impell it forward thro' the Capillary
Vessels. Now if the arteries dilate to a greater degree, they of
course suffer more Blood to pass ~~thru~~ ^{to} the Capillary Vessels.
if they contract much, they will impell the Blood forward
to the Capillaries with considerable force. we find + there is
a very great difference between the contracted & dilated
state of the arteries. In an Inflammation the action of
the arteries is increased & the blood propelled ~~thru them~~ ^{forward}
with greater Force. here the increased action is of the Arteries
and

13
34 One not of the Heart. this is likewise evident from the partic- 13
-ular increase of the Circulation in the part; if the action of
the Heart was increased the Circulation would be increased every
where. Every increase of Motion must arise from a Cause:
the only possible Cause of the increase of the increase of the
circulation and likewise of the heat is not, as we said an increased
action of the heart but of the Arteries. When the Powers of Life
act briskly Heat is increased, thus an increased exertion of the
living power in the Arteries increases heat; this proves + there is an
increased action of the Arteries. but - as in every increased action
of the arteries, inflammation does not take place, we see + this cir-
-cumstance alone would not produce it. It is moreover necessary
+ the Capillaries should be distended beyond their present tone, i.e.
their present disposition to contract. The capillary Vessels readily
admit a certain quantity of fluids to pass thro' them. in the Vessels
a counter endeavour then takes place which is necessary to consti-
-tute inflammation. This tone of the Capillaries varies at different
times; if the Capillary Vessels, should have little disposition to
contract, little or no effect would be produced by an endeavour
to propell the blood forwards. if they are much disposed to
contract an inflammation will be produced. Passions of the mind
suddenly or violently excited, as Shame, Fear, Grief &c. will pro-
-duce a contraction of the Capillary Vessels. this depends on the
muscular contraction of the Arteries, it cannot on the Elasticity
of the Arteries act very powerfully when the ^{Capillaries} are little
disposed to contract, the blood will pass freely thro' these. Cap

114 If such an action of the Arteries should arise when the Capillary Vessels are much disposed to contract, this distension of the Capillaries beyond their tone produces the Pain in Inflammation. The itching is only a smaller degree of pain. the pain increases as the arteries contract & throw a fresh quantity of blood into the Capillary Vessels. it diminishes as the arteries dilate. this alternate action produces the Throbbing. thus if there is no opposition in the Capillaries to contract more than ordinary there would be no pain. this being produced as above by the Counteraction. of contraction & distension. There are two Simptoms of Inflammation not to be explained by any of the Causes & produce the Swelling whatever. the first is the contraction and inability of motion of the muscular fibres. indeed we are utterly ignorant of the Causes of muscular motion in general. Pain indeed produces ~~an~~ universal Contraction. we do not know why the Sensibility & irritability are increased because we are unacquainted with the Causes of Sensibility & irritability. but it appears plainly from all the other Simptoms & inflammation arises from an increased action of the Arteries propelling the Blood ^{forcibly} thro' the Capillary Vessels then endeavouring on the other hand to contract against it. also an increased secretion at the Glands. this is the interior Attraction & takes place in inflammation. we come next to speak of the Causes & produce this Disease. Now all the Causes producing Inflammation are such as

10 3 Asexite Motion. these we call Stimuli. the Causes are evidently 15
such. these Causes. External Stimuli may be divided into two Classes
1st / Such as tend to destroy the part. these again may be subdivided
into two Classes 1st / Such as destroy Mechanically. as Pricking or
wounding. 2^d / Such as destroy Chemically; as the application of Caustics.
the next Class of Causes of inflammation, ^{or Stimuli} are such as tend to excite Motion
in the part to which they are applied not Mechanically, nor Chemically.
as the juice of Cantharides, some indeed have said + it did act Chemically, or Mechanically. but this is only Grati
dictum. for they argue + it is endued with minute Spicules so
fine and irritate the part to which they are applied. but if the
particles were of this Shape they must have a certain degree of
Momentum to act so. now they have not momentum enough.
beside + the particles are so small as not to be visible to the
Microscope; how then do they pretend to assert + they are thus
formed. hence then it is impossible + it should produce its effect
Mechanically. neither had it any Chemical Effect. thus then the
Causes of Inflammation may be of three kinds. (3^d / Such as produce
an increase of motion from their particular Effects on the parts
to which they are applied.

Prælectio 4^{ta}

Inflammation cont^d

We have said + Inflammation is produced by the application of
external Stimuli. Many of these Stimuli are very evidently
applied; some not so evidently. 1st / Distension. if you distend
a

16 A muscular fibre you stimulate it, & make it ~~contract~~ ^{indur} ¹⁶
your to contract. Distension of any part beyond its Tone
makes it contract, if there be no endeavour to contract there is
no Stimulus. also contracting suddenly produces a Stimulus.
parts may be distended almost to any thing gradually. as
in Pregnancy the Womb is prodigiously distended. in the
Dropsy the same is seen. a Tumor rising gradually to a very
great size ^{grows} makes no pain. it is necessary then ^{the} distension
be sudden for it to ^{stimulate, & as to produce inflammation} ~~grow much~~ pain. if the Blood be thrown
upon any parts suddenly it produces pain & Distension.
e.g. ~~the~~ Sudden exposure to Cold throws the Blood from ~~one~~
~~part to another~~ the Surface of the Body & often produces
an inflammation frequently in the intestines. Sudden Dis-
tension then is a Stimulus & may produce Inflammation, and
often does in these internal Inflammations. or if we throw the
Blood into a Cavity, Distension often produces inflammation
in parts not capable of being Stimulated any other way. e.g.
Ligaments may be cut without pain, but if they are stretched
pain & inflammation are produced.

§3 Division of L. the Division of any part of the Body may
produce inflammation, to this end however it is necessary &
this part be irritable. if an irritable part is divided, a
contiguous part not irritable may be inflamed. a Tendon
may be broken. a Bullet may even run down in the cellular
membrane a considerable way, or beans may be lodged

17 or even knives in the cellular membrane a considerable time
may at last work out, having come in contact with no
irritable parts, and produce no inflammation. such instances
have indeed occurred. but if an irritable part, and a part
not irritable be both wounded the inflammation may extend
to both. as a Tendon may be inflamed by an inflammation of
the surrounding parts. but if a Tendon be divided without a
Division of the Skin, no inflammation would ensue from the divi-
sion of the Tendon

Sect. 4 The neutral Salts &c The membranes of the ^{Coelom} &
are everywhere covered with mucus. so + when any fluid
containing Neutral Salts flows over these, the Mucus
prevents any Stimulus being produced. but if we wash
off the Mucus inflammation is produced. this is often the Case.
and this Cause of inflammation has often been overlooked or mis-
taken. E.g. Sometimes it happens + Tears run down the Cheeks
and Stimulate so as to produce inflammation. here the Stimulus
is only Neutral Salts. In Dysenteries ^{and Diarrhoeas} the mucus of the
intestines being washed off, the Neutral Salts of the Blood
Stimulate, and excite Inflammation. in many Cases these
Neutral Salts applied to the surface of an irritable part produce
Inflammation the action of other Stimuli &c

These then are the Causes of Inflammations. Stimuli applied to
the part. sometimes the occasional Causes are not evident as in
some

11¹⁰ Some internal Inflammations but as this happens seldom, to the times + we can trace the Cause of Inflammation, it is probable + all Inflammations arise from the application of Stimuli.

We come next to consider what are the predisponent Causes of Inflammations. these are (1st) P. 30. L. 1. These Causes operate, we find then strong people exceedingly Subject to inflammations and persons where the Blood Vessels are acting strongly as you people: those who breath pure in the Country. having constant Exercise in such air. we find exceedingly subject to inflammatory Diathesis. again in the Spring of the Year, when the body has been strenghtened by the Cold of the preceding winter we find inflammation apt to arise, in Cold Climates, where much Exercise is used. these are one set of predisposing Causes to general Inflammation. a. b.

c. Sometimes Symptoms &c. Those who are very irritable, as persons living in hot Climates, or by any other means rendered irritable those then of meddling Strength, are least Subject to this affection; there is one great distinction in Inflammations acc. + one Species is apt to arise in strong habits; another species in weak habits. Phlegmonous inflammation in the former. Erysipelatous in the latter. thus the occasional Causes of Inflammation are Stimuli; exciting motion in the parts the predisposing Causes such as render the Vessels easily excited by Stimuli, to action.

Inflammation sometimes has no effect on the System in general
 P. 30. S. 2. a. Inflammation is topical, and apt to affect a small
 part only. if we expose any part to the Causes of Inflammation
 only a portion of a part, will be inflamed. E.g. if we expose
 the ~~thorax~~^{body} to cold, a small part of the Contents of the Thorax,
 as the Pleura alone shall be affected with Inflammation, in
 an catarrhal purging, the mucus secreted is applied to
 the whole Intestine, but a small part, i.e. the inferior
 part only shall be affected. Inflammation then in itself
 is generally Topical; tho apt to excite Diseases in the whole
 System. sometimes tho it does not as if an inflammation
 affects only a small part, as a pimple, it gives little pain, &
 the part being lux, it produces no alteration in the Body, ^{let 3. a.}
 if Patients are neither strong nor weak, yet inflammation
 will often produce Diseases of the whole System; these
 are called inflammatory Diathesis. b. sometimes tho if on the
 other hand the habit be weak or irritable symptoms of irrita-
 tion. c. we would take occasion to observe + the pain is not
 the Stimulus, only a concomitant Symptom. we never
 mean to be understood + the pain is the Stimulus, but
 the Cause + produces the pain: but if pain is excessive,
 it is apt to produce Symptoms of Irritation. E.g. In
 inflammations of the pleura, where the pain is excessive,
 general Inflammation is apt to be produced, ^{whereas} in inflammation

20 Of the Diaphragm, where the pain is much greater, Symptoms of Irritation, are generally present. The Symptoms of general Inflammation, are, 1st Hardness of the Pulse. 2^d the hardness of the pulse is the only constant Symptom of inflammatory Diathesis. this indicates a strong action of the Arteries. also there is always the Spontaneous Separation of the Blood takes place here. the Strength, fullness, and frequency of the pulse indicates a strong action of the Heart, it is not always the Pulse are Strong, full and frequent; they are always hard. the ^{Crust} ~~Crust~~ on the top, called the Ruff always appears. The Heart and Arteries acting strongly, the Circulation is universally increased; the blood passes quickly thro' the Lungs; which renders it necessary for respirable Air to pass thro' in larger Quantity: this produces a difficulty of respiration; which like all others is attended with a Cough. A Dry foul, ~~white~~ tongue; the Colour of the Crust various in different States of the Diseases. when the Vessels, are acting very strongly it is dry, and white, attended with great Thirst; when verging to putrefaction it is brown. Universal uneasiness and restlessness, proceeding from distension of the Capillary Vessels. The Urine & the sediment depends much on the state of Body. if there be general Inflammation, attended with much pain in ^{any} ~~the~~ part affected, a spasmodic contraction of

of the Kidneys will take place, and the Urine be trans-^{2.}
-parent.

Universal Trienese, heat, and Swelling.

Watchfulness, and Delirium. Stupor often takes place from
the compression of the Vessels of the brain, which proves
sometimes fatal after two or three days. Stupor &
this sometimes is converted into great shakings. sometimes
and violent Convulsions. sometimes into a low muttering
Delirium; the Patient lies talking to himself, in a
manner not to be heard or understood. if you
speak to him, he will be brought to look about, &
seem to recollect himself. he then forgets you spoke to
him, and returns to his own mutterings. this often proves
a fatal Symptom; from the compression of the brain.
& the preventing sleep. this takes place when the heart
and Arteries are both acting strongly. & produces an dis-
-tension of the Capillaries.

topical Inflammations arise from strong action of
the Arteries alone. this general inflammation may
arise from distension of the Womb. & it differs essentially
from Fever & S. last.

P. 3. S. 2. c. Where the pain is very great, &c.

Symptoms of Irritation have also been called by the general name of Fever, but they differ essentially from Fever; in this Case likewise, pain is but a concomitant Symptom.

Symptoms of Irritation may arise without pain, as in the inflammation of the Intestines produced by a wound there is often no pain, nevertheless pain often increases these Symptoms because the cause remaining, by taking away the pain we can

often remove them; as in the Stone in the bladder. here the

Distension produces the pain, if we can alleviate the pain we take off the symptoms of irritability. on the other hand these

Symptoms may arise from pain, if in a Catarrh the habit

of strong symptoms of Inflammation will be produced, if in a weakly woman Symptoms of Irritability will arise; or when an irritable part is affected. for instance, when the

Pleura is inflamed Symptoms of general Inflammation will be most apt to take place; if the Intestines. Those of

Irritability. Inflammation of the Womb, when in a healthy plethoric

habit is generally attended with Symptoms of Inflammation, when in a Woman who has lately miscarried,

Symptoms of Irritation are most apt to take place.

this Disease affects the heart, which throws out less blood at each pulsation than before, there is no time for the Ven-

tricle to receive the blood, therefore the pulse becomes small and

23
5 And frequently the Arteries contract suddenly on their dilata-
tion, therefore the pulse ^{becomes} small; the Stomach and intestinal
Canal are affected; sickness and Vomiting are produced universal
restlessness takes place and want of Sleep. The Kidneys are thrown
into universal contractions, the Urine remaining transparent
when Cold. the living power thro'out the whole System
is weakened; a depression of Strength takes place. the action
of the heart and Arteries is diminished. Faintings are frequent
and the patient often dies. a total loss of the action of the living
power ensues in consequence of these Symptoms of Irritation;
Sometimes the Brain is affected. long ^{continued} Contractions of the
Muscles take place; and Convulsions. the Evening paroxysm
of Fever is lengthened; so as to appear like an Intermittent;
§ 3. p. 31. These Symptoms are different from Fever, as they have
no progress of their own: but remove the Cause, & you get
rid of the Symptoms. thus Gangrene and mortification, often produce
these Symptoms; take away the Gangrene, and the Symptoms will
cease. the ulcerated fore throat frequently is attended with
them; the same is true here. whereas a Fever continues tho' you
remove the original Cause; and sometimes notwithstanding
the application of any remedy whatever. Inflammation of the
Lungs often produces these Symptoms. &c. thus an inflammation
is apt sometimes to affect the whole System. when any
alteration is produced one should think + to remove the Cause
would remove the alteration produced; but this is not always
the Case; the original Cause will often produce a ^{Cause of} ~~continuation~~

24 of the Continuance of a Disease. or the Original Cause will ²⁴ 5
act a long time. P. 9. if I expose my hand to Cold the Vessels will
contract; if I bring it into warm air, this will remove the
contraction; but not always immediately; Sometimes it will be
a considerable time first; Sometimes an Inflammation produces
a Cause of its ^{own} continuance. it would sometimes go off if no Cause
was applied. Distension of any part beyond the Tone stimulates;
this Stimulus then makes the arteries act strongly.
thus producing a Cause of the continuance of the Distension
If the Stimulus be not sufficient to keep up the action of
the arteries; this action gradually Subsides. or 12? if the
action of the Arteries produces such a distension as to produce
a stimulus enough just to keep it up; it will continue the
same. but such an equilibrium is scarcely attainable;
so + inflammation commonly increases, or diminishes. some
external Causes may in many Cases, make up for the
Deficiency of a Stimulus. when an inflammation is excited
then, it may increase, and ~~kill~~ terminate in another
Disease; diminish and go off; or remain in much
the same State.

Prælectio 6^{ta} -- Inflammation

An Inflammation may either go off. or continue ^{in much the} ~~increasing~~ same State; or terminate in another Disease. the
first method of termination, is by simple Resolution. this is
noted L. P. 31. Et. a. now in Cases of simple resolution it is

5- necessary not only + the original Cause be removed, but ²⁵ +
6 no accidental Cause be applied to continue it: as in Chills
= 2 or 3 we have Chills if Cold be applied, if the we
take rise means sufficient to take off the Inflammation;
yet if Cold be applied it will be kept up. Simple Resolu-
tion takes place most readily when the System is not strong.
When the System is strong, a very strong action of the Vessels is
apt to be kept up by accidental Causes. or any stimulus +
may be applied. 12? When the Inflammation is small, for when
it occupies a large part several Arteries are acting strongly,
and the distension is by + means kept up. so + Simple Resolu-
tion does not so often take place. When they affect the Skin
or any Membrane + is not tense, it is not so apt to be kept up
even the Cellular membrane. inflammations then of the Skin, +
even of the Pleura, ^{or other membranes.} if not great will go off. thus we often find
+ slight pains, and small Inflammations will occupy the abdomen
+ on death see + the Pleura was inflamed; and every where adhesion
to the Lungs. If a small part be affected without Extravasation
it goes off. An Inflammation like other diseases frequently
produces means of its own Cure. altho then an inflammation
run high enough to keep up of itself, yet it often is carried
off by some action of the body. the first of these natural
means of Cure is
Resolution by Evacuation. 1. b. o. s. last p. 31. Evacuation any where
weakens. thus blood evacuated at a vein. The discharge in a
Fluxus albus. if we let out the Water from the abdomen in
a

24²⁶ 11 Dropsy suddenly the patient will often faint, and some-²⁶
times even dye. If a large abscess be discharged of its contents
at once the patient will often be greatly exhausted. & tho
in these two last Cases the matter evacuated be extraneous.
any sudden evacuation whatever. all Membranes are covered
with Glands which secrete a mucus which naturally covers
and defends these Membranes from any Stimulus & might be
applied, and which might act too powerfully on them. if an In-
flammation takes place in any Gland, an increased secretion is
produced. an increased secretion may take place without any
Inflammation of these Glands. if there be an inflammation in any neigh-
bouring parts. thus from an inflammation of the Pleura, an increas-
ed secretion from the Lungs may ensue. the action of the arteries
is weakened by an increased secretion, and so the inflammation
is abated. the Mucus contains more or less Neutral Salts, in
some Cases none at all. in others but little. It contains in
general no neutral Salts or scarce any. but if greatly increased
quantity of the Neutral Salts of the blood comes to be
contained in it. at first it is naturally viscid; it becomes thin
and transparent by the mixture of the Salts. it then washes
off all the mucus and produces an Inflammation; this secretion
of mucus proves at last useful, after having been secreted a
day or two the mucus reacquires ^{begins to} its viscidty, becomes less
stimulating, so as not to inflame so. it sometimes happens a
quantity of blood flows & mixing with the mucus streaks it.
The mucus becomes white, then yellow or green, when the

27 Inflammation becomes very great; and is now become free from Stimulus. This Yellow mucus has been called coarcted matter. the ancients meant by coarcted matter, matter well prepared, they imagining that which came before was not so (in allusion to having our meat boiled) when the Inflammation is considerably diminished the secretion is likewise diminished, this gradually becomes less and less the Inflammation is carried clear off, and the Disease cured. Now when the Blood is thrown on briskly in Inflammation, it will all pass thro' the ~~to~~ haluts, thus then Hemorrhages often cure inflammations. this hemorrhage has often been called the Disease; thus Spitting of Blood has been called an Hemoptoea when it actually is producing a Cure; so the remedy has been called the Disease. it is true & the Hemorrhage sometimes runs on after the Disease is cured, and even kills sometimes; but it commonly goes ^{away} as soon as the Strong action of the Vessels is carried off. & the Disease is cured. it happens frequently & an inflammation is carried off by an extravasation of blood. ^{into a cavity} Sometimes a Pleurisy has been cured by an extravasation of Serum into the cavity of the Thorax, and the Disease has terminated in a dropsy of the ~~Thorax~~ Breast. ^{the} Last is merely accidental. as when a Woman having a Pleurisy has her menses suddenly break, she is often cured of the inflammation of the Pleura. a man may be cured by a sudden bleeding at the Nose. this is the last method. 31 when a large it has been supposed by some & this was the whole of the noxious

Part of the Blood thus evacuated. the truth is + the Circulation ^{2d}/₆
does not go on equally in all parts. sometimes most blood is
circulating in one part. sometimes in another. as may be easily
seen, by observing + sometimes one hand shall have the veins
swelled + Turgid. at others tither. in Case then the Circulation
should be exceedingly increased in one part, it will be equally
diminished in another; now in these Cases generally there is a
determination of Blood to + particular part. and so a derivation
is made; as in Menstruation, the Circulation is particularly
determined to the lower part of the Abdomen; and the Breasts.
+ the blood is not only derived from the Pleura, but to the
Abdomen. so in the bleeding at the Nose the whole head feels
depressed. thus often a trifling evacuation at one particular
part will cure an inflammation. these then are the means of
resolution.

The next species of resolution is by the original Disease being removed
into another a Fever. sometimes the Cold Fit of Fever carries
off an inflammation. but of this more when we have considered
the Doctrine of Fever. P 32. § 1. (c). d.

The next is by Metastasis. &c. d. — the manner in which one
inflammation cures another we are as yet unacquainted with.
we know however + this will happen; + even when the origi-
nal Cause of the first inflammation is present. as in a Gonorrhoea
one testicle will swell, + so the inflammation be translated to
+ from the Urethra; even the Virus which is the Cause
of

Of the Gonorrhoea yet subsist. so an inflammation in the Glands of the Neck will carry off an Inflammation of the Pleura. this Species of resolution we can imitate by the application for instance of Cantharides, or (as this may have a peculiar action of its own.) by the application of an hot Iron, or by scarifying & then putting Salt on. or by friction; or beating with Cords. so as to inflame. Now this Species of Metastasis, now supposed to arise from the noxious matter removing from the ^lifamed part to the part where we raise a new inflammation. two effects, must then take place to this End. viz. a relaxation of the Vessels of the part originally inflamed to let the noxious matter out; and a contraction of the part, now to be inflamed; so as not to let it pass out. + supposed, or not, we imagine the secondary inflammation to produce an alteration of the action of the Vessels of both parts. + originally; and this secondarily inflamed. why then look for another Cause, ^{of the existence of} for which we have no good Evidence. The nearer the secondary inflammation, is to the Disease the better. for a small evacuation by a Blister on the Side, will do more in a Pleurisy than one twice as large in the Leg. in all Cases of resolution a hardness is apt to remain the Motion and softness of a part depend on the surface moving easily over each other. this motion then is prevented & produces a Callosity. which differs essentially from Schiirhus we shall shew elsewhere.

Sometimes an Inflammation continues without any great Alteration a considerable time; this is owing to some fresh Cause constantly applied which keeps it up; but this is seldom the Case; it commonly increases, or diminishes; or terminates in Suppuration, which is that Termination of which we are now to speak, or in Gangrene, or Scurrhous.

p. 32. (B) or (C).

(B) Suppuration (1) when a quantity of Pus is never produced without Extravasation. An Inflammation may continue a considerable length of time without any formation of Pus. For instance when an inflammation has seized the white of the Eye, the Vessels will be turgid. but if there be no extravasation, as frequently happens, no suppuration will ensue. so of the Skin; the Peritoneum; Pleura, & other internal Membranes, all these may continue inflamed a considerable time without any Suppuration coming on; if there be no extravasation. when an Extravasation takes place, sometimes the Serum, Coagulable Lymph, and red Blood are extravasated. commonly the Coagulable Lymph. when the Suppuration has taken place the fluid originally extravasated is not found in the Cavity, but it is converted into Pus. Mr Hunter has made some experiments, & found in some the Animals on whom he made a Coagulable Lymph was actually

31
7 31 Extravasated on the inflamed part. Red Blood is often ex-
travasated; this may often be seen, for instance in a pimple
we can plainly see the blood, and afterwards the pus contained.
further if you wound any part, & cover it with gold beater's skin.
(ie bladder beaten close) you will find + the blood will ex-
travasate. & will ferment, & be converted into Pus. (1) No fluid
can be collected in a cavity without an Extravasation; (2) No
Suppuration can take place without an Extravasation indeed
if this were not the case, & pus were not formed in the
Blood Vessels. as the Circulation is carried on in an inflamed
part During Inflammation; it would be communicated thro'
the Veins, & everywhere distributed. we may indeed suppose
suppuration to take place instantaneously. & it is formed
as it is passing into the Cavity, & then deposited there. Pus is
always formed instantaneously in one view, for all fermentations
take place momentarily on a small particle; this acts as a
ferment to set more fermenting, and soon till the whole
mass be fermented. It is necessary to suppuration & Inflammation
take place; or + Pus be applied to excite the fermentation. no
formation of Pus can happen without one of these Circumstances.
ie. more Extravasation is not the only requisite, for we
see + this takes place in many instances without Suppura-
tion. to instance a few. in the Dropsy. a quantity of
Serum is Extravasated, and deposited a great length of time
often

often in the Cavity of the Abdomen. in the inflammation of the Pleura & in many others. sometimes there is not inflammation enough to produce Suppuration. and yet an extravasation takes place. as in the Inflammation of the Pleura, there is sometimes such an Extravasation of Serum as to produce a Dropsy of the Thorax, and yet not enough to produce Suppuration. Not from the sudden abatement of the inflammatory symptoms. Physicians have mistaken the Case, & supposed a Suppuration to have taken place. & those Physicians who have had great Skill & paid much attention I have often mistaken one disease for the other on both sides. Suppuration, like every other Fermentation depends on the application of one particular set of Circumstances; & are applied in Inflammations. probably heat is one Circumstance; however we see & heat is requisite for the first formation of Pus. & when any Pus is formed it acts as a ferment to produce the formation of more. as for instance if Pus be formed on the surface of the Lungs, or in the Cellular membrane, it will ferment with the fluids contained in these Parts, & produce a Suppuration. the Fermentation then proceeds till it has actually destroyed the inflamed Vessels of the part; instead then of an inflammation we have a cavity filled with pus. the time in which Pus is forming

Is very different. In an inflammation ~~it~~ goes on with great violence it commonly ~~is~~ creates pus at about the end of the third or beginning of the fourth day. in other Cases it is different; a Abscess will often take six Weeks or two Months. Scrophulous & some other Cases a long time, sometimes a twelve month. We will now suppose the extravasated Fluid is converted into Pus, and the vessels destroyed. Sometimes a Membrane is formed round the Pus, which prevents the matter from acting on the Circumjacent parts but most ~~commonly~~ ^{frequently} it likes to mix & forments with them, till it has made itself an opening, by which it is evacuated. or if the Pus lay at a distance from such membranes, or deep, it forms cavities among the Muscles which if they be long we call Sinuses. thus the Inflammation ^{ed part} is got rid off. when the pus is evacuated another fresh inflammation arises which gives growth to new flesh; this rising in the form of granuli, we call granulations. de. P. 33. S. 1. There is a power which subsists in some Animals of the regeneration of parts destroyed. this exists in the most extensive Degree in the Polypus, for if you divide a Polypus into any number of Parts, all these parts will become distinct Polypi, & divide them in what manner you will. in other Animals altho' the brain & medulla spinalis being taken away these cannot be renewed; but you destroy the animal

Animal; yet the Extremities may be regenerated; thus a Lobster, tho you take off a claw, this will grow again, and have as perfect a shell, & other parts as complete as before. in other Class of Animals, this property is still further Limited, for an extremity cannot be restored, but a Considerable part may. so it is with Man. if you take away a considerable portion of Bone, it will grow again, by new Granulations arising. take away a considerable piece of Periosteum, the same takes place; in this instance an exfoliation will however first happen. if there be loss of Substance of a Tendon, granulating Flesh will arise from the two extremities, & the regeneration take place as in the other instances, and so on. of the Cellular Membrane; & Blood Vessels. these grow vastly readily, if we divide a number, branches will shoot; & the Circulation be continued. It is a long time before Cellular membrane reacquires its mobility. but it will at last; the only question is whether Muscular Fibres or blood Vessels, will regenerate, we see plainly & both will. Nerves do not easily, so + if you divide a considerable Nerve, the part will be apt to loose its Sensibility. thus then granulating Flesh continues to.

35 To arise until the Cavity is filled up. if there is covered
7 with a Scaff Skin, and the part is restored. P. 33 S. 1. this
then is a kind of natural Cure of Inflammations; but it some-
times does not take place thus: no Granulation will arise.
a thin discharge of a kind of Ichor is kept up. the wound,
becomes ulcerous, the Ulcer is enlarged; a portion of the matter
is absorbed into the System, and producing hectic Fever, the
Patient dies. this natural Cure then is subject to these accidents.
We are next to shew how pus is formed upon the surface of
an inflamed Membrane, or other part; and not in the
Substance of a part. (b. 2) now in Case any part should
inflamm, and an increased secretion take place. it will
put on an appearance something similar to pus. and an
ulcer be formed by its fermenting with the Solids under-
neath. similar to & already described. or a Blister
may be formed under the Skin, by Cantharides or other-
wise, an extravasation of the superfluous water taking
place. & any part of the Fluids may be converted into
pus by an ulceration. or vicissitude.

Profectio & va Inflammation

P. 33. S. 4. (c) Gangrene & Mortification in this Case &c. (This would
be a very desirable termination of Inflammation if it were
merely & the inflamed part became dead, and would come
away.

36
away leaving only a small loss of substance to be filled up
by a Granulation; this would be preferable to Suppuration.
But it is in fact far otherwise. for when a Gangrene and
Mortification seize any part, it is but a small part &
is affected at first. But then the surrounding parts are affected
with ^{crisipulatus} general Inflammation; the scant Skin is raised up
in large pustular or vesicles. which contain a semiputrid
Schor. great pain is felt. the Gangrene spreads: till this
the Mortification destroy the Patient; by affecting a part ne-
cessary to Life; or else by the Symptoms of Irritation which
are produced; these often run so high as to kill: the Patient
is affected with Convulsions and all the other Symptoms of
Irritation to the greatest degree sometimes in this Case. in
short this is generally a fatal way of terminating Infla-
mation; it is always so in itself; as it has no natural
method of Cure: this then should not properly be called
a termination of inflammation; but a disease in which
Inflammation frequently terminates.

Gangrene & Mortification may arise without any previous
Inflammation, and so it arises from pressure. from Ligatures
made on the Veins. by stopping the Circulation in the part
Gangrene and Mortification may be produced. from weak-
ness of the System. from a transudation of large quantities
of Blood: and the application of sedatives. as the preparations of

Of Lead, but we are not now to speak of Gangrene or
 mortification, otherwise than in reference to Inflammation.
 The next termination of Inflammations is in Schirrhuses and Cancer.
 now the Idea of a Schirrhous has been understood variously, and
 has hardly ever been properly defined or understood. by a schirrhous
 some mean any induration in the cellular membrane, where
 the mobility is destroyed; & which hardness will sometimes
 break & terminate in an ulcer. ~~again~~ we would limit the
 term Schirrhous to a hardness, which occupies some secretory
 gland, together with a swelling; arising from a quantity of
 matter left in + gland. now a Lymphatic gland will not do
 it must be some secretory gland. and this Schirrhous may termi-
 nate in a Cancer. this Idea of a Schirrhous, is very different
 from + of a callosity, as we call it in the cellular membrane
 which ~~has~~ been called by + name sometimes. now these hard-
 nesses in the cellular membrane may produce an ulcer, but
 of a very different kind from cancerous Ulcers. thus we would
 distinguish a Callus from hardness in the cellular membrane.
 this Schirrhous. Q. often continues a considerable time
 without alteration; but sometimes without any sensible
 Cause. Sometimes upon the application of a stimulus it
 now the cancerous Ulcer differs from other ulcers in + it
 is

Is produced by the Fermentation of an infectious matter; herein
it is like venereal Ulcers. and as venereal ulcers have no
natural Cure, so cancerous Ulcers have none; ^{again} ~~but~~ as com-
mon Ulcers suppurate herein they differ from cancerous
ulcers, as these never suppurate: if we can produce a
suppuration in them we cure them. the Foca of a Cancer
has been as much misinterpreted as a Schirrhous. all Ulcers
of difficult Cure have been called by some people cancers.
but a Cancer is an ill conditioned Ulcer, arising from a
Schirrhous, in which Ulcer good Pus never is formed. which occu-
r: p: some Glands as the Glands of the Lips, the testicles, the sali-
vary glands. the glands of the Tongue. and others in men. the
glands of the breast; of the womb, and vagina. and others in
Women. in these Ulcers the Lymphatick Vessels ^{running from them} are enlarged
& become turgid; acute pain is conveyed along these; absorp-
tion of the cancerous virus takes place; and hence often it
is deposited making cancerous ulcers in other parts. ~~this~~
enlargement of the ^{Lymphatick} ~~vessels~~ ramifying from the Ulcer, has been
thought to resemble the claws of a crab. hence it was called
Cancer. & these Vessels were said to be the root of the Disease.
now this was very properly called the root of the Disease;
according to the ~~of~~ of the Antients. for they held a
quantity of atrabile was contained in the Vessels. & in

39
32 In Melancholic Temperaments and about the time + this temper-
ment came on: persons were affected with gout and Cancer and
other Diseases of the Melancholic Temperament; from a quan-
tity of superfluous black bile + was conveyed by the vessels
and deposited in various parts; thus as they supposed this the
Cause of Cancer, they might well the vessels of the part loaded
with it the root of the Disease. There is a species of ul-
cer in which Fungous Flesh is exceedingly apt to arise.
this of very difficult Cure and hence some have given the
name of Cancer to this species of ulcer. but this has none
of the Cancerous Symptoms; it is however a peculiar kind
of ulcer. In Cancers, the patient is exhausted, & destroyed
by the Pain and discharge. The evacuation and stimulus arising
from the Cancerous matter is absorbed. it is constantly discharg-
ing an ichorous matter which is sharpe & thin, and has
a peculiar kind of Fætor. these then are the various ways
in which inflammations terminate. viz. Simple Resolution;
Resolution by Evacuation; Resolution in consequence of
Fever; Metastasis; Suppuration; Gangrene and Mortification
and Schirrhus & Cancer.

Prædictio 9^{ma} Manner of Treatmt.

Having gone thro' the history of Inflammations, we come
in

40
9
In the next place to the manner of Treatment, to the method of
curing the Disease; we have Shoon + Inflammation may terminate
in several ^{different} ways: we are first then to enquire which of
these is preferable, and to endeavour to produce such a Ter-
mination of Inflammation. It is exceedingly evident + for the
most part 'tis best to have it go off simply without producing
any alteration in the System. but it is not always the Case?
for instance, if a Gland be inflamed this had better, provided
it be small, suppurate, otherwise it may terminate in Schirrus
again. If an inflammation should arise in a Fever, & diminish,
or carry off + Fever, it is better to let the Inflammation conti-
nue than the Fever; otherwise it is better to let an Inflammation
go off by simple Resolution. The first object is to remove
if possible the occasional Cause; this is obvious enough; so
likewise is the manner in which this is to be effected in many
Cases. as for instance if a Thorn has run into the Flesh, we
naturally would pull it out in order to remove the Inflammation
produced. but some of the occasional Causes are not so appar-
ent, these we shall endeavour to explain in as far as they are
known. p 35. Resolution Indications of Cure &c. 1st Indication

The Causes &c. Sect. 1. 2.

(A) Stimulating Fluids, formed &c. the action of Stimulating fluids
is the first Cause we shall mention. these often produce
Inflammation; thus the Tears running down the Cheeks often
take off the natural mucus and at last stimulate so
as

41
9 Acts produce Inflammation. this is to be cured by making them ^{pass} ~~down~~ ^{thro} the lachrymal duct but this is not always easily done; in this case then we cover the skin with an express oil & thus prevent the stimulus the first means then of removing the stimulus is by covering (a) the Membrane so that they cannot touch the surface as (1) with express oils. such as sperma Ceti, &c — or (2) with vegetable mucilages as intusum &c these are of service as they are not very readily mixible with the stimulating fluids & vice which it would appear + viscid fluids do not stimulate so much as the same stimulus in a less viscid state, & yet resinous substances altho exceedingly viscid do stimulate; these have a stimulating viscosity then. now it is evident + these substances can easily be applied to the skin; to the Urethra in Men. to the vagina in women. to the Stomach; to the intestinal Canal by Glisters, to the mucous Membrane of the mouth also, ^{to the Throat} ~~of the Lungs & Livers~~. Express oils if thrown into the Stomach if they are not digested & converted into Chyle will be absorbed by the absorbent vessels and pass out at the Exhalants. so + a Priori we should ^{not} suppose + we could by the giving of express oils, convey a sufficient quantity of them to the Lungs to produce any considerable effect; but we find + they do prevent the stimulus of the neutral Salts of the Blood. other properties than these have been indeed ascribed to Express oils in this Case; they have been supposed to have a peculiar efficacy in curing Coughs &c others have thought + the Express oil was applied immediately only

1^o In the next place to

42 only to the Throat, and they produced the Effect by Sympathy. 42

But we know + the action consists only in defending the mucous membrane covering the Lungs from the Stimulus at the Neutral Salt, and thus preventing + irritation which produces the Cough. If Oil is exhibited with the Food it

Does not produce the same effect as alone; we use express Oils for these Purposes, to ^{defend the surface of} the lungs. the mucous membrane of the

Throat; & but to the urinary passages we prefer mucilaginous Substances. as these adhere stronger, and are not liable to be

discoloured off by the heat of the parts, which Express oils are. to the Throat, Stomach, and intestinal Canal, we use them

indiscriminately; often both. in the Stomach we generally mix Oils with mucilaginous Substances to prevent + sickness which

Express oils alone are so apt to produce. if we apply express Oils externally, or to any membranes. as the urinary Passages &

we should use such as are just Fluid in the heat of the human Body and not such as are fluid in the heat of the Atmosphere.

if we have none of due consistence, we may acquire

it by mixing oils of different Consistences. thus you may combine wax or Spuma Ceti with oil of Olives; &c. we may

use for these purposes the express oils of Animals or vegetables.

we would always chuse to use pure oil, because the substance

mixed with impure oils, may Stimulate; these Substances

43
9 are apt to be contained in impure or pressed oils. viz. Essential
Oils, rancid putrid oils, or empyreumatic oils. Hog's Lard, or
olive oil, or ^{butter or} some of these are commonly used. The stimulating
matters may be the Neutral Salts of the Blood. which
are the Stimuli most frequently applied: beside these there
are some others. infectious Virus as Venereal, Variolous,
Cancerous, and morbillous matter. these may also stimulate
the surfaces of membranes. It has been conceived that it was
some particular acrid stimulating matter + produced these
inflammations; therefore Authors as in the Dysentery which they
supposed owing to some bad matter stimulating the Intestines,
have given directions for substances to destroy them as Calce-
reous Earth. now if the Neutral Salts of the Blood be
the stimulating matter we cannot destroy these; but if these
stimulate as in a Gonorrhoea, we may dilute the solution of
them in the superfluous water of the blood by giving the Patient
a quantity of water to drink; & thus the Stimulus will be
less. but sometimes a particular matter stimulates as vene-
real matter; we must then attempt to destroy this matter
by preparations of Mercury ^{p. 3. S. 1. (C)}. we cannot destroy
any of the other stimulating substances.
If we can neither destroy the matter; nor prevent its application
to

14 To the part we must endeavour to prevent the part being affected 44
by it; it is consequence of the irritability of parts, & Stimuli
produce their effect on them; we can often diminish the
Irritability of a part and thus take off the effect of a stimulus
P. 36. 12. (c) By taking off.

this is done by the Democian Mark, Preparations of Lead;
See i. thus a man having a great ardor urinae in a
Gonorrhoea, if we cannot take it off either by destroying
the infection with mercurials, by diluting the urine; or
by defending the part from the action of it: we may by
giving bark diminish the irritability of the part, and so
produce the effect. again if a Blister have arisen on the
skin, & break, it will discharge a quantity of stimulating
fluid which will produce an inflammation in the adjacent parts
by giving bark, we can diminish the irritability of the parts
& prevent this stimulus producing this effect in some measure
Medicines may be applied for this purpose to the System in
general, as Bark & other bitter and astringent medicines;
or to the part affected, as the preparations of Lead; which
it is not safe to apply internally except in cases of most
imminent danger, as these preparations will produce
dreadful Effects on the System a considerable time after. these

45
9. Therefore are the ~~med~~ remedies + we apply to take off the
action of Stimulating Fluids applied to the surface of the
Body.

The second Cause of Inflammations is the distension the Inter-
nal Vessels. (B). by a quantity of Blood thrown into them this
then points out the 2^d Indication, which is to endeavour to remove
this by restoring the Circulation on the external Surface P. 36. Sh.
in all internal Inflammations we should endeavour to throw
the Blood on the surface of the Body; this is done by
relaxing the internal, and contracting the external Vessels
vid *quod* stat. from v Indic. Sec. 60. By giving internally
Stimulating the whole System is evidently wrong; yet appli-
cations with this tendency have been frequently exhibited
such as volatile Alkali; still much in use, Spices. &c. P. 36. Sh.
Nitram Commune, ammoniacum commune & other
Neutral Salts &c. vid. Sec. Ind V. are all of service as
relaxing the small Vessels throout the Body. but more
especially ^{Preparations of} antimony. + these medicines are relaxants appears
hence + if you give antimony it will increase the secretions
universally. without any of the effects of a Stimulus. this
medicine evidently then relaxes; but is more apt to act on the
Skin than any other part because it throws the Circulation
there, & produces commonly copious sweating, when some
practitioners have supposed + its effects arose from its sweating

46 This is quite an erroneous opinion, for if no sweat were to 46
9
be produced the relaxant would act full as well.

Prolectio 10^{ma} Treatment
cont^o

There are four methods of removing the distension ^{of the Vessels} which is the Cause of the continuance of Inflammations. (1st) by the use of astringents; these are by no means proper. (2^d) by Stimulants, these increase the Circulation every where especially on the surface of the Body. (3^d) Relaxants. The principal relaxants used in Internal Inflammations are the Neutral Salts and Preparations of Antimony, these act as Relaxants inasmuch as they relax the Vessels of the Skin and surface of the Body, and thus produce an increased secretion on the surface of the Body; a Sweat breaks out; if the Sweat be kept up a considerable time, it will produce a state of Irritability; and exposure to Cold will easily excite Inflammation. If then we apply powerful relaxants in Inflammations; we must avoid exposure to Cold very assiduously. Now if this is carried for a profuse Sweat will be kept up; ^{Vessels} where then there is a very strong action of the parts: ~~we~~ we are not to employ a powerful Relaxant, till we have first diminished the action of the Vessels. in using

47
10 Relaxants ¹⁵¹ should be careful not to produce profuse Sweating. Some indeed have entertained an Idea of the use of relaxants to sweat. & it was in this way, they produced their effects; but this is so far from being the Fact & they often produce their effects without sweating, nay and even better than if they produced Sweat. When the general Inflammation is great, then we employ gentle Relaxants such as Nitre &c. &c. &c. (R.) by giving internally. When the general Inflammation abates we employ more powerful Relaxants, as Antimonials. the fourth and last method is by stimulating the surface by the warm Bath. P. 36. L. 5. this remedy at thus. viz. First on the application of warm Water, the action of the Vessels on the Surface of the Body is increased. if the application be long continued the Vessels throout the System are universally stimulated to an increased Action. for which reason it need not be applied universally to the Body; if only to an extremity; on hand or foot, it will be sufficient. but warm water has apparently a relaxing power besides its Stimulus; this is evident from the following fact. to wit. if we immerse the hand into warm Sand no relaxation takes place; but if you immerse it into Water or expressed oil of the same

Same Degree of warmth; the muscular fibres are relaxed and 10
 so are the blood Vessels. hence we see + warm water and
 expressed oil take off ^{or diminish} the muscular contractile power of
 the Skin. + they have a peculiar power of relaxing the Semis-
 cupium would be preferable, but + the other part must
 at the same time be exposed to Cold, hence if this were used
 it would be proper to keep the other part of the Body warm.
 the warm bath is subject to this inconvenience, + on coming
 out, the part is apt to be affected by the Cold. and the water
 evaporating from the Surface of the Body generates Cold.
 so + it should be observed to wipe the Body well; and let
 the patient be conveyed from the Bath into a warm room.
 Thus then we remove the occasional Causes of Inflammation
 The present Endeavour at contraction, (or Tone) of the Vessels,
 being taken off; this will assist to take off the Inflammation;
 as well as to diminish the action of the Arteries. (6) The en-
 deavour to distend &c. - - - - -

The Capillaries may be distended so as to be in danger of a
 rupture. now we may soften these Vessels, so as to make
 them bear distension, beyond their tone of Elasticity; (the
 muscular power of contraction.) this is to be brought about
 by

49
10 By but one way & we know of. viz. by immersion in 49
warm water or expressed Oil. Sometimes we apply warm
Water immediately to the part; but more commonly the
Vapour arising from it. we generally use Flannel or some
Substance of a loose Texture which we dip in the warm Liquor
and lay on the part for the vapour to act on it; we choose Substance
of loose texture as Flannel in preference to ~~that of a close texture~~
as Linen, because it does not so easily transmit the heat thro' it,
and so keeps hot longer than the other. we generally change
this frequently to have a warm one constantly applied;
we then call it a Fomentation. we sometimes mix water and
expressed oil with some mucilaginous Substance, this we call
a Pultice; in the application of Fomentations and Pultices, the
heat of the outer should not much exceed ~~that of the Body~~, nor
be below it; in the former case it would stimulate; in the latter
Cold would rather act as a ^{or astringent} sedative; it should be at about 100
Degr. of F. H. In Pultices we commonly dissolve some mucila-
ginous Substance in the water, as Milk, at thea Root,
or mallow, to prevent the mucus being taken off by the warm
water, it is necessary always to mix expressed oils to prevent
the water from evaporating: it should be some soft vegetable
Substance

50 Substance, & is used. and we should charge the Pultices
so often as the oil or other Substance will not putrify
because this putrid matter would be apt to stimulate.

We sometimes use Fomentations and Pultices where the
Inflammation lies so deep & they cannot act by their stimu-

lating or relaxing qualities on it.

In the next place, whilst we are by such methods endeavour-

ing to remove the occasional Cause, we must use remedies
proper to diminish the Inflammation. and first Evacuation.

Evacuation weakens considerably, this we see in various

Instances; by ^{Evacuation} emptying ~~it~~ of the Blood Vessels in any locality

a man is considerably weakened, as by letting out the Water
contained in the abdomen in the Dropsy; if it be done sudden-

ly we see a man is considerably weakened, even tho' it be

an extravasated Fluid. Evacuation weakens in proportion as

the Evacuation be sudden or slow. but if sudden it weakens

much the most. if the Evacuation be made suddenly in a

Dropsy the patient frequently faints and even sometimes

hovers. as the Evacuation weakens, by taking off the strong

action of the arteries; we bleed in this Case to this end, viz

Ind: 2^a (A) By emptying them &c. --- we may take away
Blood from any part indiscriminately. or (B) Once &c. by taking
it away from the particular part inflamed. ---

Having shewn the manner of taking off Inflammation; we come in the next place to shew the manner of taking off the strong action of the Vessels, and so cure the Disease. Evacuation we see weakens. this may be made ^{by opening an} ~~in two ways~~ Artery or a Vein so as to take away a quantity of blood or by making the functions take place more amply. or by deriving the blood from one part to another. we shall consider 1st The taking away blood so as to diminish the action of the Arteries, and so of course the strength of the action of the Vessels in the inflamed part. If any particular part of the System be ^{affected} inflamed and the whole System also affected, taking off the affection from the System in general will also take it off from a particular part. but if any particular part be affected and not the whole System, applications to the System will be of little service. so also if the whole System be weak, and a particular part weak, by strengthening the System we strengthen this part. again if the whole System be strong and a particular part strong; by weakening the whole System we weaken this part. and Inflammations of some parts are apt to be attended with general Inflammation, while of some other parts is not so. Thus inflammation of the Pleura generally produces strong action of the

Arteries throout the System, bleeding then frequently Cures
 this Inflammation. In Inflammation of the mucous Membrane
 of the Throat which are not apt to produce general Inflam-
 mation, bleeding is of no service. It may then be adopted as an
 universal Rule + when there is a partial Inflammation attend-
 ing with general Inflammation applications to the whole System
 will be of service: but where there is a partial Inflammation
 without general Inflammation it will not. P. 36. Ind. 12;
 Quick Evacuation weakens suddenly which Doanings does
 not continue; this is exactly what we want in this Case; we
 want by suddenly evacuating to produce an abatement or cure of
 the inflammation; at the same time the strength will be renewed
 + the Patient can sustain + recover which comes on at the
 end of the Disease. an abscess attended with great tension of
 the Integuments and which contains a large quantity
 of Pus. upon suddenly discharging this a fainting will
 be produced: but the System is not weakened in this Case
 for in two hours the Patient is recovered. this temporary weak-
 ness is what we want to produce. for we would wish to
 have strength left at the close of the Disease. we
 would make our Evacuation as sudden as possible,
 for which purpose we chose a large vein (a) in the Arm
 for

For the most part in the Arm, this part being most convenient; we make a large orifice likewise, (not from the suppose + some Physicians have held, + the Blood being more viscid at this time, and + if we made a small one the more viscid particles could not pass out; for if we suppose the whole of the Blood passes thro' the Capillary Vessels whose Diameter is not an 100^{th} part of an inch, such a supposition is idle, but for another cause elsewhere assigned.) An Artery is not so convenient, because we must make prodigious great pressure so as to obliterate it in this part or cut it thro' to stop the hemorrhage. further we may weaken the system considerably in the end by taking away a small quantity of Blood at a time, ^{as the} repeating this. but at the same time not remove the Inflammation; but if the pulse be hard and full, and the general Inflammation, it is best to away 16 or 20 ounces or as much as the Patient can well bear so as not to weaken him too much towards the end of the Disease. this is to be done when we depend on bleeding entirely. Some Practitioners have been alarmed at seeing the Patient faint. But there is no danger of the patient dying during the first fainting fit, as they never do till after two or three, so + if this should occur we need not be alarmed we

We must attend to the management of our patient after bleeding, to keep him quiet, which has been much neglected by some Practitioners, hence patients have frequently by this carelessness lost the advantage gained very soon, for the sometimes the Inflammation may be carried off by the Inflammation, simply yet this happens but seldom, so + we must be very cautious to keep the Patient ^{perfectly} quiet. Bleeding from the System in general does not cure unless the Habit be strong. and there be great general Inflammation. we must take Care to avoid all stimuli + would increase the Inflammation. The next method is by the Evacuation of the blood Vessels of the part affected with the Disease. (6) Veins & Arteries sections. --- half an ounce of Blood taken from the very frequently part affected with the Inflammation will do more than 12 oz. taken from the System in general. this is true of Inflammation of the Coats of the Eyes. when these vessels are enlarged and inflamed. frequently when Copious bleeding from the System has failed. an Evacuation made by opening these Vessels and Discharging the Blood contained has produced the Effect, altho' the quantity evacuated in this way be exceeding small. If any particular

55
11 particular Vessel be swelled as a Vein with Blood 55
preventing the Circulation thro' it. By simply making an
opening into it without Ligature we can often remove
the distension; whereas if you had made a ligature
and drawn blood from it you would have failed.
A Vein may be opened without Ligature; with Liga-
ture; or we may take away blood by Leeches. to
evacuate blood from a particular part. the most common
way of taking blood from an Artery is by Leeches.
Leeches have sometimes a poisonous Juice which they inject
into the wound this makes an Erysipelatous Inflammation
round the part, we need not be frightened if this should
happen altho' it is necessary & we should be apprised of
the Cause: neither does it frequently occur.
We are next to consider the Evacuation made by an increased
function from the Glands. We shall not at present
confine ourselves to any Glands in particular but speak
of secretion from the Glands in general indiscriminately
now there is not any Evacuation there yet so much;
except it be from the parts affected, as from the
glands of the Intestines (c) Purging with Salia Nephretica.
By purging we make an Evacuation from the blood
Vessels in general, but ^{not} so quickly as by venesection for

b

For which reason in great general Inflammation we rather trust to bleeding; by purging we increase the circulation of the Blood in the Abdomen; the taking away of the Inflammation does not depend merely on the secretion, but is also assisted by the circulation produced in the Abdomen. The Urinal Vessels then are evacuated in two ways; viz. by the evacuation of the Glands from the increased secretion in them; and by the derivation of the circulation to this part, to the interior Vessels.

lastly an Evacuation from near the part affected tends much to weaken the action of the Vessels in + part. Purging then is applicable in Inflammations; but not in all Inflammations alike; it is good in Inflammations of the head; of the Surface of the Throat; and of the Intestines themselves.

now the means of producing this increase of secretion from the Glands of the intestines is by using Neutral Salts, as Glauber's salt &c. tartar &c. vid. reference.

Stimuli increase Secretions in general, but some stimuli increase the function and stimulate to so great a degree as to produce inflammation; but Neutral Salts, Nanna, Tartar, Cassia Fistularis, & fructus Tamarindoru also radix Salappæ. only act on these Glands. if they have any effect on the system 'tis rather as Sedation. these

57
11 Then are best ~~in~~ inflammations of the head. Salap⁵⁷
and this Species are sometimes of use; next we are to
consider when we exhibit a Purgative, whether this
acts by only increasing the peristaltic motion of the
intestines of the Intestines; or whether it ~~is~~ - - -
further by increasing the secretion from the Glands
in one part we increase it in others. particularly
by purging; thus we have endeavoured to shew the effects
of Evacuation in Inflammations, which will often pre-
vent suppuration taking place.

Prolectio 12-^{ma} Treatment of
Inflamⁿ.

Beside the means of taking off Inflammation & we
have been enumerating & speaking of, there are
likewise a ^{certain} set of Remedies which tend to diminish
the action of the Arteries; these we call Sedatives.
by the application of these we diminish the action of the
arteries immediately, and so carry off the Inflammation.
this set of remedies we divide into two Classes. to
wit. those whose action is only on a part, and
those whose action is universal. Sedatives however
act

Act only for a time; their action after this goes clear
 off. they do not act with so much Certainty as do
 Evacuants. it is only when the system is affected
 with general Inflammation in any cases & these are
 applicable, they never cure Topical Inflammations. altho'
 they may be of use to assist in carrying off general In-
 flammation but they cannot be depended upon. (B). P. 36.
 India. 2. By the application of Sedatives to the ^{Stomach} ~~part~~
 as Acidum vitriolicum & Infusum Theae, &c. These are only to be depended
 upon where there is only Chronic, general inflammation
 i.e. where the Arteries only act strongly. warm
 water is useful ^{chiefly} as a diluent? is ^{hyper} somewhat Seda-
 tive, and relaxant? rather produces a degree of weak-
 ened Relaxation than otherwise. it was used on
 a wrong supposition by many who held a System. viz
 that warm inflammations a viscid obstructing
 matter in the blood Vessels. & the warm Water
 would dissolve, and carry this off. now there
 really is no obstruction in these Cases. if there were
 however nothing could remove or act on this but
 what

59-12 What gets in by the Circulation. and supposing
 the water to get into the blood Vessels it could not
~~reach~~ arrive at the part obstructed to act there, ^{on the obstruct-}
^{ing matter} of the obstruction. Now tho the Theory be false,
 the application of the Medicine may be very proper
 we are not to reject any medicine because it has
 been used on wrong principles, if it be of real
 use. now with regard to the History of the applic-
 exhibition of warm Water. the ancients so far from
 giving it, would not suffer their patients to drink
 at all in a Pleurisy or any other inflammation at all
 so + they would sometimes let a patient go two
 or three days without Drinking. till they were
 exhausted with Thirst: thus then they differed
 widely from the moderns. this method of practice
 was adhered to from the time of Hippocrates to
 of Celsus. it cannot possibly be of service in
 Typical Inflammations, let us see ~~then~~ how
 far it may assist the operation of other means of
 cure

Bleeding is hereby prevented from producing its effects⁶⁰
 for whilst we unload the Vessels by venesection
 we by giving large quantities of warm water load them
 again. so & from this practice the Cure has often been
 prevented when it was otherwise taking place. now
 if the water does not remain to produce any effect in
 the Blood Vessels its introduction into the Stomach
 can be of no service. Now the Practice of the Ancients
 in allowing no water, by producing excessive thirst
 caused such restlessness as to increase the Inflammation
 greatly. so & both seem wrong. the great Thirst
 seems to be an Indication & we should give water
 enough to quench or allay this: we would therefore do
 so, & thus avoid both errors. The last Sedatives are
 the neutral Salts; as Nitre, these seem no more
 than at most to be capable of assisting the other
 means of Cure except we give them in ^{such} ~~such~~ large
 doses as to purge, we cannot depend on them; how-
 ever as they may rather have a good tendency we may
 use them where nothing better can be used. but when
 not

61. We have a more powerful remedy we must not trust
12 to them, or continue to exhibit them. Acids may some-
times be of some utility. these then are of Sedatives
& we apply to ~~take~~ act on the System in general.

(C) By the application of Sedatives to ~~of~~ part &c.
These we divide into two Classes. viz. those that are;
and those that are not astringent. Several Herbs are
used in Fomentations. ~~on~~ these are sometimes sufficiently
powerful to cure the inflammation. but they have ge-
nerally given way to the mixture of them with ex-
-pressed Oils, and mucilaginous Substances, (C) -
together with water. as these last do not take off the
mucus of the Skin. forinaceous Pultices as the Flower
of Oats, produce considerable contraction on the
Skin. and should be rather employed to produce
Suppuration than resolution. for the latter purpose
the Antispasmodic and restraining Fomentations are
better. Herbs of this class as Flores rosarum rubrum, &c.
in Cases where we wish to carry off inflammation by
resolution. the remaining part of the Sedatives are
restr

662 *Refringents*. The ancients supposed the Inflammation 62
12
was owing to Relaxation, & these Medicines acted
as repellents, forcing back the Blood which had been
impelled here. The Moderns when the Notion of Obstruc-
tions came up, & became universal, rejected restringents
as the worst of Remedies. restringents sometimes do good.
In Case any part under the Skin be inflamed, the appli-
cation of any thing to increase the contraction tends to
Gangrene and Mortification. *Flores rosarum rubrarum*,
acridum L. S. per. (6). these we shall now consider as
having a smaller degree of Astringency. in Inflamma-
tions of the Skin we need not be afraid of these Sedar-
tives. Alcohol, and flower of Oats is most proper in
Inflammations near the bone. Inflammations of which
kind have been cured by these even while the occasional
Cause remained. Alcohol and vinegar have frequently
produced this effect; as in Fractures and Luxations
before the bones have been reduced whilst these Causes of
the Swelling and Inflammation have remained, the Infla-
mation itself has been frequently taken off by these ap-
plications. Inflammations of Lax parts as the Testis &c
are often relieved by this Class of Sedatives & restringent. In

63
12 Phlegmonous Inflammations where the Skin is much 63
distended, tho they have frequently some good yet it is by
by no means advisable to use them; for tho it may
not produce Gangrene and mortification once in an
hundred times and may often prevent Suppuration we
should not hazard so dreadful a termination. for
we had better suppurate; than once come to Gangrene
and mortify. if the Skin be not much distended the most
powerful of these remedies may be employed with safety.
The last Class are (c) Preparations cupri, plumbi &c.
these sometimes tend even to kill as the preparations of Lead.
we would not use these many means in Phlegmonous
Inflammations not because they are not sufficiently powerful;
but because they sometimes Gangrene and Mortify. In pure
Inflammation of membranes as the Eye. in excoriations of the
Skin &c they may be used safely.

Prælectio 13^{ta} Treatment of Inflammation

We come now to another method of removing Inflammation
viz By raising an Inflammation on the Skin near the
part originally affected. I. ult. p. 36. ~~when the skin itself is~~

66 64 Inflammations are not equally dangerous in all parts of the body. Inflammation in some parts is attended with small Inconvenience; in others with great pain and inconvenience; in some parts they are no way dangerous. in others much so. now Inflammations on the Skin if not to a violent degree. are not attended with great or lasting pain, or other disagreeable Symptoms. we therefore frequently excite Inflammation on the Skin to carry off Inflammations. further the higher we excite a secondary Inflammation to the part originally inflamed the better; we produce them then as near as possible. with this Caution not to be too near the part originally Inflamed. so that the Vessels may communicate from one to the other. Where an inflammation is situated in the cellular Membrane under the Skin, we cannot with propriety excite an inflammation on the Skin by way of Cure. because of the communication of the Vessels. Some have considered the action of the Inflaming Cause as producing the effect and not the Inflammation excited, as the cure of the disease. as they have for instance supposed the Spicules of the Cantharides, or to give their argument the best appearance we will say the Juice of cantharides as having a peculiar chemical

64
13

65
13 Chemical Action in taking off the inflammation of the
Pleura in pleurisy, ^{it was supposed to be absorbed & carried to the part.} but this is evidently unjust & untrue.
for if we apply the points of Needles, or any other Substance
which will excite Inflammation the same effect will be
produced. now we know & such Substances cannot
be absorbed and carried to the inflamed part: so as to
dissolve the inflaming matter. further as there is an abscess
matter & is sometimes evacuated by Blisters; this has led
others to infer & it was by the evacuation of this which
has before been the inflaming cause from the inflamed
part & the Inflammation was removed. neither however
is this the Fact. because if an inflammation be excited
without any evacuation produced the same thing
takes place. and it will often answer much better. It
is not then any matter absorbed and carried to the part;
nor any evacuation from the part & produce the Cure.
The Substances & we employ to excite the Inflammation are
pretty nearly equal except & those we have in antispas-
modic power, are much more powerful than these.
which have not: as Volatile Alkali's. this is on account
of this property much more powerful than mustard seed.
which

66. When have it not. if we would have a great degree
 of Inflammation produced, we chuse a Substance &
 will excite one more easily carried off and with-
 less Inconvenience. Cantharides excite the most pure in-
 flammation of any Substance & produces it to so high a
 degree for which reason. when we want to excite a
 great degree of Inflammation we commonly make use
 of Cantharides. we have further one thing to observe
 viz. if the first inflammation has excited a great degree
 of general Inflammation, we would not use any
 other stimulant to produce a secondary Inflammation;
 for both might produce a great degree of general Infla-
 mation. so in such Cases we would not use such
 powerful Stimuli as Cantharides. having thus finished
 speaking of the methods of taking off the strong action
 of the Arteries we come in the next place Indi 3^d
 viz. The management of resolution by evacuation from
 the mucous Glands. any Glands may be stimulated to
 an increased secretion, but the mucous Glands are most
 commonly so. we not only excite secretion in the
 mucous Membrane and Glands of the part affected with

67
13 With Inflammation, but even in the neighbouring 67
parts st if there be no Communication of Vessels. as we
excite an increased secretion from the Lungs to
take off inflammation from the Pleura. sometimes an
inflammation of ~~one~~ ^a part is cured in consequence of
some other secretion. thus a Cough cures. &c
This may be partly considered as a Natural Cure.
Sometimes the secretion already is not sufficiently
copious, it is necessary then by some means to
increase the secretion. a stimulus applied to any
part tends to increase the secretion. but then the
increase of the secretion is a much more powerful
cure, than the Stimulus is of ^{Int'l} ~~the~~ ^{means of} evacuation (A) The
evacuation &c. &c.

It has been sometimes done to settle a person on a
Cold marble hearth to increase the Secretion, by
throwing the Blood to the part. but if this does not
succeed it may increase the Inflammation so as
even to kill. so + we would not do it. especially
in internal Inflammations. relaxants are of no
service to this purpose. Stimulants as rad. & illah
are chiefly used in Inflammations of the Throat, and

60
13. On Lungs. Neutral Salts in inflammation of the Intestine Canal; in the ~~urinary~~ inflammation of the urinary passages &c. we should always endeavour to use such as will excite the functions. Purgatives substances tend to excite Inflammation, we should rather use such as tend only to excite an increase of the function from the Glands. as we are to endeavour then to use Stimuli, so as to avoid inflammation.

Praelectic 14th — Treat.ⁿ of Inf

We yesterday began to shew the manner of managing the Resolution by an Evacuation from the Glands. we said + sometimes such an Evacuation is produced naturally. at other times not, or at least not in sufficient Quantity; + our Business then is either to produce, or to increase such Secretions. The mucus when first secreted is a thin watery Fluid, containing a quantity of neutral Salts. this is secreted in large quantity and washes off the natural mucus which covers the membrane. and by the stimulus of the neutral Salts this mem^{brane}

Membrane is irritated, so+ after the Secretion has taken place the Inflammation instead of being relieved by it, is considerably increased at first. but in general in a day or two the mucus becomes more viscid and tenacious, the stimulus is no more, the Inflammation diminishes, and goes gradually off. Sometimes it will not become viscid but remains a thin watery fluid, and the Inflammation will not be taken off by it. we must in this Case endeavour (as described) to defend it by some mucilaginous, or oily substance applied to it. . . .

It has been thought advisable by some Practitioners to stop the Secretion entirely, this should be done with very great Caution, as it may be attended with very bad Consequences otherwise. thus in Dysentery Cases where we have a large Secretion from the glands of the Intestines, here if we stop the Secretion suddenly violent Inflammation is apt to be produced. In some Surcious however it may at times be proper to decrease it at first, but then we must produce an artificial one to supply its place. we shall not however

70 However enter minutely into this at present. as every 70 14
 Inflammation almost is attended with a secretion from
 some particular part, we shall of these more fully when
 we come to speak particularly of each distinct Infla-
 mation. Now naturally, when the Inflammation dimi-
 nishes the Secretion diminishes also. so they continue
 diminishing, till the whole Disease is cured. but it frequent-
 ly happens that this Secretion remains after the principal
 part of the Inflammation is removed. the Secreted Mucus
 still contains a quantity of neutral Salts, and by
 this means some degree of Inflammation is kept up,
 as in a Catarrh, Dysentery, Gonorrhoea &c. in all
 which Cases there will sometimes remain a discharge
 of Mucus, which may keep up in some measure the
 Disease; therefore it is necessary that this should be carried
 off by some means, this sometimes furnishes one of
 the most difficult problems in Medicine, how to
 know when it is a proper time to put a stop to these
 Secretions, and the method of doing it. ^{is} it is
 Now I say it is always necessary (1st) To take off the

¹⁴ Original Cause first. which may either be some
 Stimulating Matter sent to the part, as the neutral
 Salts of the urine in a Gonorrhoea. or it may be an
 increased flow of Blood to the part, as to the intestines
 in a Dysentery. &c. therefore we should always be
 sure before we attempt to stop a discharge, & there
 is no quantity of blood, or any stimulating matter
~~or~~ ^{is} contained there. by means of which if we stop the
 secretion, we bring on worse symptoms than before
 took place; by confirming the original Cause of
 disease in the system. but we must remark & the
 precautions in these cases have sometimes been carried
 too far. as we have in some cases been able to de-
 stroy the occasional Cause, by the methods we have
 made use of to stop the secretion. thus in a Gonorrhoea
 when we make use of Mercurial Injections, by this
 we cure the primary Cause of the Inflammation, by
 destroying the venereal Matter as well as check the
 secretion. these Circumstances then are to be had in
 consideration, before we attempt to put a stop to the secretion.

72 14

72 We may attempt to stop the secretions, by several different Methods. It sometimes remains in consequence of weakness, owing to a relaxation of the part. in this Case we endeavour to put a stop to it by strengthening the part. this tho is seldom of much Service, unless when the whole System is weak at the same time, for which reason when any particular part is weak, and the whole System strong, we often weaken the System, ^{by evacuations} in order afterwards to strengthen this, and the particular part, & is weak together. also if the whole System be weak, and a particular part strong, we endeavour to strengthen the System. And then if we want to weaken a particular part by weakening the whole System, we can often effect it.

The next Method of diminishing, and taking off secretions, is by the application of astringents. and these to the part from whence the secretion takes place. Now we must observe to you, & an astringent is a Medicine whose action is not lasting. therefore when you apply an astringent to put stop to any Secretion, if you do not repeat the Application in a little time viz about 10. 12 or at most

14 Most 24 Hours. the Secretion will return again,
and with greater Violence, so the application
of Astringents is but a temporary Relief. - - -

Yet there are two Cases where the application of them
may be of Service. First when a secretion depends
upon a habit acquired; in this case the application
of Astringents will frequently take them off, and
stop it entirely. But when it happens from more
Weakness, the application of them in + Case rather
increases than diminishes the Secretion.

the 2^d Case is where there is a small degree of
Inflammation kept up by the Secretion, if at + time
we apply Astringents, ~~it will prevent the Secretion for~~
~~a day or two, it will prevent the Secretion and by +~~
~~means take off the Inflammation, as the inflammation~~
~~was occasioned by the irritation of the Stimulus of~~
~~the Blood in a Gonorhea for instance, if we~~
can take off this Secretion of neutral Salts, we
remove

Remove the Inflammation. Vegetable Astringents are most proper in Dysenteric Cases. the Salts and Calces of Metals. in Diseases of the urinary Passages. Now further Astringents may be applied to the Stomach, so as to have an effect on the whole System. and this method of Practice is proper, when the whole System is Weak and Relaxed but not otherwise. Gaïls and the other vegetable Astringents are best and preferable, to allum, if powerful enough. Opium hath frequently been applied, but then its power is not so great as to effect the smaller branches &c. and its action lasts only Eight or ten hours. and if the dose is not repeated the Disease frequently returns & with greater Violence than before. it may be of Service in checking secretions from the Lungs &c. but will have no effect on those in the Urethra, Vagina &c. The Resinous Substances are all of them astringents. but as they are likewise all Stimulants, it is a question

75th Question whether they increase or diminish the
 14
 Secretions most of this Class are Balsamum Co-
 -raiba. Peruvianum. Canadense. Terbinthinide.
 There is one Astringent which is more powerful than
 any + we have yet mentioned. Viz. the Preparations
 of Lead. which always produce worse effects, than
 can be overbalanced, by the good effects which they
 produce - for we can by the application of these
 stop Secretions, when various other methods
 have been tried, and failed. but the Consequences
 succeeding the application of them is so dangerous +
 + it is always more advisable to desist entirely
 from the use of them, than to use them at all. as
 they are generally with bad consequences, often
 followed by paralytic Complaints some time
 after, &c and leave the Patient in a melancholy
 way.

Having shewn the manner in which Inflammation is carried off simply: we now come to enquire into the manner of manging in these various Terminations and first of Suppuration. Suppuration being a much less dangerous disease than a Fever if we can by a suppuration in a part where it is not dangerous, cure a Fever we would do so, & would not attempt to carry off a suppuration and to have the Fever continued. If a Gland not very large be inclined to suppurate we avoid not preventit. vid. p. 37. 10) these for the most part as in the Glands of the Breasts of Women are not very troublesome, in such Cases we prefer suppuration. Sometimes we are called in too late to produce simple Resolution, and Suppuration will take place, and frequently if called in ever so soon we cannot prevent it. in such Cases we must endeavour to manage the Suppuration so as that it shall terminate in health. to this end we must

Ind. 4. 1837.

12th

77

Must avoid two circumstances, viz. too great a suppuration, and Gangrene and Mortification. Now if the inflammation be too violent, and tending to Gangrene, it is to be diminished (A) by the applications and Means we mentioned; particularly by Evacuations, as Bleeding, and bleeding particularly by application to the part as Emollient Fomentations and Pultices if it be going on too slowly, or be too slight we must endeavour to increase it by the application of antispasmodic Stimulants. we must observe it is better to let Suppuration go on slowly than fast for the most part. as the only ill consequence of the former is a small loss of time, and a few disagreeable Symptoms to the Patient. But if we push it forward too fast, a large quantity of Pus will be formed and the Patient exhausted and hectic Fever perhaps produced. in some Cases it is proper to forward the Suppuration; this is to be effected by the use of Stimuli of all kinds. Peruvian Bark is often very assisitent to promote good Pus. for every often the Patient

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If brought into an irritable State, the Bark takes
this off, and greatly promotes good Suppuration (a)
~~with regard to applications to the part~~ Likewise Balsams
and Resinous Substances, as Balsam of Tolu. Gums
Gambanum Sagapen &c. the use of Mercury is often
found of great Service. the Belladonna &c.
these are the Substances which we apply to the System
in general to produce good Suppuration. To the part (b)
Farinaceous and emollient Vegetable Substances. as
Farina Lin. &c. are some of the foremost in use.
Sometimes indeed if we want to forward suppuration
greatly we use resinous applications as Plaisters of
Gambanum, &c. but these though sometimes used
are for the most part too powerful Stimulants; so
that where we can procure good suppuration without
we would not use them. thus we have considered the
methods of making Suppuration proceed more quickly.
If an Abscess be formed in any part of the Body, our
first Question is whether we are to make an opening
and Discharge the ^{matter} Artificially, or to leave it to make
an opening and vent itself. We are first to see whether
any

79 Any of the parts originally inflamed have not suppu-¹⁵
-rated, if so we must stay till it has suppurated, 79
otherwise this part will be afterward Callous and Ulcer-
-ous, or a fresh suppuracion be induced in it. by the
time + all the inflamed parts have suppurated the
matter will generally make its way out externally;
but if it should lie deep, and there may be danger
of the matter insinuating among the Muscles;
and making deep sinuses, or affecting any bone +
it may be lodged near, we must not wait, but
make an opening and discharge it, because it may
otherwise do much hurt. Sometimes again an Abscess
is formed near a part Essential to Life, in which
Case it becomes a matter of great moment to get
rid of it before it do too much havoc: we must
then let it out as fast as we can. Again sometimes
absorption of Pus takes place; and a Hectic Fever
is produced; we must therefore where we find this
appears to be the Case, be careful to discharge the
Pus as fast as possible. Some Abscesses are more
liable

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Liability to Absorption than others from their Situation: some of the largest Abscesses never have Absorption takes place from them. When we open an Abscess we must open it largely so as to have a large opening for the matter to be discharged freely. Sometimes Cavities or Sinuses are formed so as to make fresh Suppurations take place between one part and another, in which Case it makes the most dependent openings we can; to discharge the Pus. as otherwise Pustular Fever may very likely be produced if an absorption should take place. in some Abscesses, the Situation is such that we cannot prevent these Sinuses. now the inconveniences arising hence are not only danger of Absorption but also fresh openings and fresh suppurations. we do not design to lay down particular rules for the applications & treatment due to particular Abscesses. this is the province of Surgery properly. we only mean to ^{speak} treat of the general treatment of Abscesses.

We are now to lay down the Principles on which
 Ulceration is managed. When an Abscess is
 opened, three things may take place. Viz.
 1^o A Phlegmonous Inflammation may arise round
 the Surface. And a number of red Granules arise
 from the bottom; which we call Granulating
 flesh or granulations. or 2^o, an Esquarulous
 Inflammation may take place, which may produce
 a Suppuration & will not heal the Ulcer. or 3^o
 no alteration may ensue, but a Cavity remains,
 sometimes a bleeding arises and when the Vessels
 contract a serous Discharge may continue & or a
 quantity of coagulable Lymph may glue the Edges
 of the Wound together at the Edges leaving it hollow
 at bottom. or a Gangrene and Necrosis
 may come on. These are the various Accidents
 that may happen to take place in an Ulcer or a
 Wound.

If a Granulation arises, this is the best event & can
 take place in which Case we have only to make
 use

Use of some soft application, and to keep the Edges
clean, washing off carefully any dried matter + may
adhere to the Edge; this latter is a material consid-
eration as for want of this the Skin would be pre-
vented growing over, and even callus Edges frequently
arise thro' neglect of this precaution. to this end
we may apply some express oil to keep the parts
soft. we have only to avoid accidents. but if an
Erysipelatous Inflammation arises instead of a phlegmo-
nous, we have only to prevent the progress of it, and
endeavour to procure Phlegmonous Inflam-
mation, certain Habits of Body are predisposed to
one species of Inflammation. some to the other. for
the most part Strong Habits are most apt to
have Phlegmonous Inflammation take place, and to
have the Ulcers granulate. In weak and Irritable
Habits, Erysipelatous Inflammation takes place
mostly, and Ulcers spread. In this Case then we
endeavour to produce strong action of the Heart
and Arteries. certain Stimuli produce Erysipelatous
Inflammation, others to produce Phlegmonous Inflammation

83 We often apply to the surface of Ulcers such Stimuli 16
as are apt to produce Phlegmonous Inflammation in
order to produce Granulations. further an Ulcer often has
Erisipelatous Inflammation produced in it, not from any
Disposition in the Habit of Body, but in the Ulcer
itself. thus then there are two Species of Ulcers. the one
having Phlegmonous, the other Erisipelatous Inflammation
we then cut off, or destroy by Caustics, or some Escharotic, the
part of Ulcers disposed to Erisipelatous Inflammation; and the
rest being sound it suppurates. Certain applications Stimu-
late to Erisipelatous Inflammation among these. Neutral
Salts are very powerful. but by the application of the
means we mentioned prevents the Neutral Salts of the Blood
being applied. other matter may be formed as Venereal,
and Cancerous matter, the application of these make Ulcers
spread, and prevent their cure other Substances arising on
the Surface, if we destroy the surface we get rid of it
but if this gets into the System, we do little good by
destroying it on the Surface, without we could expell
it out of the System. now the applications to the System
are Mars, Mercury, Resins and Spices. these abate the

Irritability and ~~destroy~~ the action of the Heart and Arteries. If the Ulcer increases very much by the stimulus of the Neutral Salts of the thin matter secreted; by exhibiting the Bark, we diminish the Irritability and by strengthening the System give rise to proper Pus, and granulating Flesh. If an ulcer spread fast, and be lately arisen, Bark is the best Medicine. but if an ulcer have been gradually spreading a considerable time, Mercury is best, as it is not owing to the Irritability but to the inaction of the heart and Arteries, in this last Case, which Mercury by its Stimulus assists. According to the State of the Patient we use one or other. Spices, wine, and resins produce the same effect as Mercury; only are not so powerful. These are the applications to the System. we often apply Substances to the Surface of the ulcer, as preparations of Metals or Copper, as Verdigrise &c. any Substance stimulates violently applied to the surface of an ulcer is of service; as it produces an action of the vessels of the part. Sometimes we aim to avoid the Stimulus of the neutral Salts of the Blood, by applications to the Surface, as express oils, and with this red precipitate, Mercury (and

Resinous Substances of this Sort are called by Surgeons Dis-
 gestions. in Case no suppuration takes place, but a
 quantity of these neutral Salts of the Blood with a little
 Pus be evacuated, it is sometimes necessary to excite Inflam-
 mation artificially by Scarification, and thus we produce
 good Pus and granulation. when we make a Cavity
 in some Substances as the Testicles, we can produce
 no Granulation till by Scarification, or otherwise we
 have produced Suppuration &c. Caustics producing sloughs
 make a Cavity on the Pus & Slough being separated.
 Some Caustics are apt to leave a Disposition to Granula-
 tion, others not. of the former Class is red Precipitate
 and the Nitre of Silver. Cauterium Lunare. & other
 metalline Caustics. If we want to destroy small In-
 creasements formed on the surface & prevent the healing. these
 are the applications to Ulcers where granulating Flesh
 does not arise. Sometimes it arises of a loose Texture
 and too fast. then we have recourse to astringent ap-
 plications as blue vitriol, to destroy and constringe the
 parts, or cut off the fungous part and then apply astring-
 ents. Sometimes this will not do. we must then try
 a

16 a. Caustic Destroy to the bottom. There is one kind of 86
Ulcer & has been called a Cancer, in which fungous
Flesh arises with great pain, this is not easily cured.
The only method is to destroy the fungous part to the
bottom. When the Ulcer is filled up, we wish a scarp
Skin to be formed, this arises at the edges and spreads
to the Center. we must be careful to keep these Clean.
for the reason assigned. a gentle astringent is of service
Lapis Calamianensis with ^{or} sweet oil is best. if the Callous
Lips arise these should be cut off, or destroyed by
caustic, and we should be mindful to keep them
soft and Clean. Lastly when the Ulcer is near healed
it often becomes circular, then the Scarp Skin arises over
with difficulty? in which Case we often apply Astringents
to produce a Scab under which the Skin will grow.
we apply all along ^{or} sweet oils to prevent the parts from
being dry.

Prælectio 17^{ma} — Gangrene —

The next Termination of Inflammation is by Gangrene
or Mortification. now if this were merely the Death
of the part, which would thus be easily separated; we
would desire such a Termination, but on the contrary when

8.87

Gangrene and Mortification have seized a part, ibis 17
 production of the most dreadful symptoms to the System
 in general. These are symptoms of Irritation to the great-
 est degree. This may partly arise from the absorption of
 putrid matter from the mortified part. the symptoms
 of Irritation run so high frequently as to kill in a very
 short time. If the gangrene and Mortification arise
 in any internal Part it must soon kill. If externally
 at an extremity it will spread till it destroy some part
 essential to life. Indie. 5. p. 38. If a Gangrene is
 come on in. we are to endeavour by all means to prevent
 it from spreading. and to do by (A) Vinum. Moschus
 Camphora &c. Wine &c. and Spices are most powerful;
 with giving these copiously we are to endeavour to
 support the strength as much as possible. by.
 (10.) Cortex Peruvianus. we must endeavour to dimi-
 nish the Irritability of the System an Erysipelatous
 inflammation generally surrounds the mortification. we
 must try by all means to convert this into Phlegmo-
 nous Inflammation, and thus to excite Suppuration, and
 get the Slough cast off. all the bitter Medicines dimi-

17 the Irritability, but none equal to the Peruvian Bark.

Preparations of Copper have the same tendency, and are equally powerful, but apt to produce violent sickness.

(C) By Stimulating the part with dr. hot oil of Turpentine. hot oil of Sassafras, and all the resinous Stimulants are good for this purpose. Scarification also helps to produce a Separation. If Gangrene and mortification occupy a large part of an extremity, and spreads fast: at the same time the symptoms of Irritation run high. we should cut off the Limb.

Ind. 4th. The management of a Schistocera.

We have already said + if a small gland be inflamed we should aim at producing a Suppuration. (1) It is prevented — by this means we can often destroy it. but if the gland be large in attempting this we should produce a cancerous ulcer. therefore (2) if it be small — and (1) is large, &c. we had best extirpate it by the knife, or destroy it by Caustics. The knife gives least pain, but as patients have generally an Idea + they can bear caustic better; we are for the most part obliged to use this. or 12th of L. — — — — —
A certain sort of Substances which are powerful Stimulants and

And thus produce a flow of the Fluids to the part on being applied have frequently thus by degrees washed the Schirrhous particles away. these have been called difcutients but as they seldom succeed ~~der~~ they are dangerous. I have seen several Cases in which they have succeeded, but would not recommend them.

Ad. 7. The management of a Cancer.

(A.) Good Sur. When Schirrhous is converted into a Cancer we have no means of Cure with which we are at present acquainted. Empirics have founded all their Nostrums on Arsenic. and this some have pretended required such a number of Sublimations to qualify it & it has not been Arsenic & they have given Arsenic will act as a diminisher of the Irritability and so some times relieve. If a Cancer be not affixed to a Bone, or to any Muscles so intimately & we cannot safely extirpate it, this will be our best method. for altho we cannot by this means effect a radical cure, but the Ulcer either will break out again ^{it} here or in some other part. yet it is worth while to protract the Patients Days, and deliver from so much pain. Several Medicines have at different times been thought

To Cure Caners. the principal ones have been the aquatic umbelliferous Plants. the Belladonna and iicula. the extract of hemlock has been most used. and as it appears to have cured some, and all ways gives ease for a time. it may ease the Patients mind, and should therefore be tried.

(13) The Pain is relieved. Preparations of Lead and Copper destroy the sensibility of the Part, and therefore in very acute Cases may be used. for even if they should produce Gangrene, and Mortification, this is not much worse than Cancer in this State.

Precedio 18^{va} Of Fever

The Disease whose History I am now going to give you, has occasioned among Pathologists great Disputes. It has been least understood, may be of any, & consequently treated by different Practitioners: in the most different manner of any Disease. Physiologists even in the same Country treat it very differently. in England it has been differently Described by Authors, and treated by Practitioners. other Diseases have been called

called Fever. The Ancients all agree in their description of it. and call it ^{Disease} Fever which we are about to describe under ^{Name.} ~~the~~ ^{name.} The great different in the description of it, seems to have arisen, not from the difficulty of understanding the Disease; but from the Desire of fixing on some Pathognomic Symptom. now there is no constant Pathognomic Symptom; which always attends & distinguishes Fever, from every other Disease: the three which are generally laid down are. Cold; Heat; and Quickness of the Pulse. now none of these are constant. sometimes heat takes place, without any preceding Coldness. ~~at others~~, & the heat kills. at others, the Patient dies in the Cold fit without having had any accession of heat; Sometimes The Pulse also, are not quick. Quickness of the Pulse, has been called Fever. a Pleurisy attended with general Inflammation has been called a pleuritic Fever by some. a rheumatic pain in the Hand, with general Inflammation; a rheumatic Fever. whereas in both these Cases, none part of the Disease we are now to describe. & which the Ancients

92
 18 Understood by Fever is present. You may call any
 thing Fever, for Terms are of no signification, any further
 than from the Ideas we affix to them. but I am now
 now going to describe a Disease which the Ancients called
 by this name, which has Progress of its own, & is a pecu-
 liar Disease. Now a Fever is a short Disease, it has
 relapses. these are Periods. ~~we then divide a Fever into~~
~~its Periods~~ we shall describe one distinct Paroxysm
 as it happens when unaccompanied with any other disorder,
 when the Periods are perfectly distinct. Each Period
 consists of three Stages. The first is called the Cold Stitt.
 but Coldness does not always take place. therefore we
 will rather call it the first Stage. the 2^d is the hott
 Stitt, or second Stage. the 3^d The Crisis, or third Stage
 Fever is a Disease + affects the Head; the Heart, or arterial
 System. and the Trunk. but not all alike, or always.
 Sometimes one Symptom, sometimes another is absent. so
 + tho we shall describe all + may take place, some of
 these are almost always absent; it is enough + most of them
 are always present, & + no Fever can take place without
 some of them. The Symptoms with which all Fevers begin, ^{varia}

are Languor &c. P. 1. S. 2. (a).

These continue about two or three hours. the coldness of the extremities is sometimes such & hot Coals have been applied without producing any Sensation, being excited. the Patient then sometimes Dies without going thro' any other Period. The actual coldness at the extremities is sometimes such as to sink the Thermometer 6 Degrees below nothing. yet the Patient feels quite otherwise. Sometimes the heat raises the Thermometer to - yet the Patient feels cold ~~and~~ and in the Cold Trill the internal Heat is greatly increased. & of the Trunk. Trembling. Pain in the Back. after the Languor has continued some time, the symptoms of the second Stage. (b) Horripilation &c. come on. The Patient feels a kind of Creeping (as of Insects) all over his body. the red parts become Pale. The Tongue is dry, ~~hence thirst is continued~~. The patient feels a kind of Viscidity, or clammyness in his mouth. the natural crust on his tongue thickens, and is dry. as this generally produces Thirst, it does in this case. The natural separating mucilage of the Urine is not secreted. it is Transparent. The patient is generally costive, the other secretions likewise suppressed. If there be any ^{urine}.

Ulcers, they become pale, the granulating Flesh loses its redness, and very little Pus is secreted on the Surface. The Pulse small, frequent, often intermitting. external Pains in the Limbs, Joints and Head, particularly the Forehead. Delirium. next come the Symptoms of the third Stage. Anxiety & --- Anxiety and hard nefs, together with oppression, and swelling about of Praecordia; quick, & laborious respirations, great difficulty of Breathing, producing mostly a Cough. Rigor, horror, Flatulencies in the Intestines; loss of appetite, nausea, and Vomiting. --- These are the Symptoms of Fever. If the Patient dye in this first Stage of the Disease, the Lungs are found loaded with blood. Sometimes some, sometimes others of these Symptoms are absent; sometimes there is no Laguer, no carings, no a kness, nor no coldness of the extremities but of Salient is at the first attack hot. sometimes there is no Pain in the Back. Sometimes there is no ^{sensation of} creeping on the Limbs. the Patient has a Purging instead of being Costive. or there may be no dryness of the Tongue. these Symptoms are occasionally present or absent as circumstances vary. but then most of them are present. the Disease generally affects the whole System. so if a Man

Man would take any of these for a Pathognomic Simp¹⁸ 95
-tom he would frequently be mistaken. we have divided
the Disease into three *Species*: the first of which sett. *Languor*
L. (a) denotes Diminution of the action of the living power.
(b) Denotes a diminution of the action of the living power
in these parts. pain in the back, Denotes general weakness.
The 2^d Sett. (c) *Horripilatio* ^{universally} *De.* Denotes a contraction
of the Capillary Vessels of the Skin. & the Paleness L. *De.* ^{De.}
The transparency of the Urine, Denotes Contraction of the
Kidneys. the *Costiveness* denotes contraction of the Vessels
Intestinal Canal. & the Vessels of an Ulcer are contracted
is evidently pointed out by the Dryness and paleness of
the granulations; even the Artery in the arm is
sometimes contracted to $\frac{1}{2}$ degree & we can ~~to~~ feel the
contraction. Pains in the Joints take place from contrac-
tion of the Ligaments, in the Limbs where there are
Muscles from contraction of these. Blindness proceeds
from a contraction of the Pupils; and delirium points
out contraction of the Vessels of the Brain. several kinds
of Delirium take place. if such an universal contraction
takes place this will produce anxiety (c). & the blood
must be thrown somewhere. we find it then accumu-
lated

At the Praecordia. hence anxiety &c. on dissecting those who dye at this time we find the vessels about the Praecordia loaded wth blood; & hence the Heart is Stimulated to contract, the flatulency proceeds from contraction in the intestinal canal. The stomach is disordered in almost all Diseases; hence loss of appetite &c. The accumulation of blood about the praecordia points out an inaction of the living power; a contraction of the vessels thro'out the System; filling the large vessels here. Sometimes a larger, sometimes a smaller quantity of blood is thrown on the Praecordia, hence proceed a variety in the Symptoms. all these are all the Symptoms of the Disease, those which arise afterwards being only ^{either} accidental, or produced by the progress of the Cure. as these then go off the Fever goes off. I. 5. According to a few of these as those arising from inaction of the living power may kill. when the Periods are very distinct we call it an Intermittent Fever. If the Patient dies it is always at the Accession. It is evident then & these Symptoms constitute the Disease. and an inaction of the living power in the whole System except

97¹⁰ Except what refers to the Capillary Vessels. Sometimes the⁹⁷
 Coagulable Lymph is thrown up, sometimes not. and
 sometimes hardly coagulated at all upon bleedings;
 so + sometimes we have a Ruff, & the appearance of
 inflammation. sometimes not. We can perceive no alteration
 in the State of the Blood. there is no State of the Blood,
 in which a Fever may not arise. The Fever will go on
 the same in all States of it. neither is any particular
 State of the Blood ^{or} ~~and~~ Fluids necessary. nor often
 any alteration produced. hence it is owing to the Causes
 we ascribed & not to any alteration in the ~~Solids~~ ^{Fluids}
 of the Body + Fever takes place. Sometimes this Fever
 arises without any sensible Cause; but we can generally
 trace them to some Causes. these are (1st) Certain passions
 2^d Cold. 3^d Intred &c. (4th) Retention of &c.
 5th Changing of Customs, or Climates &c.

Prælectio 19^{na} of Fever.

The occasional Causes of Fevers can frequently be
 traced. These are (1st) Certain Passions of the mind sudden-
 ly excited &c. such as produce an accumulation of
 blood about the Viscerica, are apt to produce

90
19 Fever. such as Fear &c. These if they arise suddenly produce paleness. a contraction at least of all the external vessels of the Body. it produces a sense of anxiety and uneasiness at the Precordia. which probably arises from an accumulation of Blood there. This sometimes produces Fever, in strong habits but often in weak and Irritable habits. as Women with Child, more so in Childbed. These Passions produce the Fever immediately on their application of the Cause.

20 Cause is exposure to Cold. all exposure to Cold not alike, in the action of it on the Body. a constant exposure to Cold will not produce Fever. for instance. Those + live in Cold Climates are less exposed to Fever than those + live in hot Climates. those who live in extreme Cold air, never have a Fever. It is the sudden change from heat to Cold + produces the Disease. as a Person going out of a room exceedingly into Cold air will be afflicted by it wth Fever frequently. The Evaporation of Water from the surface of the Earth will produce it. we have many instances of persons having a Fever from lying on moist Ground

as in Camps, frequently when a Camp has been removed
and the Soldiers lie on moist ground, they have often
violent Fevers produced. in moist air, as in Holland &c.
the low marshy parts of ~~York~~ other parts of England.
Intermittent Fevers are Endemic.

13) Putrid L. P. H. L. L. ----- all exposure to putrid Vapor
does not produce Fever. some do. as at the Black, alvies
at Oxford, and the old Bailey. where one man by the
putrid Vapor he brought out of the Jail, infected a
great number. but they were not all infected with it,
for the man + brought the putrid Vapor into Court
was free. so + all are not alike affected by it.
so also Glue makers, who live in the midst of putrid
Vapor escape hurt. Persons gradually accustomed
to it, are not affected by it. but people suddenly exposed
to it are. Putrid matter produces fever by being applied
to the surface of the ^{parts} Lungs, but not ~~also~~ to any other
part. not if applied to a Wound or Ulcer. but when
applied to these it is most apt to produce. Symptoms of
Irritation instead of Fever. a quantity is absorbed by
the

19 Variolous matter ^{introduced} ~~applied~~ by Inoculation inflames the part, suppuration comes on, a Pustule is formed; absorption takes place. it is carried to various parts of the Body. & immediately on its Distribution thro' the System produces Fever. so also in the Meazles. and other morbillous matter.

(4th) Retention of certain Substances &c.

(1st) Food in the Stomach, if instead of being digested it remains two or three days in the Stomach it generally brings on Fever. if it be animal Food, it generally putrefies. hence we may consider it partly as the action of putrid Vapor & produces the Fever. hardened Faeces in the Intestines sometimes produce the same effect.

(5th) Changing of Customs, or Climates. thus Camps on changing place, are often affected with Fever thro'out almost. we are not however certain whether be merely owing to Change of Place, or whether the Fever is produced by exposition to other Causes. beside ^{these}

These known Causes. Fevers are frequently pro-¹⁹
duced by Causes th to which we are unacquainted.
Our Ignorance of the Causes is frequently owing
to the inattention or ignorance of our Patients.
who have not known, or attended to the Causes &
produced the Fever. I. g. a Man going from
a Warm day room, & standing in a damp &
Cold passage, shall receive a Fever, & not
remember this Circumstance which was the
Cause of it. Nevertheless I do think Fevers often
take place from other Causes beside these. You
will find Authors mention a great number
of others. as the Viscidity of the Fluids. the acri-
mony of the Fluids. obstruction of insensible
Perspiration. ceteris variis. now if we have a
mind to guess at Causes. we may do this. ad infi-
nitum. there are no Experiments to prove the
~~Blood~~ Fevers arise from any viscosity of the Blood.
not

102
19 The Lymphatics and produces Inflammation in the Lym- 102
phatic Glands as it goes along. Putrid Matter either
applied to, or generated in the Stomach may produce
a Fever, when putrid matter produces a Fever it
sometimes happens + it produces it immediately on the
application, sometimes a space of time elapses first (but)
Some of the Symptoms are produced immediately, others
not. we have included all Infectious Vapors under
the head of putrid vapor. a Fever is more readily
produced by the Evaporation of putrid vapor from
a man's body, either has a putrid Fever, or some
putrid vapor about him, than from the putrefaction
of animal Substances to the greatest degree. It appears
from these Circumstances + putrid Vapor does not produce
Fever by inducing any alteration in the State of the Fluids.
In a putrid Fever, the Blood at first is not putrid. altho
at last it becomes more so, than in any other Disease.
this however does not take place till the Disease has
made some progress. so + as you will find in
reading Physics frequently occurs, + which is the
effect has been ascribed by many Physicians as the
cause

Cause of the Disease. Some Physicians have been so far resolved on this point, as when a Fever has happened three months after exposure to putrid Vapor to assign this as the Cause of the Fever. Thus some have called the *hurry aputric fever*, when a quickness of the Pulse has attended it. But this Disease has no Progress of its own, none of the marks of a Fever. it is not in short a Disease, which we have described under the name of a Fever. The quickness of Pulse goes off on the Blood recovering its usual state. whereas Fever exists in all states of the Blood. so also if Absorption takes place in Gangrene and Mortification of the Putrid matter; it has been said by some to be a Putrid Fever. but no Disease is hereby produced similar to Fever; only Symptoms of Irritation. Putrid Vapor acts in consequence of being applied to irritable parts. variolous, and morbillous matter. Seldom produce Symptoms of Fever on their first application; they remain some time in the System first

19 Nor is it the Blood is Viscid. or has ^{any} acrimony. neither + the insensible Perspiration being obstructed produces Fever. therefore we must lay aside all more hypotheses. I suppose no Cause + we cannot prove to exist.

Any two d. P. 4. f. 5. thus a man exposed to putrid Vapor and Cold will be more affected than a man exposed to Cold alone, or putrid Vapor alone, as a man exposed to a stagnating Water, where both ^{Causes} are acting, will be more so, than exposed to either alone. So Heat, and Putrid Vapor, or Heat and Cold, will produce it sooner than either singly. Now if putrid Vapor, produced a Fever, by making the Fluids putrescent. Cold would rather prevent it, the Causes then must act together & tend to the same effect. I all the Causes of Fever, do produce contraction of the Capillary Vessels; accumulation of Blood at the Precordia, and

inaction of the Vessels. Now a Fever being produced 19
 may continue "two or three days and then go off;"
 or continue & produce the other parts of the Disease.
 I shew'd + sometimes a Cause of a Disease, will act a
 considerable degree of time, after the application of it.
 Thus a Fever continues always if ~~not~~ once produced,
 if we do not carry off the Disease. there is this pec-
 -uliarity in Fever + it requires a Cause to carry
 it off, as much as it did to produce it. There is a nar-
 -tural action of the Body, by which it is carried
 off. this is the second Stage of Fever.

Lectio 20^{ma} of Fever

We are now to prosecute the Progress and Termi-
 nation of the Disease. Sometimes these symptoms
 of the first Stage prove Fatal; before any other
 symptoms take place. Sometimes they are but
 slight; and particular parts only are affected. &
 sometimes they excite an action in the Body which
 carries

carries them off. they then produce the symptoms of the second Stage, or hot Fitt of Fever. there are Rigor and Horror. the

Heat rising from ^{over} the Precordia. this sometimes amounts to 102. or 3 of F. H. and diffusing itself unequally thro' the Body, sometimes arises in one part, and goes away. then in another. it is diffused irregularly, unequally, & Flushing. the sense of heat is sometimes greater than in Inflammation, in which the actual Heat is much greater. The Pulse is strong & great Pain in the head.

this mostly when general Inflammation accompanies the Fever. The Urine & - sometimes it returns to its natural State, sometimes there is a

forms ^{ring} round the Glafs, in which it is collected. which gradually grows towards the center, till it forms a Film over the whole Surface. a Quantity of blood is sometimes extravasated through the cellular membrane, forming Patches over the whole Surface of the Body.

20 In regard to the Causes producing these Symptoms.

20

Rigor & Horror. this evidently proceeds from an affection of the Stomach. any thing Disagreeable to the Stomach naturally produces + shivering, we mean to have understood. It has been thought + this affection of the Stomach acted as a relaxant. to carry off the Contraction of the Capillaries. but altho this may possibly be the Cause; the other Symptoms shew an endeavour to take off the Contraction much more Evidently.

The heat rising from the Praecordia. is accounted for, by the strong action of the heart and Arteries endeavouring to propell back the blood; which is thrown there by the contraction of the Capillary Vessels. from this alternate action the Flushing & a strong & pulse. Sometimes the Heart and arteries act strongly. sometimes the Heart contracts frequently. ~~to~~ and with small force. when the Contraction of the Capillary vessels is partly overcome. The Pain in the Head and Joints.

20 Joints is owing to the ~~st~~ Stupor and Delirium, 100
 arise from compression of the Vessels of the Head.

Universal Soreness on the going off of a contraction Soreness is naturally left. thus it is when the Cramp leaves a part. The Blood being propelled

from some parts to others. redness arises in different parts irregularly. The high colour and transparency

of the Urine are owing to the contraction of the Vessels of the Urine arising in the head, and to react to the relaxation of the Vessels. Partial Secretions. during

the second Stage of Fever the Symptoms of the first Stage go off. the secretory Organs are relaxed, and some secretions take place in great abundance. at

the same time all the other secretions are likewise increased. The Symptoms of the second Stage only

remaining N. Pen.

Medical Authors have supposed all Fevers to arise from obstruction. hence they describe critical and partial Relaxations. They suppose a Fever to concoct the matter to be evacuated. thus if all the

The functions be increased they call it a critical
Evacuation. or a Crisis. if only one function be
increased a partial Evacuation.

General Evacuations taking place from all the
Secretory Organs. general Indicates a Cure. not
by the Evacuation of any particular Matter, which
was the Cause of the Disease, as has been thought
by some. by the general Relaxation which
takes place. & takes off the general Contraction.
This is evident for frequently none of the Secretions
are considerably increased, only a general relaxa-
-tion takes place. It was natural for the Ancients
who understood nothing of Chemistry, therefore
could not know the Chemical Properties of the
Fluids. to have recourse to these methods of account-
-ing for such appearances. but we who know
better should not blindly embrace their Opinions,
who had not the same opportunities of investigating
Diseases. as we have. Perhaps we find + the
secreted

20 Solid Fluids have just the same properties as usual, hence it does not proceed from the

(Discharge of any particular matter + the Fever is cured. Crisis. At last 2. S. vet. P. 4. P. 5. H. — Perhaps the action of the Stomach assists + of the heart and Arteries. in producing the Effect. The Evacuation takes off the strong action of the Heart and Arteries. and diminishes it sometimes to a great Degree, even at least to its natural State. This then is one Paroxysm of Fever.

The ^{length} ~~times~~ of the Paroxysm are various. sometimes they do not last above an hour or two, commonly 8 or 10. sometimes 24. or even 36. never more than 1. for then it is followed by another.

Beside this Termination of Fever by a Crisis. an Inflammation often carries off a Fever. or an hemorrhage is often produced; but this is preceded by an Inflammation, and therefore comes ^{gen.} under this order. P. 5. S. 2... Pathologists have accounted for this Termination of Fever. by saying

That a quantity of matter was here accumulated together and by being discharged, took off the Fever. but this is supposing an obstructing matter as the Cause of the Fever. & this obstructed its own passage thro' the vessels. now the Quantity discharged is not sufficient for this. beside + no such matter has been proved to be the Cause of the Disease. or demonstrated to exist in the blood vessels. The manner in which an Inflammation does cure a Fever we know not; we only know the Fact. + it does so. Fevers are the Ephemera Simplex. which consists of a single Paroxysm of Fever lasting only 10 or 12 hours. thus the ancients have described very accurately. but the Moderns reject it because it contradicts their Theory. Boerhaave for instance. says + Ephemera Simplex is only what proceeds from intoxication with Liquor

20

Liquor, or violent Exercise, & goes off on the Cause being withdrawn, in a short time. but this is not the Case. for Ephemera Simplex is actually a Fever, a disease having an actual progress of its own. & tho it consists of one Paroxysm only, this is frequently as violent as any Fever while it lasts, & goes off by a relaxation of the Vessels. Those who have attended armies and Fleets, may have had frequent opportunities of observing it. I have seen it several times. ~~But~~ ^{But} ~~Fevers~~

Sometimes & frequently Fevers consist of more than one Paroxysm. for either when the first Paroxysm is gone, or during the first, a second one takes place. these are recurrent Fevers. S. 2. Spec. Febr. Recurrent Fevers are the Intermittent L. ---

The Intermittent in ^{ch} L. ---

The Continued in which L. ---

In this the second Paroxysm begins in the hot fit of the former one. this however never happens there are always Exacerbations, and Relaxations.

We are now to enquire into the Causes & bring on the Subsequent Paroxysms. These are.

1st an imperfect Crisis. Symptoms of the first Stage &c. P. 6. S. 1.

at the action of the Heart and Arteries. impels the blood with force into the capillary vessels: so as to relax them, yet all the symptoms are not always carried off. Thirst, whiteness, and

Dryness of the Tongue may remain. & pain in the Back. if this last symptom is left, another

Paroxysm will be produced, on the application of the slightest Cause.

2^d Fresh &c. P. 6. S. 2.

3^d The natural &c. S. 3.

4th a habit acquired. after two or three Paroxysms have been produced, the Fever recurs by habit, on

the application of any slight, fresh occasional Cause.

when one Paroxysm has taken another will be more easily produced on the application of an occasional Cause than if no Paroxysm had ever taken place.

116
20 If a Fever thus recur. from any of these Causes, we
call it a recurrent Fever. if a Paroxysm have a perfect
Crisis. & no Symptoms of the first Stage are left.
Ephemera Simplex. this does not return but goes
clear off, if no fresh occasional Cause be applied.
The next Occasional Cause is the natural Evening
Paroxysm of Fever. Every man in health has a
natural Paroxysm of Fever every Evening. it comes
on about four in the afternoon gradually increasing
it begins to decrease at ^{about} 9 or 10 at night. & goes
of about four in the morning producing a fine equible
Sweat over the whole surface of the Body. and on any
exercise in the morning a sweat is excited. this is
much more apparent in Diseases. so + if an exacer-
-bation lasts from six one Evening to six the next
Evening. then the natural Evening Paroxysm will
continue to keep it up; in case any Symptoms of
the first Stage are left, it will often be increased
by the ^{natural} Evening Paroxysm of Fever, so as to produce
a fresh Paroxysm.

But there is yet another Cause + we could not have con-
-ceived

115
10
Conceived a Priori is + certain Periods reproduce
a Fever. These are called Types. There is a Disposition
in Fevers to arise at the end of a certain number
of hours. beside the Causes aforementioned ^{this is plain} or because
these Causes would not determine them to recur
after any particular Period. this Disposition we
call the Type. and this is another Cause of the
reproduction of Fever.

In the Intermittent Fever &c. P. 6 Types.

The action of these Types is independent on the time
of the day. they may produce a Paroxysm at any
time of the day. all Fevers do not observe the
Types, but by other Causes are excited to recur
at other periods. as at the end of 40 hours. of
36 Hours &c. a Fever is seldom known to observe
the Quartan Type at first. Quotidian & Tertians
most frequently happen, when the Vessels are ac-
ting strongly. The Symptoms of the first stage
are violent in Tertians. and these are likewise
most apt to happen, when the Vessels are acting
strongly

¹¹⁶
29 Strongly. (The Symptoms indicating d. Typus. S. 3.) 116
hence in the Spring when the Body is Strengthened,
by the Cold of the preceding Winter, Quotidians and
Tertians are most apt to take place.

Quartans are more apt to take when the Symptoms
indicating Weakness are present. hence in the
Autumn, when the Strength has been diminished
by the heat of the Summer. Quartans most fre-
quently take place. Quotidians and Tertians are
for the most part attended with Symptoms of
general Inflammation. Quartans are not. it would
appear hence + it was in consequence of weakness +
the Quartan Type takes place.

Tho' a Fever be a quotidian, we often call it a Tertian
if the Paroxysm be most violent, and most regular
on the tertian type. so also if a Fever be a quotidian;
but the Paroxysm most violent on the Quartan
Type we call it a Quartan. (Fever occurring 2. S. 4.)
These then when a Quotidian, has a stronger Exacer-
-bation every fourth day, are call Triple
Quartans. when every third day. Double Tertians.

21 Better chance we have of a perfect Crisis. In Intermittents than the severest Paroxysms, are most apt. to carry off the Disease.

In Counting the Days of a Fever. we begin at the first natural Evening Paroxysm. I Count thence. not in the morning of + Day. When a Crisis takes place in the first week, it is generally imperfect, & the Disease recurs again. but not so always. the seventh Day is the most common Period of the tertian Type. these are called critical Days. In continued Fevers left to themselves, more violent Exacerbations happen on the fourth & these then are called critical Days. this name was given them by the ancients, now ^{all} look notice of them. all Fevers do not produce Crises. This differs in various Climates. In the hotter Climates. Crisis most frequently takes place. hence they were observed by the first writers, in Physick, who were natives of Greece. in the colder Climates
Crisis

Crisises are not so frequent, nor so regular. In Intermittent Fevers when ^{perfect} Crises take place, they do not always go off. Sometimes the Habit continues them. altho the Symptoms of the first Stage wint clear off. Weakness of the Patient produces imperfect Crises. whence the Patient Dies from, weakness, or the repetition of the Disease. ^{or} the Tertians, and Quartans begin to double their Exacerbations & trille them; & ~~at~~ at last the Paroxysms become weaker & the Crises imperfect, the Disease looses its force & gradually decreasing goes off. (Or the Disease goes off d. P. 7. S. 3) This then is the natural Progress of a Fever. & the ^{methods} ~~manner~~ in which it Terminates. It is seldom ⁱⁿ a continued Fever lasts above three weeks. Sometimes ~~tho~~ it lasts, two or three months. By the beginning of a Fever, we mean the first Week. ~~when~~ at which Period it is observing its Quotidian Type. and increasing. By

21 By the middle, we mean the second Week, when it is observing its Tertian Type. is regular and strong. By the latter end, we mean the third week. when it is observing its Quartan Type, is going off, and becoming irregular, ^{this is} in an Intermitting Fever.

Prælectio 22^a of Fever

We come next to the consideration of the manner in which Fever may destroy a Patient. he may be cut off in the first Stage of the Disease. We have even Instances of Patients dying on the first attack of the Disease. before any symptoms of the first hot Fitt have come on. this proceeds from two Causes. in very violent Fevers as the Plague, Languor & weariness ^h have come on, and the Patients have dropt dead, after two or three days. before any

Any of the Symptoms of the hot Fitt, have come on. next in Intermitting Fevers. Patients have been cut off before the hot fitt could come on. In this Fever Patients sometimes dye from weakness. but when they dye in a Paroxysm, tis generally at the first attack. lastly in continued Fevers, when the Exacerbation comes on with the natural Evening Paroxysm of Fever, in which Case delirium generally takes place. Thus a Patient may be killed, by the Fever itself, he may also be killed by the motion excited in the Body by the natural Method of Cure. by the strong action of the Heart and Arteries compressing the Brain and producing delirium. in this last Case some of the Vessels being contracted, the blood is thrown into any vtt + are relaxed, or + are in such a state + they may be relaxed. The Vessels of the Brain may be filled, delirium be produced, and death ensues. lastly Patients are greatly weakened by Fever. If the continued Fever goes off, the weakness seldom

122 22 Seldom kills. ⁴ But if the Weakness continues
while the Fever does not go clear off. Symptoms
of Irritation generally take place and the
Patient sinks often in this way. as thus there are
several Causes which may produce the Death
of the Patient, it becomes necessary to know from
whence the Danger arises in each particular
Case. otherwise we cannot practice with Suc-
cess. We are now then to point out the Simp-
toms & indicate each.

The Symptoms indicating Danger from the
Symptoms of the first Stage running high.
indicates contraction of the Capillaries, and
inaction of the other Vessels. hence, (especially
in continued Fevers) Sanguor, weakness, and
Weakness continues long. This is always a
Symptom of very great Danger for it shows
+ the inaction of the living power is very
great. whence it is a long time before any
hott.

Hot fitt, or natural Cure can be excited. the
 same is indicated by long continued Weakness.
 thus a Strong Young man shall be so
 reduced by this weakness as not to be able
 to turn in his Bed in some Cases. This
 is not actual weakness, but rather a prostration
 of Strength. for on the Fever going off, the
 Strength will return. This then indicates
 great Danger.

The Skin shows the Fever has attacked
 the Patient with great Violence. & all the Vessels
 on the Surface of the Body are contracted
 Ulcers becoming. These having no Pus formed on
 them of becoming Talc; shows & the Fever has
 arisen to great height. If the Pulse be much
 contracted at first it shows great contraction
 not only of the Capillary Vessels, but also of
 the Arteries. if quick, it shows the Contractions
 of the Heart to be sudden and short. if Intermittent.

mouth

The tongue being ⁱⁿ shows + the vessels here
are extraordinarily contracted. The mucus is
secreted on the Tongue in larger Quantity
and dries. This is a bad Symptom and is one
incitement to Thirst. no watery fluid is capa-
ble of keeping it moist, hence the Patient
drinks frequently, his Thirst is insatiable.
If there be great Thirst This shows + the vessels
of the mouth and Tongue are contracted.
also + the Stomach and Intestines are affected.
This is a bad Symptom.

The Urine being pale, transparent, and in small
Quantity indicates contraction of the Kidneys. and
this has been said by Hippocrates and all the
practical Writers to be an indication of approach-
ing delirium, and so we generally find it.

The Nails ^{of the} Patient. This shows + the Disease is attacking
the ~~part~~ with considerable force. but in case +

these Symptoms continue several Hours. they
show + the Patient is in Danger of being immediately
cut off.

But they often on the other hand produce a Crisis as I have shown; if however no Crisis comes on these symptoms are of the worst kind. The following symptom has been considered as a fatal one, and called by a peculiar name, the *Facies Hippocratica*. The contraction of the skin and vessels of the Face produces sharpness of the nose, the Temples, and Eyes are hollow, the skin of the Forehead contracted; Ears Cold, face universally pale, or of a dusky colour: this shews the Capillary Vessels, are universally contracted. Quick & laborious respiration, with the nostrils open, at each inspiration, points out a great accumulation of blood about the Breast; this is likewise indicated by the next symptom likewise viz. the tension, swelling, and hardness of the Preecordia. great anxiety and Restlessness point out the same. all these symptoms shew, & the contraction of the Capillary Vessels. inaction of the living power, and accumulation of blood about the Preecordia, are very great. & there is great danger. The delirium is a very bad

22 Symptom, not only because delirium may kill. but it prevents the ^{functions} ~~functions~~ of the body going on well. and thus prevents the natural cure taking place. Delirium may arise from many causes. (1st) From contraction of the vessels of the brain, and the irregular action of the living power there. such delirium commonly begins with Watchfulness. The exacerbation taking place at the usual time of rest, the Patient does not sleep, or the sleep is unrefreshing and troublesome. Dreams take place. in the Morning when the Fever abates, he gets a little good sleep. he then wakes delirious. this is constantly the first symptom of delirium. he is only delirious at particular times; this increases, and becomes constant. all the Functions are disturbed. he sees clouds floating before his Eyes. catches at Illus which he seems to see before him. or picks the bed Cloaths. high ravings succeed at

at last, Convulsions, and Death. The vessels
of the white of the Eyes, have ~~been~~ exhausted. some-
times the Eyes protuberant, and Siccill. The
vessels being sometimes contracted, sometimes
full in the Brain. the Thirst goes sudden-
ly off. violent Delirium, or total insensibility
vid. p. 7. S. ult. The first is indicated. —

Delirium is by no means a fatal Symptom
tho a dangerous one. of those who are affected
with Delirium, even with violent Symptoms of
the first Stage tho the Disease be left to
go through its own natural Progress, three
~~and~~ four would (it may be) recover. This
should be adverted to + Delirium is not a fatal
Symptom; not always to be principally attended
to. some Practitioners neglect their attention to
the progress of the Disease, and always attend
to the removal of this Symptom principally.
These are the Symptoms of the violence of
the Symptoms of the first Stage. and are called
by some Symptoms of Putrefaction.

In continued Fevers the Patient is in danger of being destroyed from the too strong action of the Heart and Arteries, for if these should be excited to act so strongly as to propell a great Quantity of Blood upon the ^{Brain} ~~Brain~~, the Patient will in consequence of this be destroyed. but it is necessary ^{in order to Cure} ~~the Patient~~ the Fever & the Heart and Arteries should act regularly. for if there be too great an action of the Vessels, this produces a great flow of Blood upon the Vessels of the Brain, and leaves a contraction all over the System. now if they act moderately, they will produce universal Relaxation. The Symptoms of too strong action of the Vessels are a hard full Strong Pulse &c. (P. S. 1.) These Symptoms take place more commonly in Cold Climates, and in continued more frequently than in intermitting Fevers. &c.

The Patient may likewise be destroyed by
~~Simple~~ Weakness and Irritability. When the
 Disease attacks a weak Patient, it often happens
 & the Patient sinks thro' Weakness and inability
 to support the Disease, or if the Patient was
 not weak at first, the Disease in the latter
 end of the second or ^{in the} third week, is generally
 reduced to a State of Weakness and Irrita-
 bility, and this makes the Exacerbations
 become irregular. an Irregular hot Pitt then
 comes on, and some partial secretion is excited
 which weakens still more. sometimes the this
 irregularity carries off the Disease. the Exacerbations
 become affected instead of the hot Pitt. and these
 becoming less regular and losing force, the Disease
 goes off. The Symptoms of this Mule are partial
 secretions &c. vid. (Indic. of weakn. & Irrit.?) P. 12.
 This in general shows the capillary Vessels of

23 One part has given way, whilst those of another part have ^{continued contracted.} become ~~relaxed.~~

Physicians of all ages, (you will find) who have written on the Subject, talk of critical, and Symptomatical Evacuations. All Evacuations attended with contraction of the other Organs, are Symptomatical. all attended with universal Relaxation: Critical. this was not what the ancient, or other physical Writers meant by these Distinctions, but are the only just Distinctions, and what we would have understood by them. There is one particular Evacuation, which generally indicates Relief, which is relaxation of the Kidneys. a Deposition of the calcareous Sediment in the urine is the least fallacious Symptomatic function of any. and if the capillary Vessels be elsewhere relaxed. ^{from} the appearance of this Symptom, the patient almost always recovers. Certain Evacuations relieving the Disease

And others not reliving it induced the ancients to think + there was a particular offending, morbid matter evacuated, by which the Disease was relieved, + had obstructed before. but these appearances and the alleviation of the Disease subsequent thereto, may be accounted for otherwise. Partial Eruptions, without any Symptoms of universal Relaxation, then are only Symptoms of Weakness. The next Class of Symptoms indicating general Weakness and Irritability, are Symptoms of putrid Blood. These Symptoms have been considered as indicating a particular kind of Fever called putrid Fever. These Symptoms you will find are different from what are generally set down as Symptoms of putrid Blood. for Weakness has been generally ranked among the Symptoms of putrid Blood, whereas we see +, putrid^{State of} Blood, does not any harm in general, except by producing Weakness. in some Cases indeed it has done harm but

But does not affect the Disease in its Progress.
The Colour of the Tongue points out most readily
the putrefaction of the fluids. This is first of a
brown hue, become more and more brown as
the blood verges to a greater Degree of Putrefaction
a black fur, or crust at last spreads over the
Lips, and whole Mouth.

2^d Patches. almost all kind of Eruptions have
been called by this name by various practitioners
and Writers on Physick. what we mean by them
is certain black Spots appearing under the Skin
universally, or else a kind of marbling of the Skin.
the blood seldom becomes Fetid in the Vessels, but
the breath may be fetid; the Urine loaded with a
blackish dye, thick, and Fetid. it has been
called Chocolate like in this State, and does indeed
bear some Resemblance to the appearance of
Chocolate. this is owing to the red Globules of
the blood passing thro' the Kidneys. this seldom
however happens likewise when the blood is expe-
rimentally

Putrid, red purplish spots appear over the surface of the body. Sometimes the blood has become inflamed in a Putrid Fever. began inflammation of the Intestines taking place. this produces symptoms of general inflammation, as hardness of the Pulse, whiteness of the Tongue &c. thus I have seen in an inflammation of one of the Carotids, when a putrid Fever had gone on three weeks. Symptoms of inflammation come on. This putrid state of the blood then is only dangerous in as far as it points out inaction of the living power.

The remaining symptoms, are only ² symptoms of ³ common weakness. The Patient is in this state reduced exceedingly low sometimes. he is incapable of any muscular exertion. lies still on his back, because in this posture no muscles are in action, it requires an exertion of certain muscles to keep in any other posture. in consequence of this posture he is uneasy. & keeps moving his shoulders. in consequence of which he moves downward hence Patients have generally

(without great care) their Feet continually out
 at bottom of the bed. If you put him in an erect
 posture, the Circulation is determined downwards
 hence Faintings often take place. &
 Notwithstanding ^{if} any of these symptoms are ^{abating} very
 inconsiderable, yet if the Fever rather abates, the
 Patient does not get worse, ^{he may} they generally recover.
 if we can get down Food, if he still swallow
 a quantity of it. I have seen them in this Case
 frequently recur. but if the symptoms of irritability
 and Fever run to a great height, these generally
 destroy the Patient; but if the Patient remain ^{to appearance} much
 in the same situation several days, he generally is
 somewhat better, and most commonly recovers.
 These then are the various ^{symptoms} indications, the various
 dangerous circumstances in Fevers.

Note This Symptom has been taken notice by
 all Practical writers, but the none of them
 have assigned the true reason of it, w^{ch} we
 have endeavour'd to do

Prolectio 24^{ta} - supplid July 19. 1770

Doctrine of Fever contin^d

Fever that are continued L. P. 9 - S 2.

Continued Fevers, L. P. 9 - S 3.

Fevers in which the attack comes on to great violence, in which the symptoms of the first stage are very violent, have been called violent Fevers. as the Plague &c -

Those in w^{ch} the symptoms of the second stage, or hot Pitt is violent have been called Inflammatory. - lastly those in w^{ch} neither the violent symptoms of the first, or second stage (i.e. symptoms of strong action of the Vessels take place) I say these have been called Nervous Fevers. - In the application of this name to Fever, a mistaken theory prevailed it having been supposed that this Disease took its rise from a peculiar affection of the nervous System. - now we have endeavoured to shew that every Fever ~~takes its~~ is an affection of the

Nervous System, or living Power, call it by what name you will, according to Van Helmont, the Spiritus Archæus. — and we have shown that Fever does not proceed from any alteration of the Chemical Properties of the Blood. as Fever may take place while the blood is in any state; and we do find that Fever takes place in every state of the blood. One foundation of this mistake has been from the effects of putrid Vapor in producing Fever. It was thought putrid Vapor produced a putrescent state of the fluids. but it is to be remembered that the putrid Vapor having caused a Fever, the original Cause ceases to act, and the Fever having been once produced ~~continues~~^{is} a Cause of its own continuance.

N.B. I have omitted what this Lecture beganth viz. the Symptoms shewing the mode of Continuance vide P.D. — S. 3. When the symptoms, &c. In regard to the distinctions of Fever. we have laid down four the Ephemera simplex, Remittent. Continued. and Intermittent.

In Practice we only distinguish Fevers ^{2^d} into Continued and Intermittent. referring Remittents to one or the other of these, where the remission is most remarkable referring them to the ~~Continued~~ ^{Intermittent} where the remission is ^{not so} most remarkable to Continued.

Some have mistaken the Character of Remittents calling every relaxation a remission and especially lately, it has been the custom to call all Fevers in w^{ch} an evident relaxation takes place, a Remittent. but this is wrong. for in every Fever relaxation takes place. a Remittent we have defined a Fever in w^{ch} the a fresh exacerbation takes place during the ^{hot fit crisis} ~~crisis~~ of the former one. an Intermittent in w^{ch} a fresh exacerbation comes on during the ~~crisis~~ of the former one th wth the natural evening paroxysm. and a Continued that ^{in w^{ch}} w^{ch} comes a fresh exacerbation takes place during the hot fit of the former one. ~~it is impossible for~~ a fresh access to take place during the cold
Sitt.

Now as we said in Practice we lay aside all distinctions except into Continued Fevers and Intermittents. as there are no specific distinctions for the Cure of Intermittents. —

When the Symptoms are P.O — S.L.

When the Tertian type is — S. penultima we observe that when the Exacerbation at the time of the natural Evening Paroxysm is very evident, the Fever generally assumes gradually the form of an Intermittent, and at length intermits clearly.

The more perfect the Crisis is. When a clear Crisis comes on to the first Exacerbation it often proves an Ephemera simplex. the Crisis puts an end to the Fever. — In those Cases where the Symptoms of the first Stage are violent, a Crisis is most apt to take place we have already said that a Fever if not carried off by a Crisis gradually diminishes after a time the Exacerbations become less evident. and wear away gradually so that a Continued Fever never lasts more than

Three weeks, so that if the Patient can be supported During the Progress of them they will recover. — an Intermittent may be spun out to two three or four months, or even longer. —

I should have mentioned in its proper place that a doctrine has prevailed that in Fevers a certain matter was to be concocted, that this must be concocted ^{wh} is effected by the progress of the Fever; and that when the Coction was completed the Disease went off; that therefore it was in vain to stop the progress of a Fever. — they have accordingly given certain medicines to assist this Coction. and when the Fever has gone thro' its progress, and the Patient got well, it has been attributed to their Medicines; tho' he could have done as well without. this is altogether a groundless hypothesis.

24 Continued Fevers &c. --- P. D. -- S. Vlt.

140

Fevers which in the beginning &c. P. G. S. 1.
These as we have said gradually wear off.

Indications of Cure in Fevers.

In regard to the Cure of Fevers.

a Fever may be left to its own natural Progress, in ^{the} Case there is as we have said a natural method of Cure takes place. the hot fit being a Cure for the cold fit. and this followed by a Crisis. if however this were always to take place we should never have but one Paroxysm take place, every Fever would be an Ephemera simplex. this is not the Case, we have already shewn what are the Causes producing fresh Exacerbations.

Some Practitioners in their treatment of Fevers have left the Disease to its own Progress, upon this principle that every Fever will run thro' its stages, and have its own course, they have accordingly contented themselves with looking on, being attentive.

To avoid Accidents During the progress of the Disease. - This indeed is the practice of the most eminent modern Practitioners.

Nevertheless it has been attempted to cure a Fever in the beginning without any regard being had to its own Progress; and Medicines have been found out capable of producing this effect.

Now supposing even that a Patient would always recover, it certainly is a desirable object to save him the Pain and inconvenience of a Disease which may continue so long; besides the Chances of his being cut off during the Progress of the Disease, or at the end by weakness. - if we could with Safety & Success put a stop to the Disease in the beginning it were certainly best.

We shall first endeavour to shew how we ought to proceed supposing the Fever is to go through its own course. & what Accidents we are to guard against.

Our first object respects an attention to the non natural, Air; Diet; Sleep, Secretions, &c.

This the Ancients paid great attention to in the Cure of Diseases; it has in all ages of Physick been esteemed a very principal object among Practitioners, and is undoubtedly a very grand Object in the Cure of Fever, upon which our success in great measure depends. this therefore shall begin with

1st Indication. - All applications &c. &c. S. 4. Stimuli of every kind must be avoided under this head. - The Patient has natural a Loathing of Food. indeed the Vessels are now incapable of receiving much fresh blood. the organs of Digestion are much impaired, incapable of performing their Functions. so that Food will not digest if thrown into the Stomach but heat, & produce disturbance in the System hence that Loathing wth takes place.

(A) The Food is not to be d. - Ind.^o of Cure. S. 2. - Food of difficult Solution or Fermentation produces great disturbance in the System; heat; if of difficult Solution, the organs of Digestion when a Patient fevers being as we have said

Incapable of performing their functions in converting Food into Chyle, and the Vessels in such a state of Contraction, as not to admit a recruit of blood. - the Food remains undissolved, produces Disturbance, in the primæ Viæ; undergoes its own natural fermentation; and thus affects the whole System; especially if it be more: over of difficult fermentation.

If flatulent it produces flatulencies, and as this kind of food is chiefly Vegetable undergoes the acetous Fermentation, & thus produces the worst effects. if producing an adhesive Solution; disagreeable to the Stomach; or in too great Quantity, it produces the above ill effects, to a greater or less degree.

In regard to the particular restrictions, and rules of Diet to be observed.

Proper Substances &c. P. 9. -

(a) Decoction &c. - St. -

This makes the Stypan of the ancients, a kind of Food which has always been found among the most suitable for nourishment in Fevers.

24 These Decoctions are exceedingly easy of digestion but do not afford great nourishment, nor are they liable to disagree in any way, or produce any ill effects. the Diet then should be of these Decoctions.

(b) Barley &c - 1 - 2 - - - - -

This is the most innocent & suitable kind of solid Food that we can give. Bread toasted, or Rusks, the Panis bis Cocta, is not apt to ferment into the acutus Acid, and has always been found best in Fever.

(c) Broth of Pullets &c.

In regard to animal Food we must by no means give it in a solid; but solution of animal Substances; Broths may be given with safety, where there are no violent inflammatory Symptoms; otherwise we must refrain from all kind of animal food.

Pullets, mutton, and beef are best for this purpose as containing least essential Oil; and not making a viscid Solution. the flesh of young animals, as Veal, & Lamb used to be preferred, but these are liable to a very great Objection viz that

They afford a very viscid kind of Solution, wherefore we prefer a Decoction of the fibres of older animals, finding that this is less apt to disagree with the Stomach. The feet should always be cut off. as express oils are very improper.

(d) Pullets about 21 - S. 4. - - - -

If solid animal be food be used this is best; and to be exhibited when symptoms of Weakness come on toward the end of Fever, to support the Strength.

(e) Whittings 21 - S. punct. -

Prælectio 25^{ta}

we now proceed to shew the treatment to be made use of in Fever.

I have begun to shew the attention due to the Non-Naturals. and begun to pointing out the Food to be used in continued Fevers, no other kind than those pointed out are to be used by any means.

We come now to consider those species of Food to be used in Intermittents.

25 In intermittents it is necessary that Food
of better nourishment be used, as in these
there are more evident, and longer intervals,
of absence of the Exacerbations, and in these
it is necessary & proper that food of better
Nourishment be thrown in: The Patient has
an appetite frequently requiring it.

That kind of Food then as we have said that
the Cock and Hen produce afford are best.

(d.) Pullets L. — P. 9. 14. —

from Pullets. (Turkeys are too large) Pheasants,
Partridge L. —

These afford Food of very easy Digestion, only
they heat somewhat during the time of Chylification. — Of the Class of Quadrupeds. Mutton
& Beef, are preferable to Veal, and Lamb, for
the reason we have already assigned. but we
should not use mutton containing a considerable
quantity of Essential Oil, high fed, rich Meat.
Fish is not so good even in Intermittents, but
of Fish, those enumerated (e) — are of the most
suitable; the objection to this species of food arises

147 The Circumstance of its being Glary, Difficult²⁵
of Solution, and producing therefore Disturbance,
in the System During Digestion.

These then are the Substances to be used for
Food in Fevers. —

The next Circumstance respecting the state of
the non Natural, to be attended to, is the
State of the Prince. Vice. —

The Digestion not being good, Acidities
form. & food becomes putrid. moreover a
Quantity of Mucus is apt to be formed in the
Stomach, and intestinal Canal. These Circum-
stances indicate the use of Emetics; but as
the Discussion of this part of the methodus
Medendi requires a very particular Consider-
ation we shall refer that to another place.
these being used not only to clear the prince
Vice, but also to produce other important
Effects on the System.

The Prince Vice are always to be kept
clear. Patients are apt in Fevers to become Costive
from the contraction of the Capillaries which

25 Universally prevails, and affects all the secretions. 140

(B.) The Primæ Viæ & — S. — S. —

If the primæ Viæ are not kept clear, the Rees are apt to become very putrid, and Delirium is apt to be produced from the Stimulus of the faecal matter. At least one Stool should

be procured Daily. We are not apt to err in giving too many Stools; for the Intestines are not over irritable in the present Case.

Those purgatives affecting the whole System, as Jalap. Scammony & — are not applicable to our present purpose, it being only to act on the intestines themselves. such then as only stimulate the intestinal Canal are the best to be used in Case of Costiveness. as Rhubarb. this is not apt to stimulate the whole System; but to increase the peristaltic motion of the Intestines.

as Proper laxatives are for — No. — S. 1. —

The neutral Salts, acids, & — here enumerated are of the sort we would recommend according to the Circumstances.

Towards the end of Fevers Glysters are preferable as by the exhibition of a brisk purgative when

a considerable Degree of Weakness has come on we may sink our patient irrecoverably low.

such are (b) Laxatives *given* L. - P. 10 - S. 2. -

The Patient should also be kept in clean pure Air free from impurities.

(C) Extonal heat L. - - - S. 3. - - -

The bed Chamber L. - - - S. 4. - - -

These Circumstances are of the utmost consequence to be attended to. we should observe not to suffer a number of people to be in the room together & these Circumstances however are pretty obvious, they are by no means to be neglected

(D) Sleep may be procured L. -

a - Attention L.

(b) Antispasmodics L.

The want of Sleep not only tends to exhaust the Strength; but likewise to produce Delirium; to increase the Fever; restlessness, and Anxiety; to prevent Intermittions taking place, at least so regularly.

To produce Sleep keeping the Patient still & Quiet is very instrumental; as are the other circumstances pointed out, but these not always

25 Succeeding Practitioners have had recourse to 150
medicines of various kinds. The other means set
down are worth trying. — the most effectual Me-
dicine for this purpose is Opium. I should have
that Hoffmann's Liquor anodinum has been used
10th success likewise. Spiritus Vitriol. dulc. gr^{ss}.
now and then produces sleep; it may be worth
while to try these. — to return to Opium.

Physicians differ much in their practice in
regard to the exhibition of this medicine:
some relying wholly on it; others not using
it at all. Sometimes in consequence of the ex-
hibition of Opium sleep is produced, but of the
worst kind; the Patient dreams, starts, awakes,
hurried, and Confused and will assert if asked
that he has not slept a wink, when it
produces this effect it is very hurtful; the Sleep
is not refreshing; does no good; Delirium
frequently follows. it is not then to be repeated
On the other hand it sometimes produces quiet,
sound natural Sleep, ^{it} refreshes, & does good. in
this case it is of great Service.

While a Fever continues with any Degree of Violence it is not to be used. - In the end of Fever where the Tongue, and Skin are moist, the secretions regular, and yet symptoms of Irritability remain, the Opium takes these off and procures good sleep.

One Dose except in Cases where Delirium is present seldom does harm, or at least proves fatal. so that it may be tried.

(1) Putrid Air. &c - These Causes of Fever are to be avoided for reasons ^{which} need no Explanation.

This is the attention to be paid to external Circumstances, and is of great consequence to be observed. - violent Medicines are not to be used in Fevers. at least not if we prosecute the method we are now explain-

-ing.

(11) Indication Accidents arising &c - - -
We are now to enumerate the accidents to be avoided During the progress of the Disease

And first those arising from too strong action of the Vessels. This is a matter of the utmost consequence to be attended to.

In the use of Evacuants & medicines tending to weaken the System at the beginning of Fever, we must keep in mind one Circumstance of the last moment viz^{ly}. That we may want some that Strength at the end of a Fever ^{not} might be wantonly diminished at the beginning; and tho at present the Vessels are acting too strongly, by and by they will act too weakly. and then it becomes one of the most difficult problems in Medicine to support the Strength.

we are then in ^{Remedies} ~~employ~~ ^{Medicines} to weaken at the beginning to pay attention to what will happen afterwards in the Disease. for if we weaken too much in the beginning, we shall find too great weakness in the end.

Evacuation is the most effectual means of weakening the System.

(A) By Bleeding &c — P. 10 — P. ult^a —

Of Leucations bleeding is the best, and ²⁵
Does not produce any particular secretion
as other Leucations do. but a general relaxa-
tion of the Capillaries. but be it remem-
bered that bleeding never yet cured a
Fever, it has no such tendency. it only
takes a present Danger, leaving the
Fever to its own progress. - again we are
by no means to bleed in all Fevers, only
when fullness, hardness & strength of
the Pulse take place, and other Simp-
toms of great action of the Arteries,
and danger arises from these. if the
Tongue is white, dry, and fur'd. and other
high inflammatory Symptoms take place
you may bleed to 12. 14 or 16 Ounces.
here if the Patient would dye from
general Inflammation, it matters not
whether he would have died from the
weakness produced or not. beside Fevers
of this sort seldom run out to a great
Length.

25^h If the Pulse be not hard, full or strong, 15^h
you should never bleed. the light of the
Fever, and weakness will probably not be sup-
portable if you do; & we have already said that
no Cure is to be expected from bleeding.

If the symptoms of strong action of the Vessels
are not so violent, we may sometimes bleed to
a small Quantity.

In putrid Cases a little barley water or food
of easy Digestion acidulated is the best we can
employ. —

The ancients in these Cases would use
neither Food ~~nor~~ nor Drink, this treat-
ment was very apt to produce Delirium

& other violent symptoms. we must use some
food giving those which afford little nour-
ishment. (B) By using — P. 11. — S. 1. —

(C) By Sedatives — S. 2. —

Sedatives are given not with a view to weak-
en, but to take off the present too strong
action of the Vessels. — A Sedative is a Medicine
designed to take off the present strong action
of the Vessels. —

Sedatives then would be much better than ²⁵
actual weakeners, (as Evacuants &c.)

but our Sedatives are not to be trusted to
Acids are the best; these then may be
used to go as far as they will. the food
and drink may be acidulated.

(C) By Sedatives &c.) 1. - 2.

(D) by laxatives &c. - 1. 4. -

we should keep the intestinal Canal as
free from feculent matters as possible,
these stimulating possible powerfully.

we should then give such a Quantity
of neutral Salts as to procure about
two loose Stools in 24 Hours. to keep
the Intestines free from Feces &c. -
but never weaken by Evacuation

unless there is danger from a too strong
action of the Vessels.

Praelectio 26^{ta}

I yesterday endeavoured to point out the manner of diminishing the action of the Vessels at the beginning of Fever. Sometimes the Vessels act too strongly both at the beginning of Intermittent and Continued Fevers. now in the former we may make evacuations more freely than in the latter Case, as there is not so much to be apprehended, ^{as} in the latter from weakness at the end of the Fever. is not so much danger of this in Intermittents, as in continued Fevers.

We now come to the third Indication viz.

The manner of supporting the strength at the end of Fevers.

III. Indication. The strength &c. - P. 11. - - - - -

It is frequently necessary for the purpose of supporting the strength, at this critical juncture, to employ Medicines. (We have already at the preceding great difficulty which frequently occurs in the present case.) Now there are a vast number of stimulating Medicines, so that at

First sight one would think it impossible ²⁶
to beat a loss in this Case.

Stimulants are of two kinds, producing two
Different Effects. viz. one sett are those which
increase the frequency of the action of the
heart, ~~and Arteries~~. the other, which increase
the force of the action of the Heart ~~and~~
~~Arteries~~. now in Case of weakness. the heart
acts too frequently, the number of the contrac-
tions being so great in a given time is one of
the Causes of weakness. so that it is self
evident that every stimulant tending to
increase the frequency must Do mischief.
Now unfortunately the greatest part of
rather increase the frequency than strength
at the end of Fever.

1st Stimulants 2. S. 2. - - - -

It hath been the practice &

This practice of exhibiting Spices at the end
hath been more adapted formerly than at
present it seems to be. - These tend to increase
the frequency much more than the strength

26 of the action of the heart and arteries.

158

This is at present a subject of Disputation. Some Practitioners always making use of Spices at the end of Fever, others never.

For my own part I would entirely reject them. but You will opportunities of making the Experiment which will enable You to judge for yourselves. If upon Tryal it should appear that the Pulse becomes stronger, fuller, and less frequent; and that the Patient gains strength they do good. if on the other hand the frequency of the Pulse should. and the Symptoms of weakness likewise; this will afford sufficient proofs against it. - In the present Practice they are not usually given in so large doses as formerly, and hence do less harm; heretofore Patients have ^{even} frequently lost their Lives from this erroneous Practice. in regard to Blisters applied at the end of Fevers, these are still worse, & have frequently killed. These act in two ways as Stimulants. viz. first as Stimulants by the inflammation & insipilation which they excite: now it is very evident

That the Stimulus from inflammation cannot
strengthen, nor have the least tendency that way.

2) The substance most commonly employed
for this purpose is Cantharides. now when the
Juice of Cantharides gets into the Blood Vessels
it stimulates, produces spasmodic affections, and
irritation at the neck of the Bladder, so as to
make a Contraction take place there. I have
even seen *Subsultus tendinum* produced.
no one will pretend to say that the spasmo-
dic affections tend to take off the weakness
at the end of Fever.

Of the Stimulants antispasmodic Stimulants
are best in this case, and those here set
down Camphor &c. are commonly of Service.
but these sometimes weaken the Pulse &
render the Patient much more irritable.
We must then attend to the effects.

by much the best Stimulant at the end
of Fevers is Wine. it renders the Pulse
flowery and stronger. on this then is to be
our Chief Dependence.

26 In the choice of our Wine we should prefer one well fermented, if it is moreover strong, so much the better, & those which contain a little sugar are to be preferred. as Mountain, Sack, Madeira, or if simply old & strong, as Port & Claret it may do.

These it must be remembered are not given to cure the Fever, but only to support under it. Wine to be given in proportion to the weakness. if Wine is employed about two three or four ounces at first may be given in 24 Hours, sometimes six may be used. the utmost that we must go to is eight, and that seldom. it is to be remembered that with this state of weakness, intoxication is easily excited & is by no means to be done. —

Towards the end of the Fever it sometimes happens that flatulency in the Stomach and Intestines takes place, here Spices may be used but cautiously, & in small Quantity. Such as may affect the Stomach and Intestines only. thus Medicines are to be exhibited to support the Strength, but food is likewise to be used.

Animal Broths may be used provided
at the same time we use vegetable substances
=ces to prevent their putrefying in the prime
Vice. thus we must support the Strength at
the End of Fever.

10 Indication. Irritability arising towards the
end is to be taken off.

It frequently happens that symptoms of
Irritability take place towards the end
of Fever. which produce want of Sleep, of
appetite &c. —

(A) By acids. See

Acids are not to be employed without
Stimulants at the same time to prevent fla-
=tulence in the prime Vice.

But the most powerful Medicine is peruvian
Bark, this has been employed at ^{the} different times
by Different Practitioners.

(B) By Cortex Peruv: L — S. —

Some have employed it to correct the putrefaction
of the Fluids.

But there is a case in which Bark is

26 Very useful at the end of Continued Fever.
To wit when there are symptoms of Irritability
remaining, at the same time, that the Patient
is not Lethargic, a general freedom of the secre-
tory Organs subsisting. but at the same time
he has a quick pulse; want of Sleep; bad appe-
tite &c. —

All which symptoms depend more on the irrita-
bility than fever. a small Dose is sufficient
℞i℞℞ in 24 Hours. — if it does good we
may increase the Dose. Frequently the
Exacerbation is very remarkable at the time
of the natural evening Paroxysm, but a
clear relaxation takes place in the Day. here
Cork often cures.

I have here neglected entirely to pay any atten-
tion to the taking off of the putrefaction of
the Fluids; because as this is only sympto-
matic; depending the inaction of the blood
Vessels: this inaction being removed the pu-
trefaction ceases of course. —

161

Now to treat of the methods of cure to be used in Fever.

Some have said that it was wrong to put a stop to a Fever, as a Matter was to be conducted by it, and if we stop the Fever before this is effected we injure our Patient. by laying a foundation for a worse Disease; for my own part I hardly know a worse Disease than a violent Fever. but however there is no danger in curing it. - The only thing is that in many Cases we cannot cure it a Fever in the beginning. or it would be always Desirous. We shall now enumerate the remedies to be applied in Fevers. -

1. Indication The symptoms L. P. H. S. per. a

(A:) May giving internally a. S. Ult:

Relaxants. the effect produced by this Class of Medicines is entirely an effect on the moving power; and is therefore not at

We Yesterday spoke of the manner of supporting the Strength at the end of Fevers, and of taking off the Irritability which takes place. we have now then gone thro' the Cautions ^{necessary} to be observed, if we leave the Disease to ^{go thro'} its own Progress. we have not as yet pointed out any of the means of curing the Disease. it has been a dispute whether any Medicine should be used with a view of putting a stop to the Disease. for it has been supposed, & some noxious matter was always accumulated, and a Fever was a natural means of carrying off this, and preventing other Diseases being produced by this noxious Matter accumulated. & in a Fever the humours were set afloat, and determined to this Termination; but no experiment proves that there is any such matter in the System. The difference of

27
Of those Fevers where a Matter is evidently con-
tained in the System is so different ^{from other Fevers}, & this proves
an Argument on the other Side. Beside which on
curing these Fevers, no Mischief has appeared to
arise from the matter remaining in the System. all
Habits of the Body are destroyed by Fever, hence
Rheumatism and all the other habitual Diseases
are cured by it. but it is hardly worth while on this
account to let a Fever run on. (at least not a con-
tinued one. an Intermittent is not of so much
Consequence.) for a Fever is a worse Disease than
a Rheumatism, or many other habitual Diseases.
however this Argument has no weight where a
Patient has no habitual Disease. we would then
cure a Fever in this Case, without regarding
the supposed noxious matter. It may indeed
happen & the Fever may be prevented from going

27 Thro' its own natural Course by a medicine,
 and yet not be cured. It has been a Question
 in Casuistry whether it was lawful to exhibit
 any medicine + might possibly kill, provided
 + it gave a good chance of Recovery; in short
 whether a dangerous Medicine was to be exhibited
 at any rate. but considering Physick as an Art
 we would always give the Patients such Medicines
 as are likely to give him the best chance of
 Recovery. Thus by inoculation we introduce a
 certain Disease into the System, of which
 patient may dye, and which he might never
 have had possibly; to give him the best chance
 of recovery.

Ind. 5. P. 11. The Symptoms &c. — — — — —

(A) By giving internally &c. — — — — —

The first Class are Medicines + tend to relax the 27
capillary Vessels thro'out the System; and so
immediately to carry off the Fever. + these Medicines
such as the Preparations of Antimony, so produce
this effect is very evident, because they produce
moisture of the Tongue, a greater Secretion of Urine,
and Sweat, the Skin becomes moist, the urine
Deposits a Sediment, in short there is an
increase of all the secretions. Antimonials evidently
do produce these effects. at the same time none
of these remedies cure always absolutely. There
are Cases where they may kill. We must then at-
tend to the Cases where they may be exhibited. & to
those where it is improper to exhibit them.

179 Towards the end of a fever, the Patients are
greatly weakened. if then we employ relaxants
at this time they produce an Evacuation, or
great general Relaxation, which weakens still
more

27 More till it kills. I have seen Dr James's Powder
 kill by being administered in these Circumstances,
 the Patient has seemed to be relieved, Friends
 around him thought he was getting well, he
 grew weaker till he fell asleep, this they
 thought a fine sleep, and he never ~~and~~ recovered
 but died in this sleep. now if relaxing the large
 vessels at the Praecordia gradually weakens, it
 may well be supposed & a sudden relaxation of
 them will Kill, this is just the Case here, the
 vessels at the Praecordia are suddenly relaxed, the
 Patient being yet weak, and thus he sinks. towards
 the end of Fevers then we should be very careful
 how we employ them. Now towards the beginning
 of Fevers (unless attended with symptoms of irritabi-
 lity) there (is no danger of weakening too much.
 at the beginning of Fevers, attended with great
 general Inflammation, or with much Plethora (i.e.
 is indicated by a hard, full Pulse.) it has been said

1778

F.

Said + if in such a Fever we give these Relaxants, ²⁹
as they are apt to produce Vomiting, there is
Danger of rupturing some large Vessel, in such
a Case we might take away Blood previous
to the exhibition of the Relaxant. but not unless
Bleeding should be employed, if no relaxant
were to be used. not unless it should have been
employed, if we had left the Fever to go through
its own Progress. If the Disease has continued
so long as to have become habitual this will
make it harder to conquer. so + the sooner in
the Disease + you employ Relaxants the better.
in this Case if you employ them early enough
two out of three will be cured. but if it be
suffered to go on two or three days first, you
may fail in producing the effect. and if you
should, you will do harm. Relaxants frequent-
ly bring on a Crisis at once. Sometimes if you

27 You cannot cure the Disease, you may break it
 Down into an intermittent. or at least weaken the
 force of the Disease. whilst you are making use
 of Relaxants you may at the same time use
 Evacuations, and thus still further take off the
 force of the Disease. there are two objections to the
 ...

next towards the middle of the Disease, in this pe-
 -riod there are seldom any objections to the
 exhibition of Relaxants. By this time frequently
 the Fever is so habitual, & it will go on at any
 rate: but as the State of Weakness is not come
 on, we may use these Medicines to diminish the
 Disease. it is best here to give a good dose at the
 time of the Evacuations. but we do not trust to one
 Dose, but endeavour to keep up the Relaxation by
 the exhibition of some more Dose. we must give
 it longer than 48 hours: it commonly takes off the

The Disease in life time if it succeeds. The Period²⁷
 of the Disease is to be attended to here; if at
 the beginning we exhibit Relaxants we must
 give only a few doses. if at the latter end, more
 may be given, if the weakness does not forbid.
 if we do not find the Patient considerably
 relieved we should not give above two or three
 doses. the Ancients used Cold Water as a Relax-
 -ant. the Coldest they could procure. but as we
 have much more powerful Relaxants, we would
 use these, as the most powerful are best. some-
 -times less powerful ones as Nitre. Spirits
 -minderori &c are used. but these are only to
 be used where we mean to leave nature to her
 own work, they are by no means to be depend-
 -ed upon. In Inflammatory Fevers. where
 we mean to trust to Evacuations for the Cure
 we.

27 We may join Nitro as this can do no harm, and may rather tend to assist. in Cases where we would have the Disease run thro' its own Course. Spiritus Mindereri, may be given.

(B) By external & . . . P. 12. &

The next method is by exciting ^{an} Inflammation artificially. by Cantharides &c. Partial Inflammations excited are not near so powerful a means of curing Fevers, as the use of Relaxants. commonly producing no effect, except in some particular Cases. P. 9. 11th At the beginning of an inflammatory Fever, artificial inflammation increasing the Stimulus, increases the action of the heart and Arteries, increases the Inflammatory Symptoms, yet what more frequent, than to see them applied in this Case. 12th Towards the end of a Fever when Patients become weak and

1778
182
And Irritable Inflammations excited increase 27
this State, and rather do harm, than good.
it is true many Practitioners think otherwise
yet from their Practice we see the im-
propriety of it. for instance Dr Friend
was exceedingly partial to Blisters, he
relates a Case where in an inflammatory
Fever he applied a Blister Delirium came
on, he removed the Blister it went off
applied the Blister again the Delirium
returned; took it off it went off. yet was
he very clear the Delirium did not
proceed from the application of the Blister,
but was relieved by it. at the beginning
of Fevers, when there are Symptoms of
general Inflammation, or at the latter
and

27 And, when Symptoms of weakness and Irrita-
 -bility arise they are not to be used; but in
 the middle when the Symptoms of the first
 Stage, and at the highest, and Delirium is
 apt to be produced, sometimes one large
 Blister will be of Service: but I do affirm
 + if a Blister does not relieve immediate-
 -ly, it does no good, at the time + the Blister
 is dressed afterwards it does no good, not-
 -withstanding many Practitioners think far
 otherwise, and I do Affirm + if a Blister
 does harm, it is at the time + the Inflama-
 -tion is excited, and the Juice of the Canthe-
 -rides absorb into the System. but the
 Case in which the excitement of an artifi-
 -cial Inflammation is of most Service,
 is at first, when there is no great general

General Inflammation: sometimes towards the 27
middle of violent Fevers, they relieve, or even
Cure the Disease. but in the Circumstances
and ^{Periods} ~~Seasons~~ we have before said, no
Blister or other inflammation should be by
any means excited, as they may on the one
hand increase the hardness of the Pulse, and
other inflammatory Symptoms; or on the other
hand increase the weakness and irritabi-
lity to such a degree as to kill. . . .

Proleptis 28^{va}. Cure of Fever

It sometimes happens in Fevers, + the Vessels
of the Brain are filled with Blood. this pro-
duces distension of the Brain and Delirium.
the Eyes appear red and Swollen. there is no flush-
ing

107
28 Flushing in the face, no fullness of the Pulse,
only a fullness of the Vessels of the Brain,
and of the Eyes. Evacuation from the System
in general does no good in this Case. this is
a bad kind of Delirium. Evacuating the Vessels
near the brain is often of service. this may be
done in two ways, either by opening the Temporal
veins with a Lancet; or by applying Leeches
to the Temples. this often assists the Cure.
The Disease is frequently cured by the applica-
tion of means of increasing the hot fire.
this is to be done by the use of stimulants
The gentle Stimulants L. (P. 1) P. 12. I. 2. ---
we should always endeavour by all means
not to leave the Fever in any part of the
Body because it is then apt to be excited in any
other part.

Stimulants are at first rather hurtful, yet they are sometimes of service, particularly when the Fever did not attack the Patient with violent Symptoms of the first Stage, or of inaction of the Vessels. as in Nervous Fevers, at first when they have hardly affected the System at all. There is one set of mild Stimuli which we still use, these are ^{rather} infusions of Sassafras, and Sage &c. these are ~~coincidence~~ ^{rather} of service, however in the Cases in which they are generally exhibited.

Fewers sometimes attack Patients with such violent Symptoms of the first Stage + if we employ the means which we have laid down to prevent accidents. and use the best Caution. or endeavour by the means we have laid down to produce a Cure. if I say we do all this with the utmost precision, yet Medicine is not arrived at + perfection + we can always insure success. sometimes we are called in too late; or at others some Practitioner has been employed who did

20 I did not understand the disease.

189

Indic. 6th The Disease L.

Frequently a Fever goes thro its own paroxysms perfectly, a Crisis happens + carries it off entirely.

Frequently however in continued Fevers, after a Crisis has come on, a relapse takes place. In conti-

nued Fevers where the Disease has gone off gradually sometimes also it returns, on the application of some

slight Cause. but not commonly unless the Patient

fall into some great errors, + with the least prudence will be avoided. such as eating Food very difficult

of Digestion. in the middle of continued Fever, if a Crisis takes place, it is often converted into an

Intermittent. The strength of the System at the beginning of Fevers prevents the Disease being carried off by the hot fitt: so + this seldom carries it clear off. If a Crisis should happen towards

the end of a continued Fever we have only to

avoid such accidents as we have said. if a Crisis happens at the beginning, or in the middle of a continued Fever

Fever, we must use Medicines to avoid relapses.
 The Indications of the Disease remaining are languor, &c.
 especially pain in the back, if this is left we may almost
 be sure + a relapse will take place; + the Disease
 will be converted into an Intermittent. we are first
 then to remove any Cause of Fever + we can. as
 all Substances + may obstruct the primea Vice;
 the Stomach or intestinal Canal. hardened Faeces, &c.
 are to be removed. we are then to clear the primea
 Vice. to use Relaxants so as to take off the con-
 traction of the Capillary Vessels. Spicaeanth is
 often given for this purpose. ~~this is given in~~
 such a quantity as to vomit. to clear the Primea
 Vice, and relax the Capillary Vessels. Sometimes
 by this means alone we prevent a Relapse. If
 a Relapse should take place we must watch the
 time of the accession and Relaxation; and during
 the latter exhibit our remedies which should
 consist of a powerful Relaxant; a preparation of
 Antimony.

28 Antimony as Lassar Emetic will be the best. this should ¹⁹¹
be first given and may prevent a Relapse, or at
least make the Paroxysms more regular, & distant.
they can do no harm however. If we can prevent
one Paroxysm returning, we generally succeed.
we sometimes use relaxants alone. Stimulants alone
have likewise frequently produced the effect. (C)
By the application of Stimulants.
but both joined are best. Relaxants being given
always render the Paroxysms more regular, shorter
and frequently altogether prevent their taking
place. we would not use Stimulants alone. This
has generally been the practice of Quacks. to exhibit
Stimulant before the time of the Recession. The most
common Relaxants are Spasmodics, and Antimony.
It has been common to apply Stimulants to the wrists
and ancles, and then make use of some Pharm,
for the Cure of Intermittents. Volatile Alkali has
been much used as a Stimulant, and is a pretty
powerful one, a mixture of antimony, volatile
alkali;

192 *Alkali*, and *Opium*, is often of service. certain
 means have been made use of to take off the
 habit of recurring in the Disease. such as attention
 of the mind being excited, and kept up by any agree-
 able object: these means may sometimes succeed, but
 are by no means to be depended upon.
 The last Method by which we can prevent the Disease
 from returning, is by the use of Medicines diminish-
 ing the Irritability as *Cortex Peruvianus*. (C) Byd-
 Physicians have differed greatly in regard to the ex-
 hibition of these. Bark we know is the most powerful
 of this we have a striking instance in the Case related
 by — of an Austrian general, who when encamped
 in a damp place in which, all the army were affected
 with agues. prevented his own Family thro' out as
 well as himself from being affected by taking two
 Drams of peruvian Bark in 24 Hours. many
 other remarkable instances of the like nature might
 be mentioned. but we have also evident ^{proofs} of this medicine
 acting

20 acts as a diminisher of Irritability in ~~the~~ the Case of a Gonorrhoea. where if we give the bark in sufficient Quantity in Case the Urethra is stimulated by the application of venereal Matter to it. this will take off the Stimulus, notwithstanding the venereal Matter continues to be applied, by taking off the irritability of the Urethra. it can have no other effect here, but by diminishing the Irritability of the part, for Bark is a Medicine + rather tends to increase Inflammation. Moreover these are a set of Medicines + tend to prevent all periodical Diseases returning, if the Diseases are in themselves of the Different nature. & hence some Practitioners have even ranked all periodical Diseases. as periodical Head aches, periodical Rheumatisms &c. together, and called them by the general name of Periodical Fevers. Bark if given during the Paroxysm will produce a continuance of the Fever. thus then it carries off the Relapse, it prevents relapses taking place. If towards the end of Fevers a crisis should take place when the Patient is already very weak

194 Weak and Irritable, the Fever will often become an Inter-²⁰
mittent; and Bark is employed very advantageously to
produce a perfect Paroxysm, and thus carry off the
Disease afterwards by giving it during the relaxation.
If towards the end of an intermittent the Paroxysms
are very irregular, the exhibition of Bark, will make
them become regular, and thus produce a Cure.
Thus we have finished what we had to say concerning the
Doctrine of Fever. you see from what has been said +
this Disease is very different from + frequency of Pulse
+ takes place in consequence of ^{extraordinary} Exercise. of distension
as in Dropsy, or pregnancy. is extremely different
from those Symptoms of Irritability, produced by a
Spasme and Motification: From those Symptoms
produced by formation of Pus. by Inflammation &c. &c.
the Fever is a Disease having a natural Progress of its
own, by which it may be cured. or may be carried on
till it kills the Patient. It is to be cured by its own
natural Progress, in which method, we have to
prevent accidents + may arise. or it is to be cured
artificially without attending to its natural Progress
we have lastly laid down certain Rules to prevent its

20 Its recurring, now we might attend to the Care of parti-
-cular Symptoms. but our business is to Cure the Disease
for when this is done all the Symptoms, will naturally
go off.

Prælectio 29^{na} Of the Plague

We have considered the Divisions of Fevers into the
Ephemeræ Simples, and Recurrent Fevers, the latter into
The Intermittent; The Remittent; and the Continued Fever.
The Divisions of continued Fevers are not so perfectly marked
out, as those Divisions we have already mentioned. It
would be an endless work to enumerate to you all
the ^{variety} Divisions of Fevers, which have been spoken off
by Authors. much less the Variety + occurs in the Course
of Practice. two Fevers will hardly be exactly the same.
This variety proceeds from various Causes. 1st When
the Symptoms of the first Stage are violent as in the Plague.
2^d When the Symptoms of general Inflammation run high.
3^d When the Symptoms of Irritability are great, and neither
the first nor second is the Case. These are called commonly
Low nervous Fevers. (we must keep in some of the names we
have

194 & 196

29

Have been given to Diseases, tho we must reject those + are palpably improper.) In order for two Fevers to be exactly alike. The Symptoms of the first Stage must be equally violent. The Paroxysms not only of the same length, but coming on at the same Period. so + it is better to describe the several kinds of Fever, than to give the History of any one ^{particular} Fever. I shall then begin with those having violent Symptoms of the first Stage. You may easily when you Practice, apply these general Divisions to particular Cases. we shall then what Change take place in particular Fevers, as we treat of these separately.

The most violent of all Fevers is the Plague. it arises from putrid Vapor. as is evident from the Countries where it takes place.

In Egypt where the Nile from its Inundations, leaves a Quantity of putrid matter on the surface of the Earth. this Disease is very frequent.

In the African Coast, where the Rivers Gambi-
-bia, and Senegambia run over it is likewise well known.

29 In Europe, especially in these more northern parts
 for some Centuries it has left us. we cannot
 possibly suppose it owing to the want of the
 Infection being communicated. for we hold
 commerce with the whole world, and it is not
 likely + Captains of Vessels and others should
 be more careful now + the impression is worn
 off of the minds of people, than when it was
 fresh. we cannot then doubt but + infected Persons
 do come among us. but we must suppose it
 owing to some other Cause. it is as follows. The
 Towns were formerly much closer, than they
 are now. on account + the Nobles, had a
 right of declaring War upon each other pri-
 vately. so + the Houses were built with each
 story projecting above the lower till at top,
 they were so high, + persons could jump from
 one house to another. again the Towns were
 not so well supplied with Water, as they now are.

Not from these. Causes a quantity of putrid Vapor was²⁹
 formed. this then appears to have been the Cause +
 the Plague raged here formerly. Nevertheless putrid
 Vapor arises from a man infected with the Disease;
 or from a Man in any Circumstances is much more
 powerful in communicating the Disease. so + the
 inhabitants have shut themselves up, to prevent com-
 -munication with infected persons; yet it has
 notwithstanding broke out, as in the houses of
 Ambassadors &c. Putrid Vapor then may
 alone produce this kind Fever. but + arising
 from a man having this Fever is a much
 more powerful means of communicating it
 than putrid animal Substances when Dead.
 Fear of the Disease, or any increase of the Irrita-
 -bility. makes the Exposition to putrid Vapor
 produce the Plague much sooner than it
 would do otherwise. a remarkable Instance of

29 Of this we have in the Black Apices at Oxford,
and the old Bailey; where altho the Fellows
themselves were not affected, the whole Court
Court were affected with Fever, from the putrid
Vapor ^{wh} they carried about them.

Putrid Vapor, or the Vapor arising from a Person
in a Fever; produces Symptoms of the first to a
violent Degree, without any regular Paroxysm
taking place. Languor, headache, Sickness &

and produces Symptoms of Inaction of the Vessels
before a hot Fit can be produced. Sometimes
the inaction of the living Vessels, the Patient
falls down dead suddenly. and the persons about

not knowing the state of Body & has preceded,
suppose, the Disease to have produced this
Effect ^{has} at once sudden. This is a Case ^{has} occurred
frequently. The fact is & the Fever itself does ^{not}

Not immediately come on, but produces an
inaction of the Vessels, and comes on by Degrees.
These Symptoms of the Fever have been Described
by those who have seen the Disease, (and
are severe Symptoms of the first Stage &
vid. Distinctions), These in Cold Climates
(S. 2^d) are generally very Fevers, and it
attacks the Patient so violently, as to
have been called an inflammatory Fever.
It is likewise in hot Climates accompanied
with severe symptoms of the first stage;
when Suppurations take place in this Fever,
they are never perfect; but the Pus is mixed
with putrid Matter. Inflammations are
apt to arise in various parts of the
Body: particularly in the Lymphatic
Glands. It is not in all Cases so violent
as

29 As has been Described by some. who from their seeing the devastation it produced were made to exaggerate the real Symptoms; Where it is well known many recover, going thro' the Disease, and (it may be) many would have recovered in this Country, but + they gave over all who were seized with the Disease as lost, and were afraid to attend or even to approach them. The Terror of the Disease then in London: truly unaccustomed to it, has been the Cause + many have died, who otherwise would not; for we know + in a bad inflammatory Fever, if Patients were unattended, and left to help themselves, many would dye, who with proper Care are preserved. however it is certain + most of those who are attacked with the

The Disease do Dye. Lady Mary Wortley Montague tells us ^{some} ~~several~~ of her domestics, who had it at Constantinople recovered. Putrid and Inflammatory Vapor might perhaps be destroyed in the air in general &c. vid. General Prevention. In London I doubt whether it would be possible to produce the Plague, or indeed in any of our Towns as now built. on account of the airyneſs of the Streets; and because all the Places being washed with Water, the Putrescent matter of all kinds is washed ^{any of} away. If a Man is going to be exposed to ^{any of} the Causes of Fevers. let him arm himself as much as may be against being affected by these Causes. When a Man then is going

29 Going to be exposed to the Causes of a bad
 Fever, he should make use of powerful
 Diminishers of Irritability, as Wine. to
 diminish the Sensibility, and Irritability;
 Or if we are obliged to reside in a Camp,
 or any other damp Place where everyone
 about us is afflited with Dysentery, or Fever.
 We may use Bark, or other Bitters, infused in
 Wine, or Spirits. and take about two Drams of
 the Bark in this manner in $\frac{1}{4}$ Hours. We have
 hitherto been considering the Plague particularly
 in those Cases where it was most likely to
 Kill. in this Case then (as no harm can be done)
 we may employ the most powerful Means of
 taking off the Symptoms of the first Stage.
 supposing we pay no attention then to the natural

Progress of the Disease; we may ^{then} apply the ²⁹
 most powerful Means of taking off the symp-
 toms of the first Stage. Relaxants applied
 to the Stomach are among the first of this
 Class. It is ~~as~~ necessary to apply it in such
 Quantity as to prove emetic at first, and
 thus Clear the primæ Viæ. the following
 respect the exhibition of Relaxants not only
 in this, but also in every other Fever, where
 they are to be used, therefore I shall be
 explicit on this head in this place to avoid
 future repetition. at the Beginning then we
 exhibit ^{some} preparation of Antimony. Emetic
 Tartar is the most of these. we then join to
 a proper Quantity of this 6. or 10. grains of
 Spuacant. this to direct its action with

29 Certainty to the ~~intestine~~ Stomach, as otherwise
 it is apt to act on ^{the} intestinal Canal, as a purga-
 -tion. The Dose of an Emetic is of little consequence
 as if we give a large Dose it is apt to act soon
 as small Quantity only acts, and the rest is
 thrown up. about 2 or 3 Grains of Emetic
 Tartar, with 6 or 8 of Ipecacuanh. is generally
 enough. but it is best to employ a small dose
 of an Emetic if it be enough to answer as
 otherwise a Quantity if continues long on
 the stomach will sometimes produce dis-
 -agreeable Consequences, when the Vomiting
 is over. 10 Gr^s of Ipecacuanh th to about one of
 Emetic will commonly be enough. we are
 however to consider + we do not want the
 medicine to act merely as an ~~relax~~ Emetic but
 also

also as a Relaxant. otherwise if we wanted merely ²⁹
 to empty the Stomach the gentlest Emetics as
 warm Water, Oil. tickling the Throat with
 a Feather might do, but we must be careful
 not to give large Quantities of warm water as
 this takes off the effect of the relaxant; This
 better to use bitter infusions as of Carduus Benedictus
 Chenomile &c. and to use a small dose of the Medi-
 cine. we must however use some watery
 Fluid; for it is in an universal Pulsatiff
 any attempt to Evacuation be made without
 any thing to Evacuate more Stimulus is produced.
 And Medicines acting as Stimuli lose all other
 action, particularly Stimuli take off the action
 of Relaxants. An Emetic at the beginning of
 a Fever should be given in the Evening because
 by means of the natural Evening Paroxysm.
 of

Prælectio 30^{ma} of the use of Relaxants²⁹⁷

Supposing that there is no chance of Recovery by the natural Progress of the Disease we may go on to use Relaxants, because there is no chance of his recovery by any other means; & we had better use a Medicine & will give the Patient a chance of Recovery than not. We are now then to shew the manner of exhibiting Relaxants, so as to produce their greatest possible effects 1st Then they generally produce Sweating. A Medicine may produce two Effects entirely independent on each other thus. a Relaxant may relax the Capillary Vessels. it may at same time relax the Vessels of the Skin, so as to produce Sweating. Now Sweating does not cure the Disease, it is only a Concomitant Symptom; this is a Circumstance & has not been properly attended to. so & we must not exhibit Stimulants such as Spices & by way of increasing the Sweating, as has sometimes been done. for this only weakens. we must not then use any means to produce Sweating, (as the addition of more Clothing than usual) we must only use the relaxant and excite no sweating but what it excites. but it must be

We observed at the same time + if a profuse sweat be
 produced. if clothes of firm texture be used as
 Linen, these communicate heat and cold very
 readily, therefore on being wet with sweat, this will
 become cold, and will be communicated to the sur-
 face of the body, so + the vessels will become con-
 tracted. Cotton and Flannel then clothes of a loose
 texture should be used. Cotton is best Calicoe then
 is to be preferred to Flannel. as this stimulates the
 skin more & excites to sweating. having avoided
 profuse sweating we must then give an ^{opium} ~~opiate~~
 and repeat the exhibition ^{of the relaxant} every four or five hours.
 if the Relaxant produce sickness we must
 exhibit Opium. if we want the most powerful
 Relaxant then we must exhibit some Antimonial.
 of this class of Medicines Emetic Tartar is the best
 preparation + we have altho no good one by any
 means. because we cannot divide into sufficiently
 small parts well. for if we want to give a
 quarter of a grain the Apothecaries Scales will hardly
 weigh, or we cannot trust the Journeyman to dis-
 pense

30 It well. the best way of exhibiting this Medicine is 209
not dissolved in Water, because then on standing a
Decomposition takes place the ~~acid~~ emetic falls to the
Bottom. the best way of giving it is rubbed & soon very
intimately with Sugar, in form of a powder. this howe;
ever should be done with great care and attention.
we may begin with a quarter of a grain. some will
bear half a grain. if it produces sickness we are then to
give such a dose as will not produce sickness, and to
give Opium to take off the sickness if it still does produce
it. We are to exhibit at the same time some Warm
volatry fluid when the Patient sweats much in order
to supply the loss. we must continue to exhibit the
Mucilaginous two or three days or till the Fever is gone
off. We are however by no means to understand & relax
ants as to be thus exhibited in all Fevers. if the Patient
should return we must exhibit the bark plentifully.
We have thus shewn the treatment to be made use of
in the most violent Fever, & can happen the Plague;
but this is a Disease & seldom happens in this climate
the most violent Fevers & ~~happen~~ take place,

210 Having a good chance of going thro' its own natural
Progress. 30

We are now in the next Place to describe a Fever
has been called the malignant Fever; but as this
name implies some occult cause of its continuance ^{ch}
is a kind of surer to us; we would reject the Term.
It has also been called a putrid Fever; this has pro-
-ceeded from a common mistake in Physics of mis-
-taking the Effect for the Cause. the putrefaction
state of the Blood which is the effect of weakness,
having been mistaken for the Cause of the Disease.
we likewise reject this appellation then; with re-
-gard to the putrefaction of the Blood we must observe
another Circumstance which is this + Famines have
generally produced this kind of Fever in which the
putrefaction of the Blood takes place. on account of
the number of people together, and the want of proper
sustenance. but this is very different from the violent
Fever. this Disease may be produced by any of the
causes of Fever it is very often produced by the putrid
vapor

Vapor arising from a person affected with Fever.
 When a violent Fever is produced by putrid Vapor it
 is apt to be continued one, because the Symptoms of the
 first Stage are not sufficiently violent to produce
 a regular hot Fitt. When it arises from Cold an
 Intermitting Fever most commonly follows. because
 Cold being applied produces a sudden contraction of the
 Capillary Vessels. the Blood is thrown suddenly upon
 the Precordia, and produces a violent hot Fitt. this
 most frequently then becomes an intermitting. This is
 evidently the Case for when the Disease arises from
 putrid Vapor the Patient is affected with pain in
 the Forehead, sickness at the Stomach, and Nausea
 at times. Languor & other Symptoms about a fort-
 =night before the Paroxysm comes on, and this
 comes with immense Depression of Strength. a hot
 Fitt can hardly be produced the first 24 Hours.
 This is the Case so much & great Depression of
 Strength has been thought the Crisis ^{tion} of the Disease.
 and set down as such, this has been called a symptom
 of

of putrefaction of the Blood. (I should have mentioned
 & this Fever which the Doctor chooses to call the
 violent Fever has been the Tail, or Camp Fever
 from a similar Fever to this happening frequently
 in those Places owing to putrid air, moistured
 also the Putridal Fever. from Spots under the
 Skin ^{ch} sometimes appear) After the hot Fit
 has taken place another Symptom is apt to arise.
 viz. a soreness to a great degree all over. this arises
 when the Fever attacks the Patient suddenly produ-
 -cing great contraction, and then an hot Fit
 causing great relaxation; produces this Symptom.
 We seldom find great general Inflammation taking
 place in this Disease on the other hand, if a strong
 action of the blood vessels should come on, the Type
 of the Disease is changed. a kind of natural Division
 of Fevers takes place and may be observed to wit.
 in the Spring, when the body has been strenght-
 -ened by the Cold of the preceding Winter; in the
 Country. and in very hard working men; Inflammatory
 Fever

Fever is apt to take place. The Fever increases greatly every evening. vid. Distinctions & prognostics. Delirium takes place, at first the Patient has a good night, sleeps very well, but awakes delirious. the Delirium is of two kinds, sometimes it arises from oppression of the Vessels of the Brain (puto) then it produces dimness of sight or it arises from a fullness of the Vessels of the Brain, and of the Eyes, in which Case. the Vessels of the Eyes appear distended. this delirium is converted into a Stupor, the Patient cannot be made to take nourishment; the excretions of the Urine, & Faeces, are performed without his knowledge; this Delirium commonly proves fatal. the Symptoms of the Fever all the while increasing the Patient is at last cut off. Sometimes the Seldom, a Crisis happens in the second week, it is seldom + this Fever is cured by a Crisis at all. at least not till after 13, or 14 days. The Symptoms of Weakness come on about the second week too, the Tongue is furred there is a marbling of the Skin, the Excretions are sometimes Falted.

sometimes

Sometimes the red Globules of the blood are so broken down as to come away with the Urine; but they more commonly come away at the Skin by sweat; in which case the Linen is tinged with red from the Sweat being so tinged. If the Patient has been affected with a delirium about the second or third Week of the Disease it is converted into a Stupor, here the Patient commonly recovers, if there is no delirium, or not constant for 24 Hours it goes off entirely, the Weakness commonly comes on about the third week and the Patient Dies, otherwise the Disease begins to abate, all the Symptoms of Contraction begin gradually to go off. when the Disease is gone off, the Stranght soon returns. as in all Cases where it has been diminished suddenly; on the Cause of the diminution of the Stranght going away the Stranght soon returns. this then is the Progress of this Disease; except + at the beginning inflammations often come on and these Suppurate sometimes so + we have frequently Suppurations come on + we were not apprehensive of it an Inflammation has arisen at the beginning. this however seldom carries off the Disease, so it is little attended to.

29 Paroxysm of Fever, this is the time at which
Nature acts most powerfully towards a Cure.
Emetics dispose to sleep, therefore are best in the
Evening, they likewise assist the action, and
thus favour the Exhibition of an opiate. When
they act as a relaxant Sleep helps. if you
exhibit an Emetic on a morning the Stomach is
apt to be sick, and ^{his Stomach} unsettled all the day. The
Patient further should be in bed when he takes
an Emetic in a Fever. because the erect posture
produces more violent reachings, than would
otherwise take place. afterwards an Opiate may
be given. Syrup of Diacodion, ^{which is} made from the
mucilaginous part of the Poppy. is preferable here
to those + contain the resinous part.

Violent Fever (see Prolectio 31^{ma} — vid 30^{ma}

We come in the next place to the manner of Treatment
to

To be made use of in this Disease, the violent Fever. If the patient should have some of the Symptoms but not have a complet Paroxysm, this is by no means to be neglected, because a complet Paroxysm may follow, and a Fever come on, not easy to be subdued. we should always endeavour to get rid of such Symptoms if possible before the System becomes much affected which we may sometimes be able to do. we will now suppose the Disease to be actually come on, we have said + General Inflammation is common here, so + bleeding is not of use, however if symptoms of this Class should arise, we must take away blood, but however this is not often the Case. if it should bleed to ten or twelve Ounces generally takes it off, or at least takes away all danger on this head. If Plethora takes place, or be present, we must take this off by Bleeding; but in this Disease we must never take away blood if we can help it, because of the weakness + comes on at the end always. This a dangerous but

31 But not absolutely fatal Disease, many would recover alone. if nothing were to be done; but it is so dangerous a Disease + we would use means of taking it off besides the natural Progress of the Disease. so as however not to prevent its being cured by this means. we must give then a powerful relaxant the best will be a preparation of Antimony. as in the Plague. observing the same rules as we laid down when speaking of + Disease. ie it must be given in the Evening, so as to vomit the first Dose. after which it may be repeated. we must give with it some warm watery Fluid. infusion of some bitter herbs will be best. we must repeat the relaxant so as + the second and following doses shall act, before the former ones have done acting, in order + the action of the Relaxant may be kept up constantly. by this means we may either convert the Fever into an Intermittent one, or carry it clear off. if we find the Disease considerably diminished ^{only} soon we may continue the use of them; if ~~not considerably~~ ^{only} relieved we

We must not continue to use them above 12 Hours.
 because of the Weakness + is naturally produced
 at the end of the Fever. If the Patient be Plethoric
 you may bleed before you exhibit an Emetic, or
 if there be a very strong action of the Vessels. but
 this will seldom be needful. if we are called early
 we have ~~yet~~ a good chance to succeed. if called
 in late we may, or at least convert the Fever into
 an intermittent, which is easier ^{continued} cured than an ~~inter-~~
~~Fever~~ ^{Fever} much less such an one as is here described.
 if we can do neither we may prevent Delirium &
 the symptoms of the first stage taking place. thus
 then relaxants may be used. In the Day you may
 give a distilled water, & or any think + will do neither
 good nor harm. for my own part I think it better
 to exhibit them thro'out the Day. because altho you
 are more likely to produce a Crisis by exhibiting
 them in the Evening, you have a good Chance of
 Diminishing the Disease tother way, as well as some
 chance of producing a Crisis, and this is a circumstance
 not

31 Not to be neglected. If then we give the Relaxant
thro' the day we must only give it during the
Exacerbations. at other times Neutral Salts as Spiritus
Mindereri, or any other Medicine of no great efficacy
may be given. Supposing we are not applied to till
towards the end of the second Week, Relaxants may
still be exhibited, but we have not so good a chance of
Success, if at the latter end of the second, or beginning
of the third week, when the weakness is come on unless
the Symptoms of the Disease are still violent; we would
not give Relaxants, or at least but in very small
Doses $\frac{1}{2}$ th or at most $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain at a dose. If Relax-
ants do not succeed you have nothing to do, but to
leave nature to her own work, & give any trifling
Medicine to amuse the Patient and by standers. and
yourself look on to see to any accidents & may occur
during the progress of the Disease. you have tried
the most powerful Medicine you have and have
nothing to do unless the brain should be affected and
delirium produced. if this should be the Case the

Method ^{as} I have seen frequently succeed & is
 the best we know of ^{about} to make evacuation
 from the Vessels of the head. this may be done
 either by applying Leeches to the Temples. ^{or} opening
 the Jugulars. in this Blister seldom answers. but
 if the Eyes are dim, and bloodshot, if the Patient
 walked delirious in the first place, and continued
 so 24. Hours, a Blister may be of service, and this
 the nearer the part affected the better; therefore
 on the head would be best, or behind the Ears.
 if the first should succeed and the Symptoms
 come on again, a Blister may relieve a second
 time, we would therefore try it. if the first
 Blister does no good a second seldom does.
 nevertheless it has been the custom with many
 Practitioners to lay on Blister after Blister
 notwithstanding + I have actually often seen
 the Pulse quickened at the exhibition of each
 Blister

31 Blisters, and the worst Symptoms increased
if Symptoms of Irritability take place Blisters
do harm. the best way to know whether the
application of Blisters does Service or not, is to
judge by comparing the number of those +
Dye with and without the use of them. and
this comparison seems to me to shew evidently
-ly + if the Blister does not alleviate the
Symptoms, ~~and~~ ^{or} produce a Crisis immediately
it will be of no Service. and I do affirm
if even a Blister is of use, it is immediately
on its application. altho' some have thought
+ Blisters produced their effect by gradually
assisting the Disease in its own progress.
and this they have maintained altho' it
produced no apparent good effect. so + we should
never exhibit several one after another. When
the Symptoms of Weakness begin to appear
we

We should exhibit Food of good nourishment as animal Broths with the mixture of some native vegetable acid. we must use such Food earlier in the Disease, the acid is to prevent disagreement with the Stomach. a Solution of farinaceous Substances, as Marly Water may be used also. and we are to support the strength with wine, this is the only stimulating substance & we can recommend here. Spices have been much used by some Practitioners, but they increase the Quickness of the Pulse, and are apt to be very disserviceable. the quantity of wine should however be more than half a pint in 24 Hours. seldom more than 60 ounces. for we do not mean to produce Intoxication, now in this State persons are rather apt easily to be intoxicated. Acids may be of service; but if the Patient have much flatulency they are not to be used. a Glyster daily will be of

of service to evacuate the large intestines.
 If there be no Delirium, nor Stupor ^{towards} ~~at~~ the end
 of the Disease, if partial secretions take
 place, the weaknets may destroy, we should
 then employ Mark, first in small Doses, about
 ʒi vel ʒss. ter quatuor de die. if the Skin
 is moist, the Urine Deposits a sediment of
 the Catarrhous kind. but if the Skin be dry ^{and}
~~moist~~ we must not use it. we have said
 nothing of the putrid state of the blood
 and the means of rectifying it: you will see
 in the present Theory Mark given during
 the height of a Fever, and even in the time
 of accipion, &c. which we cannot recommend
 you will then see how far we may be
 right or wrong in our ^{Doctrines} ~~notions~~ on this head.

Prolectio 32^a — Inflam^y Fever

We are now to treat of the inflammatory Fever.
 this Fever is much more simple, and easy of treat-
 -ment than the violent Fever; it is indeed more
 dangerous in itself, but the Danger arising from
 a Cause + ~~can~~ can commonly by proper applications
 be removed, it is commonly less fatal. it happens
 in cold Climates, and in the Country where the
 inhabitants are commonly of a strong habit of
 body. it may arise from breathing impure air.
 the Passions of the mind violently ~~excited~~ excited
 may produce it. it frequently takes place in the
 Spring of the Year when the body has been strenght-
 -ened by the cold of the preceding winter. the most
 common Cause however is cold; as the Passions of
 the Mind are not apt to be so violently excited
 in Habits so little irritable, as those are who are
 most apt to be affected, with this kind of Fever.
 Putrid Vapor commonly produces great Depression
 of strenght, yet this does not produce this kind
 of

of blood for the most part. A perfect Paroxysm com-
 monly takes place in this Fever a 'complant hot'
 fitt arising, and this being violent. all the Symptoms
 indicating strong action of the blood Vessels takes
 place to great degree. at the beginning of the Dis-
 ease the Patient feels kind of Squeamishness
 as if he were hungry, but if he attempts to eat he
 is extremely sick. this Squeamishness + takes place
 at the beginning of Fever is not unlike the
 sensation + proceeds from emptiness of the
 stomach. but if the Patient attempts to eat he is
 quite sick and vomits. The principal Circumstance
 to be attended to in this Disease, is to take off the
 Inflammation this may be done by Bleeding, but
 this Fever as well as others acquires force by Habit;
 therefore if you bleed on the first day you have a
 better chance of succeeding than on the Second. and
 if you take away a small quantity of Blood on
 the first day, a small quantity on the second,
 and the same on the third day, notwithstanding
 + more blood may be taken away on the whole. you

You will not get so much ground as if you had
 taken the whole Quantity away on the first day.
 If a strong young man have an inflammatory Fever
 and the Symptoms run high, we should recom-
 mend boldly to take away 20 Ounces, if he can
 bear it. There may be Symptoms of Fever as well
 as of general Inflammation, in this Case we must
 be more sparing of venesection; we must only take
 away enough to prevent inconvenience from fullness
 of the Vessels of the brain. because the Fever is
 apt in this Case to continue after the inflammation
 is gone. but if the Tongue is white & dry, the
 Pulse hard and full. & other symptoms indicate
 great general Inflammation, we would bleed freely.
 we should always bleed so as to take off the
 strong action of the arteries. We would not
 use Relaxants at the beginning of this Fever, be-
 cause a profuse Sweating is hereby apt to be
 produced and it difficult to know how to
 manage in this Case; for if we cover the Patient
 warm

Warm, with Cotton or Flannel, a consequence of this
 will be + the general Inflammation will be increased.
 if we use Cloth of a close texture as Linen, this
 when wet will evaporate the water, which genera-
 ting Cold produces inconvenience this way. Neutral
 Salts then may be given, as Nitre &c. as we trust
 merely to Evacuation, and these are rather gently
 Purgant than otherwise. at the same the Belly
 should be kept open P. 2. & 1. Blisters have likewise
 been recommended when there is topical infla-
 mation they may of use (as we said when on the
 General Doctrine of Inflammation.) but it is strange
 to think to what a degree of Enthusiasm the infer-
 ior for Blisters has run. It would seem a
 Proxiori + the application of a Stimulus would not
 be a means of taking off general Inflammation. &
 we do not find + thus really are of service, except
 as we said before. We have seldom any thing more
 to do in this Disease, than to take off the strong
 action

220 Action of the Vesicle. except a Delirium should
have come on, and then the Disease generally
proves fatal, or the Delirium is converted into
a Madness. the Delirium here is of a peculiar kind,
the Patient's Eyes are quick and sparkling, his
motions all quick. he speaks quick, if he asks
for Drink snatches it out of your hand. if the
Symptoms of general inflammation are gone, and
all the secretions take place properly, and yet
there is a want of Sleep, which produces Delirium
the Pulse is quick, the Patient insensible to external
Objects, ^{he has} violent ravings; attempts to get out of
Bed, is quite restless, sometimes in this state they
destroy themselves or jump out of the windows,
here I say when there is no hope without, we
may give some Opium, but should first acquaint
the Sick man's Friends & we are about to ex-
hibit a medicine, the only one & can relieve,
but which may shorten his Fate; for it may

32. In this state Kill in 8 hours. or it may produce
some Sleep, & lessen the Symptoms. If Aphthae
should be left, these sometimes have dried off & the
patient swallowing them the breathing has been
obstructed and the Patient killed. sometimes these
extend down the Throat. but of these we shall
speak more particularly when we come to the
Sore Throat th Aphthae. I say if aphthae should
be left, we may first apply acids and astringents
to the mouth and Throat. Vid. No. 11. of if the
Fever go off before these appear, we are at liberty
to use bark, and this generally puts a stop
to the Symptoms. If the Fever runs out to a great
Length after the Symptoms of Inflammation are gone.
we produce great weakness we should treat it
in the manner we described in speaking of the
violent fever; in regard to Diet. In this Fever
the Patient does not require much Food;
we should exhibit none but the Decoctions of

250 Farinaceous Substances, as Barley &c. no Solid Food³²
must be allowed, as this would produce strong
action of the Heart and Arteries, and thus increasing
the general Inflammation, defeat our means
of Cure. when the Inflammation is diminished Solid
Farinaceous Substances may be used as bread
with a little currant Jelly.

Prolectio 3.3^{ta} Nervous Fever

We come now in the next Place to shew the peculiarities
of the third extreme of Fever, the Low nervous Fever; here
none of the Symptoms of the first stage run high. there
is no violent action of the Heart and Arteries. The
danger arises first from the irregularity of it, it does
not affect the body equally, but attacks one part
more than another. Does not procure its effects on
the whole System so much as the other continued Fevers
This disease attacks weak People, Persons of a
Phlegmatic Temperament, as Women. Persons
not having proper Food to nourish them, hence it
often

33 Often becomes Epidemic among the Poor Persons whose
System has been stimulated. as those having undergone
lately a long course of Mercurials. in short every kind
of Weakness predisposes to the access of this Disease.
Those who have long been together in great numbers, and
breathed impure Air, as "in Camps" and Hospitals. The
slightest Causes of Fever in general bring it on. as the
Passions of the mind suddenly, or violently excited. This
Cause sometimes produces it in Women in Child.
The most common Causes are, affections of the mind, & Cold.
This Fever seems to be a sort of Compound,
of the Violent, and the inflammatory Fevers. People
are attacked with different Symptoms of the Disease
from the variety in the state of their Bodies. If
they are very, the Disease generally comes on with
violence at first. There is however commonly a slight
attack of all the Symptoms of Fever. a little Dryness
and roughness of the Tongue, small degree of
Thirst; the Sleep disturbed, and not so much as
usual. Restlessness, and general Uneasiness. The

The Disease has frequently been on a Week, before the Patient finds himself so affected as to apply for relief; he then gets worse towards Night, and is not relieved in the Morning, Sometimes the Patient is attacked Quicker; It is very various. Sometimes a head ache and kind of disagreeable affection of the Brain comes on, notwithstanding the Tongue is moist, and all the Secretions, pretty Regular, although the Secretions are partly impeded. Sometimes Delirium takes place. Commonly great Weakness and Irritability; this is a kind of Criterion of the Disease; all the Symptoms of weakness except Putrescence of the Blood take place. A Delirium takes place different from all we have yet described. no Transparency of the Urine accompanies this Delirium, no Flashings in the Face at the

33 decision of it, no violent shavings, redness of the
Eyes; pain at the Forehead; as if it proceeded
from fullness of the Vessels of the Brain, the Patient
appears rather Stupid, the Pulse is totally lost in
the extremities, and is rather a kind of trembling
upon the artery than a Pulsation. The necessary vacua-
tions are made without the knowledge of the Patient.
On the least extraordinary motion Shavings take
place, on the smallest Stimulus Sweating is
produced. Ask the Patient of his Health, he says
he is very well. This Fever often continues three
or four Weeks, sometimes runs out to as many
Months. if it comes on with great Violence it
does not continue so long; if not carried off
the Patient is weakened and destroyed. When the
Disease attacks the Patient slightly he may com-
monly be relieved. if we could produce a regular
hot Fitt the Disease would be carried off. Relaxants
(Vid. P. 25. Cure) may be then given as we have
already

Already described. if we ^{could} ~~can~~ by some gentle Stimulant (as Contrayerva) produce a regular hot Pitt. the Fever would be carried off generally. and if we can cure the Disease there is no danger from the Weakness or any other Cause. ~~There may be Symptoms of Fever to great Degree~~, The Head is very often much affected. (P. 23. 15) In which Case Blister will frequently be of Service. but these never do good unless the first relieve. if it does and the Pain should recur, (or be only diminished a second may be useful. this is an application frequently of great Service here.

If by any of these means the Fever is carried off it is prevented from recurring by the exhibition of Bark. (vid. 16) or if the Disease seems to give way we may by giving the bark produce a clear intermission, and thus carry it off.

A stool if necessary may be procured &c. vid. No. 16. — If the Patient is affected with no delirium only with Weakness. & cannot Sleep we may exhibit Opium, and if it produces refreshing Sleep, may ^{continue}

33 Continue to give it as we see occasion. but if the Patient when he wakes seems not to have Slept, it does harm to continue it. it is only to be given towards the latter End, when the Disease is going. symptoms of Weakness alone remaining, for if we were to begin to give it when the Disease is increasing, we should do much harm.

235
When the weakness d. s. ultima) we must avoid the use of Spices except where there is (as in most uncommon) a Disposition to Flatulency. if there is no Flatulency acids may be - used with the Food. thus we have shown the Progress & Method of Cures of this Disease. Now as it may be a compound of the violent and inflammatory Fevers, it may partake more or less of either. We might divide Fevers almost ad Infinitum, but these are the clearest and most comprehensive Divisions of continued Fevers & we have been able to lay down, it is surprising to what a number Authors have divided Fevers but

But if we were to give names to every Fever according to the variety of the Symptoms, we should find an endless variety; every Fever has some peculiarities different from any other, so that the variety is not to be described. our business will be to attend to all the most minute circumstances in every Fever, and adapt our remedies in the best manner we can. It has been the method with some Practitioners, especially young ones to treat Fevers with a very easy carelessness. always first bleed, then give an Emetic, if the Symptoms do not much abate apply a Blister, then if they do not abate another and another, and thus go on four or five days, and then Symptoms of weakness and Irritability are produced it may be, and ^{are given when} ~~the~~ ^{the Symptoms} ~~the Patient does~~ of the Disease will go through its own progress notwithstanding all this, & the Patient recovers, it is owing to the method of

33 of Treatment; but we must have Patience if we ²³⁷
would treat Diseases properly, for in the Fever
we have just been considering, sometimes the
Fever will go on its own Course, our business
then is to look on, and to exhibit something to
amuse the Patient and by standers; telling them
if towards the third week they grow impatient
+ the Disease has produced such weakness as
will require, some time to surmount, & + we
can not use very powerful Remedies. you will
see + you cannot care one tenth part of
the Fevers + come under your Care; + many
will go thro' their own Progress; thus we
have finished the Doctrine of Continued Fevers
+ come next to speak of Intermittents.

Intermittent Fevers

Propositio 34^a

We come in the next Place to those Fevers in which a second Exacerbation does not take place till after the Crisis of the first. We include together Intermittent & Remittent Fevers for the distinction is this, when the Paroxysms are perfectly we call them Intermittent when the second Paroxysm takes place during the Crisis of the first Remittent. now as the method of Cure is exactly the same in both Cases, we would not speak of them distinctly and thus we need less repetition. Some authors in treating of Intermittent Fevers, divide them into their Types. a Quotidian they treat off first then a Tertian, next a Quartan; but this will be unnecessary, as the same method of Cure is obvious. We

34 We will then treat of them all under one general ²³⁹ ²⁴¹
head. Intermitting Fevers are sometimes of the
most violent kind during the Periods. The most
powerful causes of intermittents are Cold and
putrid Vapor; when Putrid Vapor causes a Fever
it produces great depression of Strength, so +
a powerful hot Fitt can hardly be produced,
a crisis then will hardly take place. whereas
Cold does not produce this depression of Strength
but produces a strong hot fitt, and a Crisis, this
then is most commonly the Cause of Intermittents.
The Evaporation of Water is one of the ways in
which Cold is apt to be generated and to act
powerfully on the System; hence in Holland and
other Countries + the low and have a large Quan-
-ty of stagnant Waters. Intermittents are common
In the hotter Climates. Fevers are much apter to observe
their periods than in colder. and the Periods are
for the most part shorter. in many warm Climates
Rivers run by the sides of Mountains for two or
three

Three hundred miles, ~~over~~ a flat country, and frequent-^{ly} the whole Country is overflowed, in these Countries from the Evaporation of the water Fevers² interm¹ittent are produced, so great is the Tendency to short Paroxysms in ^{the} hotter Climates + variolous and morbillous matter will sometimes produce an intermitting Fever. When there is no habit of Fever in the System, from its not having been lately with Fever, the a Fever be produced it is often only an Ephemer^a Simplex, but if the habit be impressed on the System the an Ephemer^a Simplex be produced the Paroxysm will take place again, and an intermitting Fever be reproduced if the Patient have lately had one. most commonly Intermittent Fevers were at the beginning continued or remittent ones. for it seldom happens + the symptoms of the first stage are carried clear off by a Crisis taking place entirely. most frequently the return of the natural Evening Paroxysm of Fever, or some other Cause reproduces it. The Patient is affected

34 With Dryness of the Tongue & some Thirst, a 241
Dryness of the Skin and some other symptoms
of Fever continue some days before an Intermittent
is produced. we may often distinguish some
symptoms indicating an Intermittent before it
thoroughly takes place. If the Tertian Type
be pretty apparent, it commonly turns out, (if
no accident intervene) an intermittent if again
there is no great depression of Strength, but Sym-
ptoms indicating strong action of the vessels
be present, it commonly breaks down into an
Intermittent. sometimes in this case a Crisis is
produced. it is the depression of Strength +
makes the Paroxysms so long as to produce
continued Fevers. now frequently the Paroxysms
are not so long as to run into one another at first
If little and imperfect crises happen in such a
Fever, it commonly breaks down into an inter-
mittent at last. When a Disease, + has been a
continued or remitting Fever two or three days
breaks

Breaks down into an Intermittent, it still one happens
 & the Crises are quite perfect, Pain in the Back, or
 coldness or some symptoms remain after the Crisis.
 It is commonly first a Quotidian, then for a few
 days a Tertian, then a Quartan; sometimes the
 first Paroxysm ^{remits the end of} ~~last~~ 24 Hours. the second is 2. the
 third 72. & the Change becomes immediate. Some-
 times the Quartan Type is assumed directly; but
 not so often as the Tertian, this is frequently
 assumed at first. It is seldom & the Quartan
 Type has not a mixture of the Tertian Type. we
 are now supposing the Patient to be strong. hence
 inflammation is apt to be present in the Paroxysm
 of Intermittents. These Fevers we find take place
 more in the Spring, inflammatory Symptoms are
 more common in Quotidians and Tertians than
 in Quartans, & these last more frequently happen
 in the Autumn, whether owing to the System
 being stronger in the Spring than in the Autumn we
 cannot say, but rather suppose this to be the Cause,
 gradually

34 Gradually more perfect crises take place, and ²⁴³
the only thing the Patient is affected with at last is
Weakness. Sometimes during the Interruptions of
Tertians and Quartans some Symptoms of the first
Stage remain, but this not always. Tertians and
Quartans remain longer than continued Fevers, fre-
quently they run on to three months: ^{Quoted Case} Continued
Fevers seldom exceed three weeks; Continued
Fevers not so long as this for the most part
When the Disease has gone on some time like
the continued Fever, it becomes irregular. Tertians
and Quartans redouble; sometimes they anticipate
(ie the Fit comes on before the usual time of
Accession, and this irregularly, so + the Paroxysms
gradually decrease; they at the same time become
less severe. and at last leave the Patient. This happens
most commonly to Tertians and Quartans, ^{or otherwise} a consi-
derable degree of weakness takes place, this is diffi-
cult to prevent + which takes place in continued Fevers
for

For here Dropsies are apt to take place, and from
 weakness the Patient is exhausted till he at last sinks.
 Remittents however are more frequently fatal; Some-
 times the Patient is killed by the Fever, it is then
 always at the attack. The Coldness and insensibility arises
 to such a height & the Patient becomes totally insen-
 sible, and dies. Sometimes a perfect Paroxysm
 of an Intermittent proves a Crisis to it, the same as
 of a continued, and no return takes place. we have
 one thing to observe here viz & in this case the Contrac-
 tion of the capillary Vessels is very great; the
 Liver then often gives way, a spasmodic contraction
 of the ductus Cholidochus takes place, and this oc-
 casions the throwing of a quantity of Bile into
 the Blood Vessels, whence it is secreted into the
 different Glands, and Jaundice is produced. sometimes
 Bile is secreted into the intestinal Canal, and then
 the Fever has been called Bilious; but this is improper,
 as this is not the Cause, but a consequence of the
 Disease. From the same Cause some of the

34 Abdominal viscera swell and hence a swelling appears
externally on the abdomen. and this commonly when
the Patient is weak, and the Tone of the Vessels is
diminished. Thus I have pointed out the Circumstances
+ take place in Intermittents when the Patient is
strong. when he is weak and irritable some
Variations take place.

Prælectio 35^{ta} Intermitts

There are Cases of Intermittent Fevers where it is
necessary to let the Disease go through its own
natural Course; but it is commonly best to Cure
them; we can more frequently put a Stop to these
than to continued Fevers, and actually do. there
are Cases in which it is better to let them go on.
in their own Progress tho. we must if we mean
to cure the Disease artificially, produce as regular
Paroxysms, as perfect intermissions, as possible.
we must do the same if the Fever is to go through its

Its own natural Progress. one Cause of imperfect
 Intromissions in this Degree is Substances in the
 prima Vice. Sometimes in the Stomach, Food
 becomes acid ^{or} putrefies. sometimes the intestinal
 Canal is loaded with putrid Food. the same
 Effect is likewise produced by Faeces remaining
 in the rectum. we begin then by clearing the prima
 Vice. now unless there be any violent Degree of
 Inflammation, there can be no inconvenience in
 clearing the prima Vice. if the Patient is
 very weak we only give enough to produce
 one Stool, or one effort to vomit; but it
 never can be prejudicial to clear the prima Vice.
 If there be any Inflammation it has always been
 laid down as a Rule, to take this off first. it
 is best to exhibit a Purgative first before we
 give an Emetic. the Purgative should be such
 as will increase the Peristaltic Motion
 of the

35 Of the Intestines vid. Cure (1) By cleansing. (N^o 171).
247
There is a dispute among Practitioners about the time
when an Emetic should be exhibited. some say during
the Intermittions. others during the 1st Stage others
during the 2^d Stage. the truth seems to be + it is a
very immaterial circumstance at what time it
is given. if we give it during the intermission it
makes the Intermittion clear, if during the Paroxysm
it makes this regular. however we would not
omit to exhibit one. after the Paroxysm is gone
off, and the Patient settled we would exhibit an
Emetic and this a gentle one; sometimes this alone
cures; but not generally; but for the most part
if by means of this we can procure a perfect Inter-
mission we can cure the Fever; for now the habit
of the Disease is not fixed. whereas if we leave
the Disease to its natural Progress, when a clear
Intermission is procured the Disease is not always
cured for the Habit is often by this time so rooted as
to render the Disease much so easily cured.

Next if Inflammatory Symptoms take place, we must
 make Evacuation by Bleeding *vid* (2) If the 1.
 one or two bleedings is generally enough to take off
 the Inflammatory Symptoms. If it be such an Inter-
 mittent as we cannot readily put a stop to, we
 should not take away large Quantities of Blood.
 because the weakness comes on at the end of
 the Disease. Relaxants may likewise be used,
 those of the flightier kind *vid* (N^o 18) are sometimes
 of service here to produce a perfect intermission.
 these however acquire a reputation from the Disease
 itself, for it often takes the Course of itself which
 we give the relaxant to produce. Exhibiting them so
 as to prove Emetic will be I think more powerful and
 better; this produces a free and equable Circulation.
 carry off the Symptoms of the first Stage and
 render the paroxysm perfect and regular. now in
 the next Place it comes to be a question whether it
 is best to ^{prevent} ~~carry off~~ the Paroxysm ^{taking place} or ~~not~~; to leave the
 Disease to go on one argument against curing the

35 The Disease artificially is the supposition of a noxious matter being the Cause of the Fever, which it is supposed + the Fever will carry off. this we apprehend is at least not generally the Case. & this we might suppose a posteriori, for we see + where they are cured no bad effects are produced, so if this were the Case must be from the matter remaining. In the next Place it has been said + if you carry off Intermitting Dropsies Rheumatisms and other Chronic Diseases are apt to be produced. but this is more the Case when they are not well cured, and more frequently so when the Disease goes thro' its own Progress than when cured artificially. so if the Disease is well cured these consequences are rather prevented. again obstruction in the Abdominal Viscera, by which is meant swelling of the Abdomen has been said to be produced, it is apt to be continued after Intermitting are gone off. If you cure an intermitting

intermitting Fever (Tropical) Symptoms ^{may} ~~are apt~~ to arise especially in Quartans, but these would have been more apt to have arisen if the Disease had gone on in its own natural Progress. If any severe Disease as an Epilepsy ^{or a Rheumatism} have been habitual: and an Intermitting Fever take place, it is best to let it go thro at least a few Paroxysms. this then is one Case in which we would leave the Disease in some measure to its own Course. If the Disease should attack a weak Patient we should put a stop to it, even if the Paroxysms are not quite perfect, but if the Patient is moderately Strong, we should not persist in Employing such Medicines, if we find + we cannot get the better of the Disease, as is often the Case. If for instance During the Intermission the Tongue should be Dry, the Skin rough & Dry, there should be pain in the Back, the Urine not depositing a Sediment, a pain in the Forehead. In we should not endeavour to put a stop to the Disease

35. Disease. But if there should be merely a little
 quickness of the Pulse, the Skin dry, but smooth
 this will not be sufficient to deter us from using
 these Medicines; as these are Symptoms rather in-
 dicating Irritability, than any ^{continuance} thing else of
 the Fever. The Disease continues from some
 Cause; whatever the Cause be, diminishing the
 Irritability we find takes it off. Now Peruvian
 Bark we find to be the most powerful dimi-
 nisher of Irritability, therefore tho there are other
 means we would always this Medicine whenever we
 can exhibit, we are however before we do this to pro-
 cure a perfect Paroxysm.

Proletis 36^{ta} Interm.

We have said there is one method of preventing
 the return of Intermittents viz by the exhibition
 of Medicines diminishing the Irritability; we
 come now to show the proper manner of exhibiting these

These medicines, now the Peruvian Bark being the
 most powerful, & we can properly use, and every
 way the best, as long as we have this medicine, we
 would use no other. This is to be exhibited during the
 Intervals of the Disease. Bark by no means cures
 the Fever but given during the Paroxysm increa-
 -ses the difficulty of respiration, the Cough if there
 is any, and produces troublesome Symptoms. yet
 when the Patient is weak, we are obliged some-
 times to give it during the Paroxysm. but we
 are now supposing the Patient to be strong. Bark
 when it began to be given as a Cure for Intermittents
 was given at the beginning of the Cold Fit. by this
 means some were actually killed. but yet some
 exhibit it now in this way; during the Paroxysm.
 The next Question is whether it is to be exhibited
 during the whole Interval, or only for a time.
 Some give a Dram every hour so as to give ten
 Drams in ten hours some have given the whole quan-
 tity

36 In a shorter space of time, supposing + the bark only ^{about} 255
produce its effect for ten hours; but we do see + it some-
times acts for three 6 Days, thus in Intermissions we
often find it so. but in Quartans, when the Disease
remits two days, if we give a dram every two hours,
for the two days, it prevents the next Paroxysm. now ten
drams given at once just before the accession would
not produce this Effect. This then is a proof, that the
bark produces its effect sometime after it is exhi-
-bited. on the whole it is better to exhibit the
bark during the whole Interval, than just before
the accession. but sometimes we have not
time in Quotidians to get down a sufficient
quantity during the Intermissions. so + we
must give it as often and in as large quantity
as the Patient can bear. If every hour yet in
this way we often cannot get down enough between
the Paroxysms to prevent the next Accession.
another proof + the bark produces its effect after
its exhibition some time is + if we do not get
down

Down a Sufficient Quantity in the Interval we
 cannot prevent the next Accession. Some
 Stomachs will not bear above 15 Grains or $\frac{1}{2}$
 a Dram at furthest at a dose others will
 bear 2 Drams. The Paroxysm has now
 been kept off by giving a Dram of Bark.
 but this is very uncommon. 6 Drams should be
 given during the Interval, or if we can get down
 an Ounce or Ounce & half it is better. we should
 give it so as for the Stomach to have recovered
 the Effects of the last Dose, before we exhibit
 another; it takes at least four hours to recruit
 the power of the Stomach. we should give the
 Bark if we have time enough at the longest
 possible Intervals. we are sometimes however
 obliged to give it every Quarter of an hour. but
 when we can have long intervals between the
 Doses it is best, as by this means we avoid the
 sickness & would otherwise ^{be apt to} take place. By these means

36 Means we shall generally be able to put a stop
to the Disease, ^{either} to prevent the next Paroxysm
taking place altogether, or to make it shorter &
less severe. but even we altogether prevent the
next Paroxysm taking place it does not
follow we have cured the Disease. for the
this is sometimes, it is by no means ^{most frequently} ~~always~~ the
Case. we find at the time of the next Paroxysm
or it may be of the following one, a Dryness &
roughness of the Skin. or some such Feverish
Symptom: this if we neglect it increases
till it become a downright Paroxysm.
Some Practitioners after the Paroxysm has been
prevented taking place continue to exhibit
a small Dose of Bark every ^{five or} six hours, for
two or three Days in order to take off the remain-
ing Disposition to Fever. but this sometimes if
~~any~~ any feverish Symptoms remain makes
another paroxysm be produced. sometimes indeed

We must do so in Double tertians, and triple Quartans. ³⁶
 we cannot exhibit enough otherwise. 'tis commonly
 sufficient if we exhibit it once afterwards. 'tis
 during two Intervals. If you omit giving atten-
 tion to any of these Circumstances, otherwise in
 the exhibition of the Mark you will not produce
 any good, but very bad effects in the exhibition
 of the Mark in this Disease. thus if we neglect
 to clear the prime Vice previous to the exhibi-
 tion of the Mark, if we give it during the Par-
 oxysm. if we give it before having by the use
 of an Emetic procured a clear intermission. if
 we mistake other Diseases for an intermittent,
 (thus I have seen a Physician of eminence, treat-
 ing the Evening paroxysm of Fever in a Dropsy.
 assuming as an intermittent Fever, & giving
 the Mark, finding this not answer, he has
 said + the Mark did not cure Intermittents. & if
 on any Occasion we mistake the natural Evening

36 Evening paroxysm of Fever as an Intermittent. in
 any of these Cases we shall be foiled in giving the
 Bark, which nevertheless in skillfull hands is the
 most powerful Medicine we have to cure this Disease.
 We have thus shewn the general Method of exhibiting
 Bark to cure intermittents, we must next consider
 the proper treatment in particular Cases. & the particular
 Circumstances to be attended to. If there be
 any symptoms of inflammation of the Breast, we
 must by Evacuation and the means we shall
 hereafter speak of ~~and~~ take this off before the
 exhibition of the Bark. Bark is apt to increase
 the difficulty of respiration, and this is a thing
 much to be avoided in inflammations of the
 Breast with great Care. In this Case Bark
 produces a sense of tightness about the Thorax.
 When there are Symptoms of Stasis in the
 blood Vessels this is apt to produce imperfect
 Intermittions, it is no farther to be attended to.
 If

2258 If Nark has been administered improperly we
lose the Medicine. we can however sometimes
cure by means of it afterwards. supposing the
Patient has taken it but once and the Disease
has occurred, or supposing he has taken it during
the time & there was not a complete intermission
we might go on giving it till we had given
two or three Pounds and produce no effect in
this case then we must not go on to give it. but
begin again; clear the primæ Viæ, give
an Emetic and endeavour to produce
a clear remission. & then exhibit the Nark.
next if the Nark purges we must give Opium,
but not with the Nark, we must give at least
a quarter of a grain of Opium for a Dose, now
if we give the Nark every three hours were we
to give this quantity of Opium as often we should
give three grains in 24 Hours. which would be
too much. Opium generally checks a secretion
from the intestinal Canal about 8 or 10 hours.
If

36 If on the other hand the Patient is rendered Costive
 by the bark. we may a small Dose of Rhubarb, or
 Aloes which I think preferable to Cammony, to
 procure a Stool. these are purgatives & we would
 chuse to use because they produce a peristaltic
 Motion of the Intestines, and otherwise the Patient
 might continue Costive afterwards. when the Pow-
 der of Bark will not agree, we may give the
 extract or Decoction; now the Extract is a strong
 Preparation of Bark, and may be given in Pills.
 The Decoction has an objection. viz. on Experi-
 ment it was found & having powdered the Bark
 very fine, & made a Decoction of it, boiling
 it a long time; the remaining Powder was
 found to be as powerful a Medicine as the
 Decoction; there is no method of preparing Bark
 out of the Stomach, so efficaciously as by the
 Solution & takes place in the Stomach. If we
 cannot give it any other way it may be given in a
 Glisten

Or even applied externally to the Skin it has been found to be effectual. But these are very uncertain. one thing should be attended to which is to avoid accidents & may prove a Cause of the recidivation of the Disease. for the Habit is so powerful & the Disease is apt to recur. Not persons living in marshy Countries are very apt to have a return of the Disease, from a constant exposure to the Causes of it. so & people in such Countries do not get quite well until the Season changes. the only way then is for the Patient in such Case to go into another part of the ^{Country} ~~road~~ for a month or two, where he will not be exposed to the Causes of the Disease. we have hitherto been considering the Patient as being strong. we are now to consider the treatment of the Disease when it attacks a Patient weakened by the heat of the Climate or some other means. if this be the Case. or it has continued on a strong habit till it becomes much

261

36 Weakened, the Disease is more apt to be a remittent
we are then to endeavour by a & relaxant
Emetic, or otherwise, to produce a clear remission.
we can then commonly bring on a severe but re-
gular Fitt which proves a Crisis. by this means con-
tinuing the Bark, the Disease will be subdued.
but sometimes we cannot do this, the weakness proves
Fatal; the Disease gaining ground, & the weak-
ness increasing. therefore we would not by any
means let the Disease run on so as to weaken
the Patient. we would try hard to cure it at first.
The most powerful remedy when the Bark does
not succeed in this Situation, is a mixture of an
Relaxant, Opium, and a powerful Stimulant. but
here we cannot use our most perfect Stimulant
namely Volatile alkali; for this & antimony
cannot be given together. we should then exhibit
a weak Stimulant. what are called Spirituous
waters as Cinnamon will do, with antimony &
Opium such a Medicine may be employed about

An hour before the time of eruption having first cleared the prime Vicia by scammony or Rhubarb. the Patient by this medicine when he is put into Bed ^{or} should be done) often falls into a profuse Sweat. & no paroxysm comes on, a perfect Crisis is produced. all this while the natural Progress of the Disease is no way hindered. this is the most powerful means when we cannot produce a perfect paroxysm. or because the Bark has not produced its effect. Now if notwithstanding what has been said you should think best to let the Disease go through its own natural Progress ^{you} must only keep up the Patients strength by giving him solid animal Food, during the Intermittions, or if he cannot bear this, animal spirits with Farinaceous Substances. we may give better medicines, or ^{During the} ʒi of Bark every 24 Hours. we have no accidents to guard against unless the Vicia should be in the Intestines. must keep the prime clear. but if weakness should come on, we must endeavour to cure the Disease by Bark. & we

We shall repeat & we did not do this before, if we could have done it, for we now cannot prevent Dropsy, and all the other ill effects of weakness. neither can we with ease at least at any rate Cure the Disease. thus we have gone thro the Fevers. we come next to inflammations. we do not intend to treat of external Inflammations. we shall however consider the distinction of inflammations into Phlegmonous & Erysipelatous for the better understanding of internal Inflammations.

Prælectio 37^{ma} Phlegmon & Eris.

Inflammations have been generally divided into external and internal. external Inflammations have rather been considered as an object of Surgery. we do not then intend to shew all the Symptoms of an Inflammation of the Leg &c. but we must observe one general division of external Inflammations because this likewise takes place in internal Inflammations. viz, into Phlegmon & Erysipelas. The

The distinction is a very obvious, and a natural one, and the symptoms of these two species of Inflammation are exceedingly different. Now a Phlegmon is an inflammation of some part covered with cellular Membrane, deeper seated the integuments. the Inflammation of the Skin, is called an Erysipelatous Inflammation. now some other Inflammations have been called Erysipelatous. but which have rather the symptoms of a Phlegmonous Inflammation. such as Inflammations of Membranes. In which have the most essential properties of ^{phlegmonous} Inflammation. The Skin is vastly more Irritable than the parts below: this irritability takes place in Erysipelatous Inflammations furnishes one grand Criterion. of distinction. in the next place when the Skin simply is inflamed no such Extrusion ^{can} takes place, as to produce Suppuration. Now in inflammation of parts lying under the Skin it may be produced. in this Case ~~either~~ ^{either} the

37 The symptoms of Inflammation of the Skin disappear
 Symptoms of Phlegmonous Inflammation take place
 and Suppuration, and all the symptoms of Phleg-
 monous Inflammation go on. or the Skin itself
 is principally Inflamed, the Suppuration Does
 not take place and a ^{train} ~~chain~~ of the symptoms
 of Erisipelatous Inflammation takes place. so
 of Inflammation run in one way or t^other to have
 a kind natural Progress, a peculiar train
 of symptoms. In different habits one or t^other is
 most apt to be produced. Some applications are
 likewise most apt to produce the one, some to
 produce t^other. in strong Habits where there
 is a considerable degree of general Inflammation
 phlegmonous Inflammation is most apt to take
 place. in weak, & irritable Habits, Erisipelatous.
 Pusinous Substances are apt to produce phlegmo-
 nous Inflammation, Medical Stimuli as Canthar-
 rides

To produce Erisipelatous Inflammation, thus different Stimuli produce one to what naturally tend to excite the other. Stimuli are apt to produce strong action of the heart and Arteries, hardness of the Pulse; these then produce Phlegmonous Inflammation, thus Spices & Resins. Cantharides on the other hand are not apt to produce hardness of the Pulse, but are apt to produce Erisipelatous Inflammation; Medical Stimuli seem to be the only ones & produce Erisipelatous Inflammation: The application of stimuli then is a very powerful Cause of Inflammations and one takes place frequently. But thus sometimes take place without any external Stimulus being applied. thus in inflammatory Fevers phlegmonous Inflammation is apt to take place; in ~~erisipelatous~~ the low nervous Fever Erisipelatous if any. thus the Causes producing the one and other Inflammation are quite different. not but & in some Circumstances the Causes usually

37 Usually act so as to produce one, may produce the other. & the State of Body in which the one most commonly takes place may be productive of the other. In Phlegmonous inflammations extravasation into the cellular membrane taking place, the inflammation is commonly bounded and circumscribed as it were; there is generally at the same time a throbbing pain. the Inflammation is not absolutely bounded at the Edges, but the Edges are as it were checked and indented. there appears to be a kind of Mixture of the inflamed and uninfamed parts. thus the Symptoms of the two Diseases differ greatly. In Phlegmonous Inflammations, symptoms of general Inflammation are most frequent, in Puripululentous Inflammations symptoms of Irritation, are most common. and the application of a stimulus in this State irritates the system. & this is likewise more frequently fatal, for the symptoms of general Inflammation ^{are}

are apt to attend a Phlegmonous inflammation generally go off when suppuration has taken place; whereas when the skin is much affected with Erisipelatous inflammation, the symptoms of irritation run so high sometimes as even to produce Gangrene and Mortification.

If an Inflammation arises it generally soon takes the train of symptoms of phlegmonous or Erisipelatous, so as to be clearly marked. an Inflammation

however often continues a considerable space of time without producing the symptoms of Inflammation to a great degree, but this more frequently in ~~Erisipelatous~~ ^{Phlegmonous} Inflammations. If

Suppuration takes place, pus is formed and granulations arise. If any extravasation should take place in Erisipelatous Inflammations, an Ulcer is apt to be formed and to spread. no granulation arises. the matter is thin and a laudable Pus is not formed. in the next Place the Cure is different in Phlegmonous Inflammations; for here Evacuation before a

269

37 Suppuration has come on often cures. Thus Bleeding
is most powerful of any. but this depend on whe-
-ther the System is affected with great general
Inflammation, or not; for as we have elsewhere said
if Topical Inflammation take place without the
System in general being affected, evacuation
from the System in general does not relieve.
Purging is not so powerful an Evacuation from
the System as Bleeding; therefore altho it often
may assist is not near so powerful in curing
Phlegmonous inflammations. Bleeding from the part
affected then is better in this Case than from the
System in general. Now in Erysipelatous inflam-
-mations Bleeding from the whole System, or from
the part affected, or purging; seldom produces
any very good effects. but on the contrary increas-
-ing the symptoms of Irritability, tends to produce
Gangrene and Mortification. In external Phlegmon-
-ous Inflammations; Emollient Fomentations and

Salties are sometimes of great use, by taking off
 the tensity of the parts. & softening them. & these
~~together with Astringent Substances~~ have
 sometimes the Success would cure them. In
 Erisipelatous Inflammations Astringents as spirit of
 Wine, are sometimes of Service. It has been disputed
 whether Emollient, or astringent Fomentations were
 most beneficial; or whether either of them should
 be used, in one particular Erisipelatous Inflammation
 Wounds. now these are of two kinds, 1st Where
 there is a considerable Loss of Substance, and
 the Chemical Analysis ^{in this case Visibly} of the part is performed.
 (2^d) Where there is no Loss of Substance only an
 Erisipelatous inflammation of the part produced. in
 this Case astringents may be of Service (pale)
 In Erisipelatous Inflammations instead of ^{making} using
 Evacuation, we use Bark, or other medicines
 Diminishing Irritability. Thus we have shewn
 the principal Distinctions between Phlegmonous &
 Erisipelatous Inflammations. we come in the next
 Place to particular Inflammations. & first of the Brain

Dissertio 30^{va}

Of the Inflammation of the Brain..... Plum. P. 40.

We are not to enter upon external Inflammations but are to consider those that affect the interior parts of the Body. these consist of Phlegmonous and Erisipelatous inflammations; beside those of the mucous Membrane, this differs from the Erisipelatous inflammation of the Skin in some things; in others it agrees. we come now to speak of internal phlegmonous inflammations. it is of no consequence which of these we begin with; we may as well then follow the common order, & begin with the Head. The Inflammation of the Brain, has been called by the name of phrenitis, but as this word has been used to several Diseases, we would call it of which we are now to treat the Phlegmonous inflammation of the Brain. The difference between this & other Phrenzy, is so apparent, & Authors have divided Phrenitis into two species. the Idiopathic^{and}

And Symptomatic. the Idiopathic when the Brain 30^o
 was in a state of Inflammation, Symptomatic when
 only the action of the Vessels is increased. Inflammation
 of the Brain is by no means ^a common Disease
 for the Brain is so defended with Bones + it
 cannot easily be affected by external accidents. so
 + where these happen the Bones are often Fractured
 and Blood Extravasated. the only Cases then + we
 know of are exposure of the Head to the Sun, or
 heat any otherwise applied to a very violent degree.
 it is possible + Phlegmonous inflammation of the Brain
 might be produced from a Blow without a Fracture.
 but this is uncommon. the Symptoms are different
 from what I shall point out to you and in this
 head. When the Vessels are acting very strongly, as
 in Drunkenness. when the Passions of the mind
 are violently excited as Anger. such Inflammation of
 the Brain has been produced. so as sometimes
 to kill. The stomach & head have great
 sympathy, hence from indigestible, or viscid
 food in the stomach inflammation of the Brain

273

30 Brain, has sometimes taken place, as from setting
Muscles ^{ch} remain sometimes a long time in
the Stomach, & produce such heat and ~~the~~
Disturbance in the System as to produce the
Disease. Inflammatory Diathesis happening at
the Beginning of Febr. or in any other Disease;
Rheumatism, all these Causes may produce
Inflammation of the Brain. We have said &
^{the general Notion} Phrenitis was not confined to topical infla-
^{extended} mation of the Brain. but to Delirium
or topical Inflammation of the Brain, with
quickness of the Pulse, thus it is distinct from
Madness ^{ch} was defined a Topical Inflammation
of the Brain without extraordinary quickness
of the Pulse. Delirium may take place without
topical Inflammation of the Brain. the
whole Brain is never inflamed. In delirium
there is a general fullness of the Vessels of the
Brain, this is by no means an inflammation
of the Brain; but as soon as the strong action
of

Of the heart and Arteries Subsides, universally the 30
 the Delirium goes away. there is no suppuration
 takes place. there may arise an inability of perform-
 ing the Functions of the Brain, of this without
 any inflammation. the next kind of Delirium, is
 much more like Inflammation, the Capillaries
 being distended with blood, give way. it often
 happens toward the end of violent Fevers particular-
 ly the Vessels of the Brain give way. but this
 is a disease & has no natural progress, none of
 the Characteristics of Inflammation of the Brain
 as we shall shew. further Delirium may
 take place from the other Causes of Fever.
 from want of sleep. general Irritability &
 but these are in no respect similar to inflama-
 -tion of the Brain; excepting simply the Delirium
 In Delirium L. (vid Ph. 1.21) if you ask the Patient
 how he has slept he says + he has not slept.
 is not refreshed by his sleep. this is the most
 simple Symptom of Delirium. next and which is

3d I see more Symptom, when he awakes he knows nobody about him, but ~~soon~~ recovers his knowledge of them; next his Memory is lost. if you ask him a Question he presently forgets it. he picks the hairs from the bed Clothes &c. The Functions are disturbed, and he begins to be insensible to external objects. he evacuates the Faeces & Urine; without his own knowledge. tho the Tongue be dry, he has no thirst above usual. he keeps catching at Flies which he supposes to be before his Eyes. or moves his hand to clear away supposed Mists. this is a Symptom of violent Delirium, it is here mispled. in point of regularity. he is sometimes violently hurried in his Spirits. ravings take place. these Symptoms almost always happen in Delirium. but this does not constitute a disease of itself. having then endeavoured to distinguish the Disease we are to describe from others thus. & have been called by this name, we are next to shew the progress of it. There arises (vid. Symptoms) In pains of the head commonly the seat of pain is not (as may

may be supposed in the Brain itself, but arises from a distension of the vessels of the Teguments. but here otherwise. sometimes a Suppuration has come on before the practitioner has suspected the Inflammation to exist. Pain in all Inflammations proceeds from the Tension. & the Degree of Sensibility of the part affected. now the medullary Substance of the Brain is very insensible, the Meninges, & the membranes covering the Brain, are much more sensible. The Eyes afford a very good Criterion in this Disease; a secretion of Tears takes place, the Eyes at the same time secrete a secretion from the Nose also, & this sometimes of Drops of Blood. The Face swells. These Symptoms are attended by Stupor, commonly, or attended with it, arising from compression of the Brain. the Patient lies quite stupid two or three days, raving & high Delirium with Convulsions comes on, he jumps up suddenly falls into Convulsions & dies. this Disease is

30 277
Is frequently Fatal in a short time. it seldom
goes on to suppuration, sometimes however they do,
and almost the whole Cerebellum, ^{has been} found to be
converted into Pus. it commonly in this case
produces a kind of Stupor. absorption taking
place Retic is produced, or in proce of time, the
whole Brain is destroyed. the Disease then
if Pus be formed must prove fatal for we cannot
let it out, we cannot tell where to apply the
Trepan, or if we were to apply the Trepan
let it out, it has already destroyed too much,
for not to succeed. in Fractures or Dislocations
we are directed where to apply the Trepan;
but this is not so here. This ~~is~~ inflammation
is to be cured by Metastasis, as by a Bleeding
from the nose, or any Hemorrhage &c. now as in
this inflammation there is little or no chance of
a natural Cure. we must use the most power-
ful means of Resolution immediately. & run
the risk of supporting the Patients Strength in
the Weakness & comes on afterwards.

We yesterday shewed the history of Inflammation of the Brain, it is a Disease + either Destroys from the violence of the inflammation of the Brain or it a suppuration takes place, this is fatal. It is certainly best to put a stop to the Disease, notwithstanding any Fever + may attend it. Blood-letting then from the System is to be used, as one of the most powerful means of resolution, if the whole System be affected with general Inflammation; or if not, provided the Patient was strong at the beginning of the Disease bleeding from the System to 12. 20 or 30 Ounces is first to be used & this to be repeated in smaller Quantity, if the Inflammation do not abate considerably. (vid. Cure §. 1. 2.) but in Case the System be weak, we need not bleed so largely or so often, in Case the general Inflammation does not run high. or if we have taken off the Inflammatory Diathesis bleeding from the part will be of service (vid. §. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.) all these methods are attended with

With Success sometimes. (Page 44. S. 5 & 6. Cure
 At the same time &c.) this is exceedingly useful
 in this Case. we should use the neutral
 Salts. - the antiphlogistic Purgatives. we should
 give these so often and in such Doses as to produce
 the Effect we would wish. As soon as we
 have diminished the action of the Vessels by Evacu-
 tion, we may if the patient be strong apply
 a large blister to the head. these means are to
 be used as quickly as possible, we should immedi-
 -ately apply these powerful means of resolution,
 so as to absolutely carry it off. for if the Meninges
 be affected, the Disease will be apt to kill in 40
 hours. if the Substance of the brain, it may go on to
 suppuration...

The next Inflammation & we come to speak of is
 of the Eyes. This is an external Inflammation, but may
 be considered on some accounts as an internal one
 therefore we think it necessary to say something
 concerning it. The Eyes are covered with Membranes
 The

The inflammation of the mucous Membrane of the Eye, we shall treat of under the article of inflammations of the mucous Membrane, when we come to the Catarh. and as the Eye is inflamed sometimes in the small Pox, Macgill &c. we shall speak of these inflammations under those respective Diseases. our present Subject is to be the phlegmonous inflammation of the substance of the Eye. these Inflammations are not generally apt to suppurate; we mean only to take the Disease in general under consideration. It may arise then from almost all the Causes of Inflammation. from Blows, from Cold (so far it may be considered as an internal part) from Fevers; so + there is no Cause of inflammation but what if applied in certain circumstances may produce it. Exposure to a great Degree of Light, as this Organ is particularly sensitive to this. may excite an Inflammation. now from

39 From these Causes the Eyelids may be inflamed or the Substance of the Eye. This seldom & the Eyelids are inflamed without the Substance of the Eye; being somewhat so likewise. there is not & redness when the Eyelids are inflamed, & there is in the inflammation of other parts, because this is a loose part; neither is there any great pain. There is no Suppuration neither, because to this end the inflammation must act powerfully on the extravasated Fluids. The Eyes when inflamed being an external part, we can see the Redness. The white of the Eye becomes what is called Bloodshot, or else quite Red. the Swelling is not very considerable; because the Coats of the Eye, will not admit of great Distension, so that all the Swelling arises from the distension of the Vessels; this (the Vessels being small, & incapable of above a certain degree of Distension cannot be great. in the inflammation of this small part of the Body, there are all the gradations

up to the most violent Degree take place. The circula-
 tion being increased renders the membrane covering
 the Cornea red; being very sensible & irritable light
 afflicts it much, the System is more or less affected,
 having loss of the Pulse, & great depression of strength
 take place, now if any of the parts & life deep
 in the Eyes should be inflamed, very acute
 pain arises, from the smallest Light applied,
 more commonly the Membranes are inflamed.
 very commonly an extravasation takes place
 between the Coats. & the extravasated Fluid be-
 comes converted into Pus. the letting out of this
 then Cures. sometimes this Disease lasts two, three,
 or four Months; sometimes it goes off soon;
 sometimes the pain, & general affection of the
 System are so violent, & the Patient can perform
 none of the Functions of life; sometimes there is
 only a redness with very little pain; and there are
 all the gradations between the two. Frequently large
 Arteries

39 Arteries appear to run across the Cornea, sometimes the Cornea becomes Opaque, gradually more so, till it becomes totally so. Sometimes the Inflammation, if not very great, will gradually go off, without producing any very bad Effect. This inflammation may also terminate in Gangrene, & Mortification. but does not commonly altho the parts are very tense. Sometimes it terminates in Ichthius & Cancer, more commonly than in Gangrene, & Mortification. If the pulse should be hard, & it should happen in a strong habit, we may take away 16 or 20 ounces of Blood repeating the Evacuation in smaller Quantity two or three times; but if the System be strong, and there be no great general inflammation, we need not bleed so much; if the System is weak, we do not bleed at all from the System. It has been recommended to bleed from the Vessels of the part affected. from the distended Arteries of

Of the Cornea, if one large artery may run over the Cornea, + may be opened by a puncture. It has been recommended to scarify the vessels, by rubbing an ear of Corn over the open Eye, & by the Sharpe Fibres opening the distended Vessels. but this is seldom of much service. Evacuation of the Vessels near the part will often do much good. as from the temporal artery by incision, or Leeches, ~~incision~~. any large Vessel in the Eye may be opened, particularly + running by the Canthus Major. one Surgeon recommends three large cuts across the Forehead. Purging is very useful. when the whole System is affected with general Inflammation. the Patient strong, and the Inflammation acute. Evacuation from the Nostrils, by Eorhins may be excited, when the Patient is not very strong. nor the general Inflammation great. all these methods may be good. inflammation excited near the part may

39 May be of Service. there are two places where we have
 used these most, from the Neck by a Sclow, & behind
 the Ears by Mlisters. these have been thought to
 drive away, & evacuate the humor. whatever the
 mode of their action be, they have been found to
 be of great Service. Mlisters are the least troublesome
 of the Eulids should be relaxed, astringent For
 mentations of Putties, may be used. the most
 powerful of which are astringent Sedatives.
 Emollient Fomentations & Putties have some-
 times been used, but these are not so powerful
 as the other Claps. If the Pulse is not very hard
 full & strong. & if the Eyelids be affected, astring-
 ent Sedatives are of great advantage, as
 a Card made of allum & the white of an Egg.
 rubbed down. ^{etc} should when applied, be
 changed every hour or two. it should be put into
 a linen bag, & applied cold. In inflammations arising
 from external accidents this applied imme-
 diately, may totally put a stop to, or at least in
 great

Great Measure Check the Inflammation & would
come on, Acids, alcohol, Cold Water, have
all been recommended. but if we employ any
of these Astringents and Sedatives, and a great
Sense of Tension comes on, we must leave them
off. in this Case opium may be of Service too.
Metalline Sedatives, as the preparations of Lead
& Copper, Saccharum Saturni, Crocus Albus.
may be used in some cases with Advantage.
these should be made into a Pultice, & applied
externally. - thus we may often carry off these
Inflammations, yet sometimes we cannot,
notwithstanding the most skilful application
of all these means prevent their running on
to a very great Length.

Angina signifies etimologically any difficulty of breathing; arising from an affection about the Throat; so that the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Throat, or of the Skin of that Part, would be included here; but we do not mean to consider it in this unlimited sense, as the former of these Diseases comes to be distinctly considered under the article of Catarrhal affections. and the other is merely an Erysipelatous. We mean then under this head to treat of the parts about the Throat, exclusive of those Diseases.

It is an Inflammation L. P. 43. S. 1. 2

It arises from Cold -

S. 2. - - -

The Throat is not so defended from external applications, but an Inflammation may be excited in it, by external Stimuli. but inflammations of the Throat, do not

Commonly arise from external Stimuli, they
more frequently are produced by what are
called the internal Causes of Inflammation.
Sometimes ^{tho} they have been brought on by
external Stimuli, as violent fits of Coughing,
loud Vociferation, singing &c -

But they most commonly arise from internal
Causes. these are principally two viz. Cold.
and Distension.

further it may take place in the course
of a Fever.

The Throat abounds with blood Vessels
branches of the external Carotids.

Person who are strong, and plethoric, having
a tendency to Diathesis phlogistica are most
subject to this Disease.

Those of weak, and imitable are most lia-
ble to be affected with Erysipelatous fore-
throat.

In most internal Inflammations there is an
affection of the Functions of some of the
internal Organs; which produces a part of
the Symptoms: so it happens in Angina.

40 This Inflammation in fact should be considered as several Diseases; but it is not worth while e.g. The Digastri Muscle may be affected; or the Cellular Membrane; now the symptoms in the one Case will differ essentially from those which take place in the other. again the Blood Vessels may be the principal seat of the Disease. we must then consider all these various affections, with the combinations of them as we pass along.

The common symptoms L. Ph. 3. S. 5. -----

In Case the Muscles of the Larynx be affected the Pain will be very acute, but if Swelling externally trivial.

The Symptoms then will be different according to the parts affected.

When the Tonsils are affected, there will be more or less affections of the mucous Membrane. this appearance must be carefully distinguished from Slough, which last is even with the surface, whereas the former is above, and lies loose upon it.

The Pain Differs according to the tension or Distensibility of the parts affected. so also the affection of the System Differs, being sometimes scarce any, at others very considerable.

hence sometimes the Pulse is very hard, ^{full} and strong, sometimes not so.

If the mucous Membrane & P.H. S. 6.
more or less. — S. penult. —

When an Angina & S. Ult.

We are now to point out the Symptoms produced by the affection of the functions of the organs of Respiration & —

If the Larynx, Trachea & P.H. S. 1. . . .

The Veins of the Neck are those nearest the heart, and these swell in affections about the Lungs, and organs of Respiration.

The blood not passing thro' the Lungs regularly to the Left Ventricle of the heart, the Circulation does not take place regularly

40 When a Patient Dies for want of Air, he dies
 from depression of Strength, not from any
 extravasation in the Brain, rupture of a Vessel
 in any part, or Obstruction to the Circulation as
 has been found from Dissection.

Such is the effect of pressure of the Larynx, or
 Trachea, preventing the passage of Air into the
 Lungs.

If the Muscles be S2...

The Symptoms arising hence are of two Sorts.

Arising from the want of food in the
 body, i.e. from inanition. and from the
 affection of the part, and general affection.

Whether the Muscles serving for deglutition.
 the Tongue, Pharynx, or even the Stomach Mus-
 -cle be affected there is a similar sensation
 of swelling in the Throat

If you keep anything in the Pharynx some-
 times, even your Finger, Nausea, and Vomiting
 arise, hence they take place here.

The Food then must have some passage.

It cannot come back, nor get down. it goes back then, and is thrown out at the Nostrils. Sometimes the Epiglottis is touched and produces violent fits of Coughing. There are instances of people remaining without food and Drink, three or four Days; but a diseased person is irritable and therefore going without Drink for 24 hours will produce symptoms of Irritation and greatly increase the Diseases. Patients have Died hence.

If the lymphatic S. 3.

The inflammation which precedes this Oedematous swelling distinguishes it from & arising from any other Cause.

If the jugular veins L. S. 4. —

Sometimes red blood being extravasated will produce lividness about the Eyes L.

These then are the affections, produced by the affection of the external Vessels.

Such are the symptoms of Angina, which

40 evidently arise from two Causes. as we have
already pointed out.

294

of the angina concluded.

In our former Lecture on this Disease we endeavoured to shew the Symptoms of inflammation of the Throat; & these depended either on the inflammation itself; or the affection of the parts & life in the Throat; whose Functions are necessary to other parts of the Body. as the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Oesophagus. &c. & these might prove fatal in consequence of destroying the deglutition, the passage of Lymph from the head, if the Patient should not be destroyed by some of the Functions being prevented. Gangrene & mortification may, but seldom do come on, the inflammation not running to so great a height. it generally terminates in Suppuration. Suppurations in the Throat take place readily & when the Abscess breaks especially internally, it

It produces an Ulcer easily cured. possibly the Pus
 may make its way thro' the Trachea, & produce
 & ulceration upon the surface of the Lungs.
 this too seldom happens. it may also work its
 way thro' the Muscles of form sinuses; but it
 is not usual so to do (Ph.D. S. 1.) it may also termi-
 -nate by Metastasis. We now come to the
 method of Cure. The Cure. is. vid. + Sect. & following
 Here almost all the means of resolution may be
 employed. as the abscess the not dangerous,
 from being in the mouth, becomes very incon-
 -venient, we would wish to avoid suppuration.
 we may bleed from the System in general
 (a) if there be great hardness, fullness, of throat
 of the Pulse, this will often diminish the topical
 Inflammation. now if the Pulse be not so, yet
 if the Patient was strong at the beginning of
 the Disease, he may find relief from bleed-
 -ing, but not so much as where there are symptoms
 of

41 Of general Inflammation. in an Erysipelatous in²⁹⁷
flammation of the Throat, bleeding from
the System does harm. next Bleeding from the
veins of the part affected. from the (C) Jugulars,
& sublinguals, or the application of Leeches. if the
Jugular veins be much distended, by opening the
external Jugulars, the internal ones will like
wise be evacuated. & we ^{may} shall find much
relief. If the Vessels of the Tongue be very
much filled & distended, we may open these.
the Ancients took two or three Days to prepare
Patients for this, which was looked on as of
great consequence. if we open these two Veins
of a man in Health, we often cannot procure
above 2 or 3 Drops of Blood, but in the Angina
from the increased Circulation in the part, &
the great distension, these Vessels are so much
enlarged as to yield 3 or 4 Ounces sometimes.
we can often carry off the inflammation by these
means

Means. so likewise by the application of Leeches as ⁴¹
 near the part as possible. Bleeding will on
 carry off an inflammation entirely at once. But as
 we have frequently said Inflammation is seldom
 at a stand, commonly either increases, or dimi-
 nishes somewhat. it very rarely happens & the
 the ^{action} ~~distension~~ of the arteries is such as to exactly
 keep up the contraction of the Capillaries. or the
 contraction of the Capillaries such as to keep up
 the ^{action} ~~distension~~ of the arteries. but either the contrac-
 :tion of the capillaries is diminished by the action
 of the arteries, or the action of the arteries is in-
 :creased by the contraction of the Capillaries. &
 for the Inflammation is ^{generally} ~~not~~ diminished & goes
 on diminishing, for when once it has begun to
 diminish, unless any fresh Stimulus be applied
 it will go on diminishing. (c.) By purgatives
 These often produce a more powerful Effect
 here

41 Here than Bleeding, because they not only
 Evacuate powerfully, but likewise produce a
 diversion of the Blood to the Abdomen. ^{ch} is
 is a part at a considerable Distance. Where
 the Disease increases quickly, ^o there is great
 general Inflammation, Bleeding is best, where
 it proceeds slowly & the general Inflammation
 is inconsiderable, Purgings is most advantageous.
 of this should be used every two days. th the
 Inflammation may sometimes d. p. 46. p. 45.
 p. 45. this is misplaced it should be here.
 The mucus becoming thick frequently carries
 off the Inflammation. we may see Squills &
 other such Stimuli then as increase the
 secretion without inflaming. we should
 at the same time defend the mucous Mem-
 brane. this inflammation may likewise be
 diminished by exciting an inflammation of
 another part. vide. (No 22) Cantharids &

Volatile Alkali applied to the Skin are the
 best Stimuli for this purpose. If the gene-
 ral Inflammation be very considerable a
 Blister applied to the Throat may sometimes
 be hurtful by increasing this by its stimulus.
 so in this Case we should make Evacua-
 tion & apply volatile Alkali to the Throat
 in the form of volatile Liniment. in case
 there be no very great Inflammation
 we can sometimes by this alone carry it
 quite off. but if it so great as to threaten
 to produce contraction of some internal
 part, we must use our most powerful reme-
 -dies. (13) If dr. P. 46. L. 1.) Sedative Fomen-
 -tations & Pultices may be employed if there is
 no great Distension may be of service, if
 there be we must not use them least they hurt
 by the Distension they produce by their ad-
 -tingency

41 farther this Inflammation may be considered as
 an internal one, wherefore relaxants may be
 of use. thus all the means of resolution may
 be employed. notwithstanding all our precau-
 tions this will sometimes suppurate. tho a
 Pleurisy ^{tho} is a more violent inflammation
 is cured without Suppuration. notwithstanding
 it is in a part of the Body where
 we cannot apply the means of resolution
^{some parts are more liable to suppuration}
 near so powerfully. & for this reason inflama-
 tions of the Throat often suppurate sooner
 than more violent Phlegmons. but little
 danger arising from the Suppuration, we
 seldom with tolerable management loose
 Patients in it. we are now to consider how
 to prevent the inconveniencies + might arise
 from the Functions being disturbed. 11th If
 the

If the passage of the air be obstructed thro' the
 Trachea into the Lungs be so much obstructed
 L. P. 47. S. 1. The only difficulty arises from the
 Blood running down into the Lungs so
 may be prevented by making the incision thro'
 the 'Teguments first & opening the blood off.
 we seldom wish to give solid Food in this
 Diseases. but if the Oesophagus be so obstructed
 & no fluid can be got into the Stomach L. S. 2.
 the mixture of Starch, or some mucilage wth
 the water makes it nourish much better than
 the water alone. but it seldom happens &
 we have occasion for this. instances are
 upon record however where life has been
 thus ~~prevented~~^{serv}ed in this Case. sometimes the
 circulation of the blood in its return from
 the brain may be prevented. we must then
 open the external Jugular. If an abscess be
 formed open it internally."

We are next to ^{endeavour} ~~explain~~ to explain the inflama-
 tions of the Viscera. The Thorax contains the
 Heart & Lungs. two principal parts of the
 Body, & (whose Functions are absolutely
 necessary to the whole. it seldom happens
 + the heart is much affected by Inflammation
 of the Thorax; so as to hurt the Circulation. The
 Heart is not very sensible. but the Lungs
 are often affected to + Degree as greatly to affect
 the System, & often prove fatal to the Patient.
 We shall first endeavour to shew the Disease of
 the Lungs themselves called Peripneumony. a
 Peripneumony means an inflammation of the
 Lungs; producing difficulty of breathing commonly,
 some have only called it Peripneumony when
 accompanied with Fever. but we mean here
 only to treat of the phlegmonous inflammation of the

the Lungs, under this Name. The Lungs are covered with integuments, and defended by those of the ribs from external Injury. The Trachea, of Lungs are both very irritable so + if anything get into the Trachea, the irritation produced may even affect the Lungs, with a temporary Inflammation; so also a penetrating wound into the Thorax, may produce Inflammation, but the application of no external Cause of Inflammation, will produce the Disease now under Consideration. The only Causes of this are Cold, and Fever. Cold, applied to the surface of the Body produces contraction of the external Vessels, and throws the Blood on the interior parts of the Body. This has been endeavoured to be explained by saying + the Blood was condensed by the Cold. But these gentlemen did not consider + the Blood continues of the same Degree of

42 of Heat in the most altered states of the human
 Body. The Inflammation naturally produced
 by the application of Cold to the surface of the
 Body is Erisipelatous, but frequently a
 Phlegmon is produced by it. one should ima-
 -gine + the Cold being equally applied, the
 whole internal parts would become in-
 -flamed; but Inflammation is not apt to occupy
 more than a small part, especially Phlegmon.
 -now; so + a part only of the interior parts,
 is affected; & according to the disposition of
 + part to become affected by inflammation.
 Further Cold applied interiorly produces the
 same effect as if externally applied. thus a
 Man Drinking cold Water when He is hot; this
 evidently is found to produce contraction of
 the the external Vessels. in the same manner
 as Cold applied externally. some have thought + it
 acted

acted by coagulating the Blood; but we find the Blood is not coagulated. beside & then we should suppose it produced its effect where it was applied ie to the Stomach and Oesophagus. but we do find on the other hand it acts by producing a contraction of the exterior vessels of the Body, and throwing the circulation on the interior vessels; ^{the} further the action of Cold we shall consider elsewhere.

The next great Cause of Inflammation is Fever. it often happens at the beginning of Fever, & general Inflammation takes place, which is indicated by the hardness, stricture & fullness of the Pulse &c. Topical Inflammations take place in various parts of the Body also. now Fever often attending Inflammation, when a Cold first has come on first of Course, it has hence been supposed & Coldness was a symptom of an approaching Inflammation. but we

42 We only say ~~lung~~ + Fever frequently attended
~~by the~~ ^{is} Inflammation, (which Distinction should be ob-
 served.) The most common ^{predisposing} Cause of a
 state of general Inflammation, are great Strains
 of Body, produced by constantly breathing a
 pure Air, of using much Exercise of Body;
 the time at which the Body is most Disposed
 to be affected by it, the Spring of the Year &c.
 Now in such Habits the Lungs are frequently
 Inflamed. this then is one of the predisposing
 Causes of Inflammation of the Lungs. The Lungs
 may become inflamed in Perspiration, or the
 inflammation of the mucous Membrane of the
 Lungs (the Catarrh) may terminate in ~~the~~
 the phlegmonous inflammation of the Lungs, (the
 Peripneumony.) these are the Causes producing
 this Disease. I am now to consider the Causes
 which render Persons more subject to inflammations.

Of the Lungs. the First + we shall mention
is, Narrowness of the Chest or Thorax. the
further the Shape of the Thorax Departs
from a Sphere, the more confined will
be its Contents. if then the Thorax be
very Flat, if the Shoulders forward, or
if the Thorax be brought to a point at
most at the Sternum, if the ribs Depres-
sed; the Thorax is said to be narrow.

now if either of these be the Case; at
each attempt at respiration, in endeavour-
ing by the action of the Lungs to make
room for them, by throwing open the Chest
Pain of some degree of Inflammation is
excited. in so much that such persons of such
Conformation are apt to dye of Diseases of
the Contents of the Thorax. The next Cause
is a Disease having previously taken place ^{not}

42 Long since; as when a Peripneumony has been
 lately got rid of. In inflammation of the Lungs
 a quantity of Coagulable Lymph is extravasated
 frequently, & forms a Callosity, (as we
 have said often takes place in other topi-
 cal Inflammations,) so + at the endeavouring
 to distend the Lungs a contraction taking place,
 this Stimulus produces an Inflammation, the
 same takes place in asthma, & Catarrhs. the
 next cause of inflammation of the Lungs, & other
 contents of the Thorax; is adhesion of the Lungs
 to the Pleura. but this seldom does produce the
 effect altho it very frequently takes place,
 & without producing any disagreeable
 effect whatever. a slight Inflammation frequently
 takes place in Membranes, producing an
 adhesion, as in Chilblains, but produces no hurt.
 This is frequently the case in adhesion of the
 Lungs to the Pleura, a slight inflammation ^{some}

Some accident excited, produces an adhesion of the Lungs to + Membrane, which for a long time has produced no inconvenience, but at some very deep inspiration, the adhesion has been overcome, & an inflammation of the Lungs hence produced. The next Cause of this inflammation is not so easily accounted for. viz. if any Eruption (from whatever Cause produced; or any external Inflammation, of whatever species it be.) have become habitual; if cured Suddenly by the application of Sedatives to the part; it very frequently happens, + in consequence hereof; inflammation of the Lungs is produced. This or of some of the Contents of the Thorax. This has been by some Supposed owing to the morbid Matter being thrown from the part originally infused to this Viscus; but we cannot give our Assent to this Doctrine; for in this Case we should rather expect an

42 An Erisipelatous inflammation of the mucous Membrane of the Lungs to be produced, than a phlegmonous inflammation of their Substance. now in the Stch, which Depends on the existence of certain Insects, on the Skin, we cannot suppose this to take place. I do rather attribute it to the following Cause viz. It is a Maxim & if any natural Motion & had been habitual & excited artificially, the natural Habit of producing it stops, & an artificial Stimulus must be constantly applied to keep the Motion up. I. these are the Causes of Peripneumony. & the Cause & dispose People in general to the inflammations of the thoracic Viscera. it does not however affect all the Thoracic Viscera only the Lungs. & not the whole of that; or even one complete lobe; but only a part of one Lobe. further the Lungs consist of two sets of

Of Vessels, one very similar to those of other parts of the Body, this is the bronchial artery, & its branches, which carries the blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and is of the same size in proportion to + of the Lungs, as any other artery, to the size of any other part of the Body.

The other set of Vessels, consist of a large artery, ^{arises from the right} + ~~carries the~~ ^{blood}. Ventricle of the Heart;

+ goes to the Lungs, forming branches which ^{back} anastomose, and send Vessels to the left

sight of the Heart. now in general when there is room for Vessels to distend themselves

The Pain is an obtuse one in inflammations.

when there is not, an acute one. if then of

pulmonary artery, and its branches were inflamed, from the contraction it would

be an ^{acute} ~~obtuse~~ Pain + would arise. but the

Pain in Peripneumony, is obtuse hence ^{we}

42 We conclude it must be the bronchial Artery & its branches & are inflamed. perhaps the pulmonary artery, and its branches are incapable of being inflamed. beside if the pulmonary artery were inflamed the Circulation thro' the Lungs would be increased, which is not the Case.

Prælectio 43^{ta}

We yesterday Endeavoured to shew the Symptoms of a peripneumony; its Progress when it increased so as to suffocate;

Prælectio 43^{ta}

Of Peripneumony Continued

We proceed now to shew the Symptoms and Progress of the Inflammation of the Lungs.

We endeavoured to shew the Inflammation

Occupied the Bronchial Arteries only, & pulmonary ^{arteries} not being capable of being affected.

The inflammation begins P.M. 5.4. —

The Pain is obtuse because the inflamed part is of a lax texture.

The whole substance of the Lungs is not affected, only one Lobe, hence the pain is limited, and if suppuration comes on the Abscess only occupies one part, the pain seldom extends to both sides.

This pain is accompanied to Difficulty of breathing. The Lungs like other inflamed Parts being incapable of Distension, respiration takes place with Difficulty.

With regard to the Air from the Lungs being peculiarly hot, this has not been measured ^{to} a Thermometer, but has only been affirmed from what appeared to be the case ~~from~~ ^{to} the feel.

43 The blood being incapable of flowing
 thro' the Bronchiae is accumulated in
 the pulmonary Vessels, hence the anxiety
 & oppression at the Praecordia.
 It has been given as a Symptom in
 peripneumony & there was never any
 hardness of the Pulse, but it must be
 confessed & tho' this may be accounted
 for in most Cases from the inflammation
 occupying a lar part; yet it is acknow-
 ledged by the very persons who assert
 this & the blood taken away in such Cases
 exhibits the inflammatory appearance, & the
 appearance never exists without a hard
 Pulse. now if the Patient be of a plethoric
 habit, and sanguineous temperament, or
 if the Pleura be affected, this being a very
 tense membrane; in either of these Cases
 a considerable Degree of general Inflama-
 -tion takes place, and consequently the Pulse
 will be more or less hard. but it is never
 strong, seldom full, at least not regularly so.

The Circulation being quickened the Urine is frequently turbid, and now and then Deposits a Sediment.

These Symptoms gradually increase, the Sense of fullness, and accumulation of the blood in the pulmonary Vessels becomes greater, the loaded bronchia press more on them, and all the inflammatory symptoms increase, there is generally about this Time a secretion of Mucus takes place, which however has a quite contrary effect to what happens in Catarrh, for instead of being of Service, it increases some of the worst symptoms, being generally pretty thick it obstructs the passage of the Air in the Trachea, and produces a noisy sound there, increasing considerably the Difficulty of Respiration. if this Difficulty of breathing is remarkably increased

49 The Patient cannot lie down without being in Danger of Suffocation, for in a reclining posture the Contents of the Thorax press on the Diaphragm, and impede its functions.

The passage of the Lymph to the subclavian and consequently thro' ^{it} whole body is impeded, whence Dropsical swelling of the lower extremities.

From the obstructed ^{ion} to the Circulation in the large Vessels about the heart, the Pulse sometimes intermits. if the Disease should still increase, the blood is accumulated even as far as the Vessels of the head hence Delirium.

A Patient may be destroyed from two Causes in this Case viz. from the oppression of the Respiration; or from fullness of the Vessels of the Brain.

If the Symptoms L. Pl. 1.
If the Symptoms do not arise to so

great a height as to Destroy the Patient &c.
and no natural, or artificial means of Cure
by Resolution be used Suppuration
may come on.

In common Inflammations, suppuration comes
on about the fourth day, but in this, and
other internal Inflammations it is commonly
longer before it takes place; altho if the
Patient be plethoric, and no Spitting have
come on or means of resolution been used
it may come on about the fourth Day,
but if any Spitting has taken place, or means
of Resolution been used it may and often
does run on to the fourteenth Day, this
has been set down by Practical Writers
as a sort of Critical Day, and they have
lain it down as a Rule + if Resolution
is not accomplished within fourteen days
Suppuration takes place.

If Suppuration does come on we have frequent
shiverings & coldness take place, these we

43 Cannot account for, they come on irregularly, and are to be distinguished from febrile Paroxysm in + it is not followed by the other symptoms of the first stage. beside the irregularity of them, having ^{them} sometimes three or four times without any regular period.

Further when the Lungs suppurate, the affections of all the other parts goes off. as is common in Abscesses, we lose only one lobe of the Lungs by the suppuraton, if difficulty of Respiration, and symptoms of accumulation go off. if the Patient lies on the Side opposite to + affected of Pus presses on the side of the Lungs next the Mediastinum; and likewise on it, the Patient then cannot breathe but with great Difficulty.

Now these are the Symptoms of suppur-
-ation of the Lungs.

Suppuration II. P 49. S 2. — — — —

Suppurations of the Lungs are generally, but not always fatal.

for it may happen + the Abscess may break into the Cells of the Lungs, and the Matter be evacuated by the Trachea.

There is one great Disadvantage peculiar to an abscess of Lungs viz. + supposing good Pus be formed, and there should be a disposition in the part to granulate & heal, yet as by the continual motion in Respiration, a constant stimulus is applied the newly healed part is torn away, & thus there is a constant obstacle to the Cure of the Ulcer.

If the Abscess breaks into the Thorax, it proves fatal, as we shall shew more fully when we come to speak of pulmonary Consumption.

If the Inflammation &c. &c. - - -

If a Gangrene does take place the symptoms of accumulation of blood about the Lungs and difficulty of breathing suddenly disappear

43 For the part gangrened, being only part of one lobe, is not necessary to the Functions of the Lungs. So if we could by any means separate it, the Patient would be as well as ever; The Patient then, "as in other internal Inflammations" thinks himself well from the sudden relief he feels. - not so the Practitioner but the Pulse becomes extremely frequent and weak. & the Patient in this Case is often sensible even in his last Moments.

These are the Different Progresses of the Disease, except where a natural Cure takes place.

The inflammation & Ple. - - - - -
 They who are & Spasmodic - - - - -

It should be distinguished & Plethora
 Some Authors have called every difficulty of breathing a Peripneumony, and so indeed it is in fact: but for distinction sake we would confine + name to the particular affection of the Lungs, we have been now describing
 The difficulty of breathing in Peripneumony differs from + which frequently takes place

In Fever, in + there is in the former a local Pain attending the Disease, ^{is} is not so in the latter Case. beside + in Fever the Shortness & Difficulty of breathing, are not perpetual but are affected, by the febrile exacerbations, so + in continued Fevers they will be worse at Night, in Intermitting, at the time of the Paroxysm. moreover these symptoms increase in Fever, in proportion to the symptoms of general Contusion & irritation of the Capillary Vessels; and hence is easily distinguished. Peripneumony is distinguishable from other inflammations of the breast. from + of Pleurisy by its acuteness of the Pain, & great general affection in the last Case. in the same manner from inflammation of the Mediastinum & Inflammation of the Diaphragm, both of Inspiration & Expiration are very short & painful. In Peripneumony there is pain in Inspiration but not in Expiration. In Inflammation of the Mediastinum there is little Difficulty of breathing. From Catarrh it is distinguishable in + this is attended to a peculiar soreness Different from pain in Peripneumony. In Catarrh there is a sense of heaviness or any other

fastness & stuffing to a great in proportion to a greater Difficulty than in the to greater there is of more Catarrh are easily & the require the same as Peripneumony is attended to & there is no to it difficult

degree
 tion to of the yesterday endeavoured to shew the symptoms
 of breath^g of a Peripneumony, its progress when it increases
 up is so as to suffocate, its termination in Gangrene
 in Catarrh of Mortification. and in Schirrhosis ^{Distinctions &c} we come now
 if begin^g a secretion to the natural method of Cure. when any part
 those happening a mucous Membrane is inflamed, a severe
 table habits. is apt to be excited of Mucus. & this may if it
 Distinction is apt to be excited of Mucus. & this may if it
 others become Copious even Cure the Disease. So it is in
 much treatment Inflammations of the Lungs; but + which takes
 neumony. place at first only Does harm. by stopping
 here of the passage of the air thro' the Trachea. on
 of it & the proportion of its great viscosity. but if it increases
 Proportion of its great viscosity. but if it increases
 Perip. Note: it becomes at length so thin, as + it can
 extra- it becomes at length so thin, as + it can
 into of Cells be suspended by the Air, so as to be
 the Pat^t covered becomes thicker and
 fetch deep spit up. it afterwards becomes thicker and
 of Pulse Greenish, then yellow diminishing till the Pulse
 a little Greenish, then yellow diminishing till the Pulse
 freq^t but is Stopt. Some have exhibited Opium to
 regular & prevent this Cough. at first a quantity of Neutral
 Breathing stop from Salts are contained in the mucus, which together
 Cough are easily distinguishable from Peripneumony.

With the thinness of the Mucus, stimulates greatly. it soon grows thicker & greenish, & the quantity of the neutral Salts, at the same time diminishes, so that an inflammation seems to be excited at first, which afterwards soon goes off & proves a means of Cure. hence this matter, has been called Corrupted Matter. this term in Books means when the matter spit up is thick & yellow this is necessary to be understood, as this term is one that occurs frequently among Authors. the mucous Glands gradually excite a secretion, and this takes off the Inflammation. it happens often that a quantity of blood is thrown up with the mucus, and this in secretion from any mucous Membrane, especially of the Lungs. and if the mucus is streaked with it, it commonly proves a good sign. the Patient gets well sooner than in Cases where

44. No such appearance takes place. Where there is a great Hemorrhage however, there is always danger of Suffocation, or an Exhalation; or if there be small spots of blood in the mucus, there is danger of a small Vessel being ruptured, and an Ulcer formed, and left after the Spitting is gone. Now in order for the Spitting to Cure, it is necessary that it should take place before any Ulcer be formed. for if it be four or five days before a Spitting arises commonly the Lungs are already in part suppurated, so + unless we have diminished the Inflammation by bleeding first (in which case it may begin five or six days after and yet no Ulcer take place.) it will be dangerous to let it run on trusting to this method of Cure. This moreover necessary + the Spitting go on uniformly till the Disease be carried off. further when a considerable quantity of Mucus is secreted on

On the surface of the Lungs, it may produce an Ulcer 44
 which may be equally fatal. 11th then if the
 Mucus secreted should be very thin, or the habit
 very irritable, what is commonly called a Scorbutic
 habit. this term has been applied to an innumerable
 quantity of different Diseases. here
 we mean an habit disposed to thin Secretions
 which is as different from the Sea Scurvy as
 can be. if I say in such a habit the Secretion
 continuous watery, exuberation will take place.
 on the Surface of the Lungs. or a suppuration
 may take place. beside these Circumstances
 common to all inflammations of mucous Membranes
 certain peculiarities take place in this Section
 of mucus. hard knots called Tubercles may
 arise, these are pointed out to exist from hard
 Lumps being spit up. & matter of a blackish, &
 variegated Colour. and fætid smell. thus then Exuberation

44 ² Ulceration may take place. It has been laid down
 as a rule that if the Suppuration, when this takes
 place, did not go off in less than 14 Days it did
 not cure. but we find it sometimes runs on
 3 or 4 Weeks, and yet cures. so that no such Criterion
 is to be abided by. further a Crisis may take place
 & indeed does here oftener than in any other topical
 Inflammation. ^{a Fever} it may be produced. it may terminate
 by menstruation, or any other critical Hemorrhage.
 & rapid Swellings sometimes take place.
 There are two ways of curing the Disease. 1st by
 preventing inflammation during the natural Cure.
 or taking it off if it should take place.
 2^d by promoting the natural Cure. sometimes
 the means we employ to cure inflammation, will
 prevent the Spitting. we are then to neglect this, and
 attend only to the artificial means of Cure. Bleeding
 in particular prevents the Spitting taking place.

It has been a dispute whether we are not to neglect ^{the} every thing else, and attend solely to the natural method of Cure. Van Helmont taught + we were his disciples, & followers. now there are more cases where Ulcers in the Lungs are formed in the natural Method of Cure, than in the use of the most powerful means of resolution. (1st) the most powerful means of resolution, + we can use in this Case is Bleeding from the system; & this is more so here, than in any other ^{topical} inflammation on account of the Lungs themselves being evacuated. We are deprived of the Criterion by which we usually determine the Quantity of Blood to be taken away here, because we cannot judge by the Pulse as this is not hard or strong; but weak & indicating irritability often; but if the Patient was strong at the beginning of the Peripneumony, we may

44 May bleed altho the Pulse be small, weak, and
 Irregular: if we empty the Vessels of the Lungs,
 the blood passes more easily into the left Ventricle
 of the heart, & thence the Circulation goes on
 more freely. The bleeding only makes the inflammation
 begin to diminish: it goes on & diminishing when once
 it has begun. whether we are to repeat the bleeding
 or not we should take away a considerable quantity
 at once. 16 or 20 ounces at least, if the Patient's
 strength will bear it. I repeat it in smaller
 quantities, two or three times if needful. sometimes
 it is necessary to repeat the bleeding even five or
 six times. sometimes the bye standers are
 very troublesome. I think + you do wrong in
 bleeding so copiously, on account of the seeming
 weakness of the Patient, which however is not
 either a temporary depression of strength, or
 actual weakness: for we find + as the Disease
 goes

going away this is easily recovered.

(b) By producing a free circulation & — — —

(c) By keeping the Patient & — — —

Proleptio 45^{ta} vide similes. / ~~Proleptio 46~~

Of the Pleurisy, or inflammation of the Pleura.

The Cavity of the Thorax, is covered with a very fine Membrane every where, this Membrane is subject to inflammation. when Inflammation arises in it, it is commonly in the part + lines the ribs. sometimes ^{of the ribs.} part of the membrane + lines the back part, is inflamed but more commonly + part which covers the Sides. it has been disputed whether the Mediastinum can be inflamed &c. that part of this Membrane which covers the Pericardium certainly may; but + inflammation seldom happens. the Causes + produce much. this Inflammation, are the same as produce Peripneumony. and so are the predisponent Causes. I am now to shew how Fever acts so as to produce Inflammation. because in this Case it more commonly acts

45 Acts than in most others. It sometimes happens & the
 Inflammation does not arise during the first
 exacerbation of Fever. but it does for the most part
 an Inflammation may arise however at any time
 in a Fever. now the Question is why inflammation
 should arise in one Part of the Body and not
 in others. we can only say in answer, & Inflam-
 mation by the laws which it observes is apt to
 Topical, to affect a small Part of the Body only,
 and & an inflammation in one part soon cures &
 in another often.
 The action of the Vessels are not apt to be excited so
 much in nervous Fevers as to produce inflammation
 the it sometimes Does happen so. sometimes in
 this Case the Fever is only relieved, sometimes the
 inflammation has been quite overlooked, and practi-
 tioners have been surprized to find Abscesses
 where they did not so much as suspect any topical
 Inflammation to have taken place. sometimes symp-
 toms of Irritation remain & are taken for Fever but

But these go off. &c. -

We shall describe the inflammation of the Pleura first as distinct from Fever. A Pleurisy begins with acute pain in the Side; the Pain increases at each inspiration, diminishes in expiration; hence arises + Difficulty of breathing. This very probable + Pleurisy often arise from sudden Distension in Inflammations. the seat of the Inflammation makes this supposable. the Pain shoots upwards towards the Clavicle; on Inspiration the ribs being separated pain is produced. Sometimes at first the Patient increases the inflammation by making Deep Inspirations to ascertain the certainty ^{of existence} of the Pain. But afterwards the Pain in breathing becomes so great + the Patient performs the Inspirations as much as possible with the abdominal muscles; the Patient at the same time holding his ribs to prevent the Pain. The Difficulty of breathing produces a Cough which he endeavours

45 as much as possible to suppress the hawks. The Cough
 is frequently dry & hence hurts much more, but
 this Cough, and the Inflammation in general com-
 -monly produces a secretion of mucus from the Lungs.
 & commonly symptoms of Irritation. in this Disease
 Symptoms of general Inflammation run higher than
 in almost any other topical Inflammations. now this
 may run so very high as to destroy the Patient.
 the Urine Does not deposit the catarrhus Sediment
 & other symptoms of universal Contraction of the Car-
 -illary Vessels take place. sometimes the want of
 respiration (proceeding from the excessive pain it
 gives causing the Patient to withhold it) may kill.
 Sometimes pressure of the brain may kill, in conse-
 -quence of the ^{of the} Vains being full and distended
 by a quantity of blood thrown in from the
 Arteries. or Gangrene and mortification may take
 place. if he is not cut off by any of these Causes.
 the Disease may go on to suppuration.

17
Having shown the history of an Inflammation of the Pleura, we come next to the method of Cure now supposing the Pleurisy be only attended with symptoms of general Inflammation tho these may be violent it is not difficult of Cure; for in proportion as the whole System is affected by the affection of a particular part, general applications to the System takes effect. now there is scarcely any topical Inflammation + affects the whole System with general Inflammation, so much as this one. Bleeding from the System then may be used here. now if the Inflammation be very great, we have little chance of Cure by a Spitting, we would then bleed copiously to as this the most powerful Evacuation in this Case if it be a strong habit. p 57. Cure. its ind. — now when by Evacuation we have taken off the inflammatory Diathesis, we must be careful to

To observe one Precaution Viz. not to expose the 47
Patient to the action of any fresh Stimulus,
which might reproduce it. there is one very
common one which we should attend to. to wit
The Patient finding himself better is for
trying by deep inspirations, whether any of
the Pain remains, this being often repeated
is a powerful Stimulus to reproduce it:
this then we should caution the Patient
carefully to avoid. we should be anxious to make
our Evacuations as largely, and as quickly as
possible, to prevent the Disease becoming
habitual; but in case there be no hardness
of the Pulse, no general Inflammation we
must not bleed. and in case + Fever should
be present at the beginning we should not
bleed so largely but rather trust to relaxants
to carry off the Inflammation. at first a Large
Dose

47 Dose should be given & it should be afterwards
 repeated at small Doses. All the other *I. 2. Care.*
 Blister applied to the Side has been recommen-
 ded, but as this is apt by its stimulus to in-
 crease general Inflammation, it should not
 be applied till this is diminished. Expectorants
 may be of Service. a Dry Cough is often the
 concomitant of Pleurisy. now every attempt
 at Evacuation, when there is nothing to
 evacuate, stimulates powerfully. wherefore
 by having something to evacuate in this Case
 this is prevented. thus Spitting altho not
 powerful enough to Cure alone may assist the
 other means of Cure.
 Cupping Glasses. &c. (*I. 3. Care*) This would be a very
 likely means of evacuating near the part, so
 as to do good! ^{as} but ~~by~~ by applying them to the Side
 we

We can come pretty near the part affected.
but the danger of catching cold is a circum-
-stance & cannot easily be obviated. for
the breast is a part of the body not usually
much exposed to cold. & so great inconve-
-niences result from the exposure of it to cold.
now if we heat the room equally to a
considerable degree, the heat of such an
atmosphere will do harm. we cannot in
short apply them without danger, or
inconvenience of too serious a nature to
render it eligible. Bleeding at as great a
distance from the part affected as the
side is from the Pleura is often of great
service in topical Inflammations, so if
we could employ cupping Glasses to the
side conveniently it would be desirable.
The

341

47 The Belly is to be L. Care. I. 4) we must not
employ very powerful Purgatives. gentle
ones as Neutral Salts to keep the body
just open will be quite sufficient. The Food
at the beginning should be farinaceous
Diet; as there is no danger from the
weakness + is produced. but if a copious
Expectoration should be produced and be
carrying off the Pain, Food of more nour-
ishment must be used when once the
general Inflammation is got rid off, we
are not to use any more Evacuations.

There are some other inflammations of the Thorax
which we need only just mention

First the inflammation of the intercostal Muscles
this has been called the Spurious Pleurisy. there
is no danger of Suffocation here. if a suppuration
should

Should come on it is not at all Dangerous here 47
 Spitting seldom arises. or if it should does not
 cure the Disease; so it is not worth while to employ
 Expectorants to excite a Spitting. Bleeding from
 the System may be of service. Bleeding from
 the part affected by Leukos is much better here
 than in Pleurisy. and Purgatives may be used
 advantageously; this is the only difference of Treat-
 ment its history need not then be particularly
 entered into.

The next inflammation is of the Mediastinum.
 many have denied the existence of this Inflammation
 but I believe + I have seen the Case. The
 Mediastinum is a membrane not exposed
 to the action of external Stimuli. it is
 sometimes mistaken for a rheumatic pain
 about the Shoulder. but is really found on Dis-
 section to be an inflammation of this Membrane.
 a Pain shoots from the Sternum, to the Shoulder.
 a pain is felt at the Pit of the Stomach, and
 this Pain is almost the only symptom of the

47 The Disease: this generally terminates in Suppuration in which case it must prove fatal as there is no way of giving vent to the matter externally, for if (as has been done) we arrive to perforate the Sternum it is matter of great uncertainty whether we perforate the part where the matter is lodged. so it must discharge itself into the cavity of the Thorax. the remedies are almost the same as in the Pleurisy.

The inflammation of the Pericardium is more like Glendisy than the other two. the symptoms of irritation may come on here & the Patient be destroyed. it may likewise suppurate, its cavity has been found to be full of Pus. so may likewise of heart. it has been found & a part of it has been suppurated. The Causes producing these several Inflammations of the Thorax are much the same. we should expect the whole Thorax the (a priori) to become Inflamed; we have such instances

Instances upon the records of Physic, but in this Case, the Patient will hardly support 24 hours however we know + Inflammation is most apt to occupy a very small Part, now the Lungs + Pleura being most predisposed, are oftenest affected with Inflammation. . . . !

Prælectio 48^{va}

Of the Inflammation of the Intestines.

We come now to the inflammations of the abdominal Viscera. these differ from one another, inasmuch as the several Viscera differ in their Irritability, Tension &c. Some as the Womb when it has lately been impregnated &c are exceedingly Irritable. inflammations of these then produce Symptoms of irritation. others, as the Kidneys, the Womb (when it has not lately been impregnated &c are of a very firm texture: Inflammations of these parts then, produce Symptoms of general Inflammation. others are of loose texture and

40 Inflammation of these produces scarcely any effects on the
 system. we come now to speak of the inflammation of
 the intestines. these are a very Irritable viscus.
 The intestinal Canal consists of several Coats. we
 are chiefly to consider two, viz. the exterior, and interior
 the Interior, the villous, or mucous Membrane, has
 a great number of Glands. the Inflammation of this is
 called a dysentery. and is as different a Disease from
 the inflammation of any ^{of the} other Coats as can be conceived.
 We are now to consider the phlegmonous inflammation
 of the exterior Coats! tho. this is the Disease now
 under consideration. It is apt to be excited by the
 external application of Cold, more than the inflammation
 of the villous Coat. any external stimulus adminis-
 tered either by the Mouth, or Anus, may produce this
 Disease; but these causes of inflammation, more com-
 monly act on the villous Membrane. Hardened
 Faeces, when the Faeces come to be of a great size,
 these being hard and pressing on the Intestines may
 inflame them; but this is commonly the effect of Costive-
 ness.

of long standing, and is attended with great pain, ^{the} ~~no~~
 sense of pain continues for two or three Days before
 any inflammation is produced. & when once the
 Inflammation is excited it goes on. Heavy or hard
 Bodies lying in the Intestines. thus Mercury when
 a large Quantity of it has been taken alive, lying
 in some of the Folds of the intestines has frequently ^{sometimes}
 produced the effect. any metalline Substance may
 exert Introsusceptions. when one part of the intestine
 is by another part closed round like a ring, & this
 makes a great Pressure on the inclosed part, making
 an inflammation sometimes to be excited in the intes-
 tinal Canal. Adhesive Stimulants. Resinous Substances
 adhering to the intestines have sometimes produced
 Inflammation. Spasmodic Contractions of the intestines
 It sometimes happens & Air is caught in between
 the Folds of the intestines, & the intestine endeavours
 to contract on it, at the same time the
 Air endeavours to distend the Intestine; a ring is
 formed round the neck of the intestine, and the

10 The Contraction stimulates, and inflames the Intestine.
 sometimes, but however the air is generally squeezed
 out, but sometimes the Contraction is continued
 & the Stimulus produces an inflammation, so +
 what was once a spasmodic Contraction of the
 Intestines becomes at length an inflammation. hernias.
 frequently the abdominal ring pressing on the
 obtruded intestine produces strangulation & infla-
 -mation. Wounds. It is remarkable + all Infla-
 -mations produced by Wounds, differ considerably
 from all others produced by other Causes sometimes
 there is no Pain ^{altho there} sometimes is considerable infla-
 -mation excited. sometimes a very large wound
 will heal. and when an Inflammation is produced
 it differs greatly from the Inflammations produced
 by other Causes. This inflammation produces great
 symptoms of Irritation, and the Functions of the
 part are prevented by it; but if the Inflammation
 runs on, it kills much sooner than for the loss of
 the Functions. The Symptoms of this inflammation ^{are}

are acute pain fixed to the part first affected. sometimes tho in the Spring: & in strong habits, a great part of the intestine is affected at first, and the Pain is all over the belly. but it soon becomes confined. according to the common rules observed by Inflammation. this pain is excessively acute, more so than + of almost any other part whatever. and this for two reasons the irritability of the part; and the contraction + is produced in the muscular Fibres. except when the cause of the inflammation is a Wound. and even then the Pain is sometimes very Acute. it is generally equable sometimes however increasing by Fits, and sometimes diminishing a little. and this owing when it happens to the Peristaltic Motion of ^{the} intestines. for when the motion arises it produces a Pressure of the inflamed parts against the others. & when it subsides this Stimulus being absent the pain is less. but this is

355
40 Is sometimes hardly visible. together with these
Symptoms the whole Belly is mostly affected
at the same time with Flatulencies, and spasmodic
pains. The Pulse becomes small, hard, frequent,
quick, & ~~soon~~ often at last irregular, & intermittent.
The Heart and Arteries, (especially the arteries) act
frequently, & strongly. the spasmodic contraction
of the Intestines stimulates, and makes the Heart
contract quickly, almost as soon as the blood is
thrown out of it. the Artery likewise contracts
quickly, almost as soon as it has been distended.
The Pulse is very often mistaken by practitioners,
who have been used to bleed the hard pulse
with the full Pulse. they (because the Pulse
is neither full, nor strong, have said it was not
hard. but the best Practitioners seem to agree &
the Pulse has always been found to be hard in
this Disease. This hard Pulse is particularly to
be attended to, because it does not take place,
but when it. It is a kind of Criterion of the Disease

Coldness of the Extremities; together with great ⁴⁰
 and sudden prostration of Strength take
 place. this is a very constant Symptom, &
 runs sometimes a great length, inasmuch & the
 bystanders have often given Wine and Spices
 by way of supporting the Strength; sometimes
 this Symptom goes so far as to destroy the
 Patient. this however is not an actual Weakness,
 all the neighbouring muscular Fibres sometimes
 run into contractions. the sphincter ani. is
 sometimes contracted in such manner & you
 cannot introduce a Pipe to give a Glister;
 or if you can the rectum is so contracted
 & the Glister is thrown back. the Kidneys
 often contract likewise; spasmodic contrac-
 tions of the abdominal Muscles take place; the
 recti Muscles are thrown into frequent ^{spasmodic}
 Convulsions. & sometimes the Stomach contracts
 hence Flatulencies in ^{of} Stomach, Belchings, violent
 reachings, and Vomiting, are frequently produced. The

40 The Tongue is dry, with great Thirst, and the Urine Pale, sometimes in small quantity. The breathing is quick, and performed in a very peculiar manner. he endeavours as much as possible to avoid using the Muscles of the Diaphragm in breathing. he bends forward, & breathes quick & short. very violent Convulsions often take place: sometimes Delirium is produced. The Causes of Gangrene and Mortification all act very powerfully here. the System is rendered exceedingly irritable. hence this is the most common termination of the Disease. The muscular fibres of the part inflamed contract spasmodically as if a ligature were made round it. hence by the tension Gangrene and Mortification are produced. the pain just before the gangrene and mortification take place, ceases suddenly and without any apparent cause. this is always an

3. An induration + Gangrene and Mortification are
come on. however the pain, & prostration of
Strength going away the Patient thinks him-
self well. but the Symptoms of irritability
remaining inform the Practitioner + the Case
is otherwise; this Gangrene and Mortification
kills in a few hours generally; if Strength
gradually sinks and the Patient dies. now
there is something very peculiar in the Gangrene
& Mortification + take place in this Disease.
In Wounds, and Hernia's they sometimes
live three or four Days after the Gangrene
and Mortification come on. and even the
mortified part separates. and an artificial
Anus is formed. so + we are not to give these
Cases up, but use the common means to produce
a separation. now in the other Case even if
a separation should take place, the Patient
would

48 Would nevertheless dye. It is possible + a natural Cure may take place; the Intestine may suppurate; the Colon, and rectum may suppurate; we have some instances of the rectum suppurating; and a few of the Colon; but none of the smaller intestines, the Jejunum, Ileum, & Cecum never do. If the Abscess should break into the Cavity of the Abdomen it proves the Death of the Patient. . . .

Prædictio 49^{ma} Inj^{ta} of Intestine,

The next Subject of Consideration is the Diseases from which we are to distinguish the inflammation of the Intestines. we are first to distinguish it from the stone in the Kidneys or Ureters. from the inflammation of the other abdominal Viscera, the Pleurisy, by the situation of the pain. from the Pleurisy, in + in the Pleurisy symptoms of general Inflammation take place; whereas in the inflammation of the Intestines the symptoms of Irritation are most evident

The most important circumstance is to distinguish it from spasmodic pain of the intestines. This may be done by observing that the Pain in these Cases, is not constant but comes by Fits, which is not so much the Case in inflammation of the intestines. In the next place the symptoms of Irritation take place in these spasmodic contractions, but there is no hardness of the Pulse, none of the symptoms of general inflammation. Sometimes some stimulating Substance has been used before the Practitioner has been called in, on account of the great prostration of strength. If this should produce great relief the Disease is a spasmodic contraction of the Intestines; if not this is not an experiment & we would by any means try, because if the Disease be an inflammation of the intestines, it would do great harm. There is always the Criterion of the Pulse if the spasmodic contraction have not

361

49 produce general Inflammation. if we are at a loss
to determine which it is, we had better suppose
it to be an inflammation. for if we use Evacuants (it
is true we may do harm rather, but if we find it
to be a spasmodic Disease afterwards we can
nevertheless cure it easily; but if we treat it as
a spasmodic Contraction, & give stimulants, we
may kill. next we are to distinguish it from
obstructions of the Passage thro' the Intestines;
without inflammation; after a time this may produce
an inflammation if left alone. but if it should the
inflammation produced differs from & excited by
any other Cause. The Pulse as we said will furnish
us with great assistance in our Diagnosis.
This is a most dangerous Inflammation, and
requires the immediate use of the most powerful
means of resolution. we have in fact too affec-
tions of the System to combat with here, viz
general Inflammation, and symptoms of Irritation.
We are often as we said put to difficulties by the

Strong inclination of bye Standers to use Stimulants, on ⁴⁰⁹
 account of ~~of~~ Depression of strength, but are by no
 means to do it. Now if we take away large quantities
 of blood. the inflammation generally going off, the simp-
 -tons of Irritation will likewise be diminished, &
 -tons of Irritation will likewise be diminished, &
 carried off. so + 12. 16, or even 20 ounces of blood are
 to be taken away, notwithstanding the small-
 -ness of the Pulse. If the Pulsing must afterwards
 be repeated in smaller quantities, notwithstanding
 the prostration of strength, till the Pulse become
 softer ^{Pulse becomes fuller, & the}
~~smaller~~, for the ~~smallness of the Pulse~~, & prostrat-
 -tion of strength goes off, when the inflammation
 is diminished. we are not to trifle, or hesitate
 in this case for when once the Inflammation is
 suffered to get a head in two or three days the
 Patient will be cut off.

Purgings is a very useful Evacuation in this infla-
 -mation, but it is not so easily produced. because
 of the contraction of the inflamed part, for if we can-
 not overcome the contraction (which is not to be
 effected

49) Effluvia once in twenty (cases) we greatly increase the
inflammation by the force applied to overcome it.
Hence it has been a dispute among the greatest practi-
tioners: whether or not we should give a Purgative
in this inflammation. some being very strenuous for,
others as warm against it. there is no doubt & if
we could produce the effect by it, it were
desirable, but from the reason alledged, we
would not use them. but Evacuation of the intestines
by Glisters are made use of with Advantage.
so & these have been universally allowed. some-
times tho we cannot get the Anus open, or if
we should cannot from the contraction of the
rectum & Colon, make them act. tis almost always
necessary previous to the exhibition of a Glisters
in this Case, to make use of the warm Bath.
Purges have by some means not been used so
frequently in this inflammation as in many others
internally. nevertheless when used they are of great
Service, if they produce Vomiting, this is hardly
more

More than would be produced by the natural Vomiting. & it may very likely be beneficial. The warm Bath, the belly of a Cow, or a sheep's Skin, have all been recommended by way of external Peluants to bring the Circulation to the external parts of the Body. now if we use the warm bath, the Patient should not be in more than 10 or 15 Minutes. in Case & either the warm bath, or Fomentations are applied, the Patient runs great risk of catching Cold. from the moisture & may be left on the surface of the Body. wherefore we should be very careful & he is well dried. if he goes into the bath, if Fomentations are made use of; great care must be taken not to suffer any Liquor to run about the bed. there is no danger from the Degree of moisture in the Cow's belly, or Sheep's Skin; but these are rather disagreeable Operations.

These are the principal means of Care to be relied upon. we are deprived of another method of Cure in

19 Inflammation here likewise. viz. + by exciting an in-
-flammation artificially near the part affected; we
can excite some degree of inflammation by cupping
& leeches applied (near enough to the part affected ~~which~~
to the belly. but Plisters, or volatile Liniment have
not been used. We here repeat + when these means
are employed (as in other inflammations) the inflama-
-tion does not go away at once; but if we can
get it once to begin to diminish, by bleeding, it
will go on diminishing gradually. now if you
have bled the Patient freely and used the other
means laid down for diminishing the Inflama-
-tion; if it begins to abate, we must not be too
active, but have Patience; giving the Disease time
to go off. but if the Pain does not diminish
considerably, and continue to diminish, most
likely it depends on a spasmodic contraction;
in which case Opium may be of Service. but
if none of these means, nor all of them do not suc-
-ceed a means may be made use of, of purging &
should

Should however never be used unless in cases of the utmost Danger & extremity, where there is no other chance of cure, (as if it does not cure, it will in all likelihood kill.) this is to expose the bottom of the Patients Feet or some part of the surface of his Body to a cold marble Hearth.

thus by throwing the blood suddenly on the intestines, & so applying the original Cause of the Disease in the most powerful Circumstances, we can sometimes produce a violent Purging and thus relieve, or altogether cure the Disease.

The next Inflammation, & of the Stomach. Differs from & of the Intestines only in & it happens seldom. The only means of Cure & we can employ are Bleeding and Glsters, for no substance can be thrown down without producing violent sickness, and Vomiting. The Inflammation of the Pectum & Colon are much less frequent, than of the other intestines.

Prælectio 50^{ma} Inflammatio Diaphragmatis

We thought it proper to defer the inflammation of the Diaphragm untill after that of the Intestines; on account of

36
36/

If the general inflammation, takes place in this as well as + inflammation, and which we thought it better to speak under + inflammation. The Causes of the inflammation of the Diaphragm (P60) are the same as of it of the Pleura. being a muscular part, its contraction is increased by the Inflammation, the Patient endeavours to keep the Belly as much at rest as possible. he draws up the Diaphragm & belly into the Thorax as much as possible in order to avoid the pain, hence he is drawn Double almost. The Stomach (by means of its situation near the Diaphragm) is affected with spasmodic contractions. hence the Patient is frequently affected with sickness and hiccups. The Pulse is for the most part (L. vide P60.) The Patient is generally Delirious; whence the Ancients called the Disease Paraphrenitis; because the Delirium does not proceed from any affection of the brain; but of this part of the Body. altho the Pulse is frequent and small, it is hard at the same time; There is then general Inflammation.

I come now to explain to you those Inflammations of the abdominal Viscera, where the Inflammation itself is less, but the Danger arises from the Suppuration & takes place. & where Suppurations are for the most part if not generally Fatal. the first is the inflammation of the substance of the Liver. (vid. p. 66....)

This inflammation arises from the common Causes of ^{internal} Inflammation, principally from exposure to Cold; or at the beginning of Fever. it may beside these causes be produced by an obstruction of the hepatic Ducts; or Ductus communis Choledochus. if this be obstructed by a Gall Stone, the Duct may be distended and an inflammation be produced. altho it is after much distended with, and no affection of the Liver is produced. this then is seldom the Cause of this Disease. it happens more commonly in warm Climates, than in colder ones. in the warmer Climates, the circulation is carried on upon the surface of the Body principally, and the internal parts

50 particularly the Liver are weakened: so that from sudden exposure to Cold obstruction will take place. when (the Perspiration is obstructed (as they term it) that is the circulation is thrown suddenly from the exterior to the interior parts of the Body. This Disease is probably often overlooked, or mistaken in many instances; it happens in a Fever, as it commonly does. I have seen Physicians of great eminence suppose it to be a pain in the Side of a slight kind, and little consequence. when suppuration has afterwards violently come on in the Liver.

The Liver consists of two sets of Vessels. one set arising from the Vena portarum. and thence dividing like an Artery; this afterwards joins again forming a vein which carries the Blood to the Cava. and so back to the Heart. The Vena Portarum differs essentially from an Artery. for the Blood has undergone a circulation before it enters it. in the next Place there are no anastomosing Vessels.

Next there are another sett & arise from the hepatic
 Duct. this is an Artery the hepatic Artery. this would
 convey the blood, even if there were no Venæ portarum,
 to the other parts of the Body. it serves the purposes
 of the Circulation whatever these may be, ^{to} which
 which we are unacquainted. if the branches of the Venæ
 Portarum were inflamed these are so confus'd & we
 should expect ^{an} acute Pain would be produced
 but if the Hepatic Artery and its branches these be-
 ing loose. an obtuse Pain. and we do find ^{an} ^{ing}
 obtuse Pain takes place. except when the Membranes
 are affected. it is often but just Sensible for the two
 or three first Days of the Disease; a cold fit of Fever ge-
 nerally comes on, and a pain in the right side which
 is ^{so} inconsiderable & he does not take notice of
 it. if the symptoms of the first Stage do not take
 place no pain is felt. about the time of suppuration
 especially when the system becomes affected; if large.
 it is seen below the short ribs. it may be under the

50 The Subs. if the Lobe be affuted it occasions a ³⁷
difficulty of breathing with a Cough, but seldom
any great Spitting. when the Concave part is
affected (de vid. Bk.) Why it produces pain in the
Shoulder we do not know, any more than why pain
in the Forehead should be produced by affution of
the Stomach. it appears to me to be owing to the com-
-munication of the Nerves, sending branches to these
other parts. a Disease in one part in many Cases
produces an affution in some distant part of the Body
where there is some communication of Nerves.
thus in the Stone in the Kidney, Pain in the lower
extremity often arises. now here the Disease is
not in the extremities. so when a Leg has been taken
off the Patient frequently complains after the
amputation of pain in the Toes so parts are about
this we can by no other means account for
than by the nervous sympathy. this Digression is
made because it is a circumstance I seem not to
have

Have been sufficiently attended to. Probably then
 this pain in the Shoulder is not a disease there, but
 an affection of the Nerves going there. this law of the
 Nervous System is one of the wonders of Nature
 with which we are very little acquainted. If it be
 near any hepatic Duct or regurgitation (as it is
 called) will take place. is an absorption of Bile.
 the Passage into the Duodenum being prevented;
 and a Jaundice takes place. now all the terminations
 of Inflammation may take place here. Schirrhous and
 Cancer. or metastasis &c. but by far the most usual
 one is Suppuration when this takes place the usual
 symptoms of Suppuration arise. the first symptom
 & the Patient commonly attends to is flying Pains all
 over his body, a fluctuation can sometimes be felt,
 an extravasation of Serum & Coagulable Lymph
^{may} ~~may~~ take place. or by Dates and Swellings
^{may} ~~may~~ arise instead of a Suppuration. the symptoms
 of both are the same. If a large quantity of
 Pus is formed, Heat may be produced in consequence
 of

50 of an absorption of some of the matter. or this may
 not take place till the Abscess is broke. There are
 two ways in which the Pus may be discharged.
 The Pus opens itself a way, 1st into the Intestines,
 by destroying the Coats of an hepatic Duct, or a
 part of the Duodenum. or 2^d Into the Cavity of
 the Belly. or 3^d If the Liver adheres to the Perito-
 neum through the integuments of the Abdomen.
 The second of these ways is the best. because then
 it will pass out by duodenum to the rectum. &
 so be evacuated out of the Body; but it is not easy
 to distinguish them, it is best however to be so
 because then it is all evacuated. commonly when
 the Abscess breaks, two or three loose Stools
 are discharged. the Pus is evacuated by Stool.
 commonly a Quantity of blood with the Pus if
 the whole is evacuated Granulations may possibly
 arise. but even then it commonly proves fatal;
 12^d It may make an opening thro' the Liver into the
 Cavity of the Abdomen. this generally is followed by an

illnesses present, they are not constant. this affords a sort of Criterion here. beside this Disease arises chiefly in irritable habits, as in Women with Child. thus we have gone thro' the History of this Disease; the Phlegmonous inflammation of the Liver.

Prolectio 51^{ma} - Case of Supⁿ of Liver

We come now to the manner of treatment to be made use of in inflammation of the substance of the Liver. we have little to say of it During the Inflammation yet we may sometimes be of service in this State. we are always if called upon before Suppuration has taken place to endeavour to take off the Inflammation to this end we are to bleed to about 12 or 14 Ounces. we can bleed nearst part here, viz at the Side. Relaxants may be attended with good effects. Blesters may also be of service. thus all the remedies made use of in other inflammations, may be applied here to prevent Suppuration. but if a suppuration should have come on; we are to endeavour to avoid the

The ill consequences by the means + I shall point out. When an Abscess is formed internally Danger arises from absorption & hectic Fever. This depends in great measure on the state of the Ulcer. if it be much inflamed on its surface. and the matter thin, there is Danger of Absorption. to prevent which we exhibit the bark. this produces too good effects. it makes good Pus be formed in the Abscess, and prevents the System being affected by absorption; by ^{diminishing} ~~taking off~~ the irritability of it. we moderate it as seldom. When abscesses have continued two or three Months without absorption having taken place, sometimes it will take place on opening it. and then matter be formed. so + we must as soon as we have opened it give the bark vigorously, to prevent the formation of bad matter. for when once it is formed, it continues to be formed. we find + the Ulcer either

51 either put on a good appearance, granulations
arise, & it heals soon; or not at all. we sometimes
cannot manage internal Inflammations, so well
as external. There are Species of Medicines & have
been most used to promote good Suppuration.
these are Resinous Substances. Bark, & Mer-
cury. There are no case where we might use
Resins to a good Purpose, but what Mercury &
Bark are better. there is one Case where resins
have been always used, and that is inflammation of
the Kidneys Mercury prevents It, but pro-
duces other bad effects on the System. Bark does
the former without hurting the System. Bark acts
quickest we often find the state of an ulcer
changed in 8 or 10 hours in consequence of using the
Bark. Mercury never produces any effect in less
than two or three Days. An ounce or $1\frac{1}{2}$ should
be given every 24 Hours. if once we can get the
ulcer into a good State, it will continue so.

Mercury has been much used in the Case before us. we have not seen Cases enough to determine which of the two medicines is best. in Case the Pus should be absorbed. It is apt to be produced. with regard to the opening, we are to see whether there is any adhesion of the Liver to the Peritoneum. if there appears from the immobility of the part + there is, we are to make an opening. altho the chance against the Patients recovery may be 20 to 1. yet as there is a chance, we should give him it, as it is the only possible one.

The next Inflammation is + of the membranes of the Liver. this is like the Pleurisy & requires the same means of Cure.

Another inflammation very much resembling + of the Liver is + of the cellular membrane lying under the Psoas Muscle. now this has been taken so little notice in the state of inflammation as to have

51 Have been called the Psoas abscess. is considered only in its suppurated State. this inflammation is much more common than that of the Liver. because it may arise not only from all the Causes of Inflammation, but likewise from accidental Strains, Sprains, &c. these may produce so much Distension as sometimes to inflame a Blow on the back, has sometimes communicated its effects to the internal cellular Membrane, and produced this Inflammation. there has been one very bad practice in this Case viz the exhibition of a set of Medicines under the name of balsamics to the port. this is one of those general Terms that do much harm. under this head have been ranked mucilaginous & oily medicines. as Sperma ceti &c. these do no harm here. but several Clases of Medicines come under this Denomination

Such for instance as balsam of Peru. Sassafras.
which have been used in this case - and pro-
duced Suppuration, where (it may be) none
would otherwise have taken place.

This inflammation aggraves (except + it does not
produce Jaundice) with + of the Liver. a
Pain de. vid. Symptoms & Progress. but sometimes
as the Patient thinks this to be rheumatic.
and the Pain is not absolutely fixed to any
part. you hear nothing of it till he com-
- plains of flying rigors. The Pus ferments
with the Cellular Membrane. sometimes it
gets into the Cavity of the Abdomen &c.

This Disease has not been sufficiently attended
to, it has often been mistaken. it is to be distin-
- guished by the Previous Symptoms. by the
Pain in the back, in the Thighs &c. and by
the communication of the matter from one Abscess to

51 To another when there is more than one. and
 Lastly when opened it is found to contain more
 (Pustham or Abscess of the size could contain.
 It should be distinguished from the inflammation of
 and stones in the Kidneys, & ureters. This is done
 by the Pain in the Ureters & shoots along them.
 it is to be distinguished from a Mubo, in & in a
 Mubo the swelling is detached. & the situation
 of the Psoas abscess is nearer the outer part of the
 thigh & lower down. further on moving the thigh
 a Quantity of Pus squeezed out in this last
 Case. it should further be distinguished from
 the hemorrhoids. these proceed quicker & with more
 Inflammation. The Case is exactly the same as
 of the Liver, and other Suppurations. We think
 Mercury might be used here. bark at first is un-
 doubtedly best. Inflammations sometimes take place
 in other abdominal viscera, as the Spleen. but these
 happen so seldom & we need not speak particularly of
 them.

We come now to the inflammations of the Urinary passages
 which inflammations have particular symptoms in con-
 -sequence of the Functions of the parts being affected.
 first + of the Kidneys. the Kidney is covered ex-
 -ternally with a mucous Membrane. there arise eve-
 -ry where on the surface Tubes. called the Tubulj
 uriniferi, these secreting the Urine; the inflammation
 then may be either of the mucous Membrane, or these
 Tubulj. the inflammation of the substance of the Kidney
 very seldom happens; probably because a determination
 of blood to the substance of the Kidney, ^{rather produces} ~~very seldom~~
^{an increased} ~~happens~~ secretion of Urine, than inflammation, and
 sometimes a great determination of blood to the
 Kidney will produce an hemorrhage. and so prevent
 Inflammation. a stone in the Kidney may produce
 such symptoms as to be taken for an inflammation of
 the Kidney. & Inflammation of the Psoas Muscle, can
 hardly be distinguished from it. Sometimes the Liver
proposes

52 Pressed down on the Kidney, & so makes a Difference
in the seat of the Pain. this pain affects also
the Ureters, and shoots ^{down} obliquely on the right
side ^{to} the Bladder. the Spermatic Chord is generally
affected in this Inflammation. vide Symptoms. In other
cases of inflammations of Glands, we have
shown the secretion is increased, but it is other-
wise here on account of the obstruction of the
Tubuli Uriniferi. The Tubuli of the other
Kidney contract spasmodically as well as of
inflamed, and this has sometimes gone to a great
length. I once knew an instance of the secretion of
Urine being totally prevented in a man for eleven
days; further the urinary Passages have all
a great consent. when one is inflamed, after the
rest are. The bladder then in this case becomes
inflamed: a constant attempt to evacuate
the urine takes place, the mucous membrane of,
the

The neck of the urethra becomes inflamed, a
sense of heat & Pain on attempting to excrete
the urine then arises. The more commu-
-cating with it high of the side affected appears
to be compressed; for Stupor affects this High of Leg,
any motion of the inflamed part increases the
Pain. This often takes place from various Causes
Thus motion of the Psoas muscle. Coughing, here
the whole of the abdominal Muscles are
shaken, this tends to distend the membrane
of the Kidneys, and to increase the Pain.
The Pulse & all the symptoms of general In-
:flammation are produced. if the inflammation runs
very high Symptoms of Irritability take place
commonly, but these do not run to such a height
for the most part, as in inflammations of the intestinal
canal, so as to kill the Patient. They do sometimes
This inflammation may terminate in several ways.

It admits, 1st of a natural Cure. the urine having been for some Days Pale in small Quantities; becomes of a higher Colour, & surch'd in larger Quantities. an increased secretion of urine then, especially with a quantity of mucus, is a good indication, of a natural Cure.

It may also go off L. P. 3. 12. When gangrene takes Place this is indicated by the colour of the urine & together with a sudden diminution of the Pain Symptoms of irritability at the same time increasing.

Further the Kidney may suppurate with L. P. 3. 13. in this case the pain is diminished instead of to a sense of weight takes place. Flying Rigors, & Horror to other Symptoms + accompany internal Suppurations which have been spoken of. If suppuration should take place the Abscess may break in four ways. (1)^r into the Pelvis. (1)^r Sect. ult. For the

we

We should mind to distinguish between the breaking 52
 of an abscess of this kind & the formation of Pus ~~at~~
 the surface of the mucous Membrane of the Urethra
 to this end we must take particular notice of
 the urine; if a considerable Quantity of Pus
 comes away with it a suppuration has taken place,
 in the Ureter. We have said + internal Suppurations
 do not readily granulate, this is particularly the case
 here. If the matter h. p. h. s. l. for the most part if
 the ulcer heals it heals soon. but it may continue
 a long time without proving fatal. (2^d) If it break
 into the cavity of the abdomen it kills.
 or the Abscess may open externally at the back. it
 seems hardly to be expected + this should happen from
 the thickness of muscles, & integuments here. &
 yet it does happen. but here the urine comes away
 with the Pus. & this in all Cases contributes to
 form an Ulcer of difficult Cure. & yet they often
 do well. these are the various terminations of this.
 Inflammation

Inflammation.

Inflammation of the Kidney should be distinguished *in vivo*.
 Distinctions *Post*. It may be easily distinguished from
 a stone obstructing the Ureter, for the manner of
 treatment is quite different. 1st In the Patients
 having had the stone before, for it is seldom & a
 very violent Fit of the stone comes at once. 2^d
 This arises very quickly, sometimes in two or three
 hours it arrives at its greatest height whereas the
 inflammation of the Kidneys is two or three days
 before it gets to the height. It is almost impossi-
 ble to distinguish inflammation of the Psoas Muscle.
 there is one difference. viz. ⁱⁿ inflammation of the Psoas
 Muscle, the motion of the Thigh produces pain.
 & the Ureters are not so much affected in the
 Psoas Abscess. Strangury is not produced. nor
 secretion of mucus from the Kidneys. from inflama-
 tion of the Intestines. when the Intestines are
 affected the belly is generally when the Kidney

The urinary Passages. these then are the Distinction
+ should be observed. The Cure does not differ
from + in other internal Inflammations, where the
System in general is affected. Bleeding may be
used according to the general Inflammation. The gene-
ral Antiphlogistic remedies may be employed.
beside which we are to promote the Cure by
increasing the secretion of Urine, by a Stimulant
applied to the Kidneys. (2) The stimulants we
employ here should not be of the inflammatory
kind as resins. but the umbelliferous as Parsley
Celery &c. may be used. next immersion in warm
Water. this takes off the contraction of the Tubuli
Uriniferi. farther the increasing the secretion ^{from}
the intestinal Canal, we also increase the secretion
from the Kidneys. but we must not purge
violently. any hard feculant matter lying in
the intestinal Canal might do mischief. so
+ we would get rid of such. otherwise

(3) If there is otherwise blisters to the region of the Kidneys as in other Inflammations. Lying on the back is best. best on the side of the Diseased Kidney. Bark may be given to promote a good Suppuration if it break into the Pelvis as it generally does. Pusins, Mercury & Bark are to be used as you see occasion. Pusins have been much recommended here, but I prefer bark when the Disease has run on to a considerable Length I think Mercury might be tried. These are the Peculiarities of this inflammation. It is seldom + inflammation of the ureters of the Phlegmonous kind take place without inflammation of the Bladder. thus then we shall consider under + head.

Proctitis 53th Inf^a of Bladder

The next Inflammation is + of the Bladder. the Bladder is covered internally with a mucous membrane. The inflammation of the mucous membrane is not at

At all an uncommon Disease, as it may arise from the Stone in the Bladder, or from many other Causes. This is not the Disease. This however is not the

Disease of which we are now to treat. but of the exterior Coat, which does not very frequently arise

but when it does is commonly fatal.

It is produced by cold Causes. it proceeds sometimes

from Cold. not very commonly from the rubbing, or pressure of a Stone. Stricture in the Urethra; if the Urethra be so contracted, & the Urine cannot

be evacuated, inflammation of the Bladder is often produced. Symptoms of Irritation arising & sometimes destroy the Patient in a very few

hours. when such Stricture has taken place from spasmodic Contraction, the Contraction goes

off, it sometimes goes off suddenly, a large secretion of Mucus takes place, & the Inflammation goes off.

The bladder is very thin, but the bottom of it, is not so often affected as the neck. we have however Inflammations of other parts. This Inflammation is the most

53
The most violent of all internal inflammations, more so if
it affect the ~~Stomach~~, or other parts than the neck
of the Bladder. as all the Causes of violent Inflammation
unite, viz. the great Irritability of the part; the
stimulus of the Urine; Distension of the Bladder
Contraction of the muscular fibres of the part on
one hand. counteracted by an endeavour at Disten-
sion on the other.

The inflammation begins & vid. Symptoms & Progress.
sometimes a redness of the parts is produced; sometimes
not; if the bottom be the part diseased, the whole
Bladder is so contracted, as not to be able to receive
the Urine. it is constantly Dribbling, & at the same
there are constantly vain efforts at the Evacuation.
the Patient feels as if his Bladder was full. this
(as every other vain effort to Evacuation, when there
is nothing to Evacuate) increases the Inflammation
a Tenesmus also takes place, here the fruitless at-
tempt

At an Evacuation likewise increases the Inflama-
 tion. and if any Forces be actually contained
 the Pressure increases it. In inflammation of the
 Intestines the Patient often dies from the violent
 symptoms of Irritation & take place, or Gangrene
 & mortification come on and kill; so likewise here
 I have seen sometimes the Patient killed in two
 hours from the violence of the symptoms of
 Irritation. sometimes what at first was a Phleg-
 monous Inflammation, becomes an inflammation of the
 mucous Membrane, P. 77. S. 3. or ill may be.
 Sometimes the Disease is not so violent &
 Suppuration takes place (S. 4).
 The matter may make its way &
 It is not so apt to break into the Cavity of the
 Abdomen, because Matter does not so readily
 make its way upwards. if it should it produces
 the usual symptoms of Pus in the Abdomen. These

These are the various terminations of this Inflammation.
It should be distinguished in

It is generally easily distinguished from the inflammation of the circumjacent Parts; In inflammation of the Prostate, there is the same desire to void the Urine, but the seat of the disease is farther back; so likewise this first Symptom takes place in inflammation of the Womb. but (if it has not lately been impregnated) the Symptoms of Irritation do not run so high. as those of general Inflammation: Retention of Urine produced by other Causes: we generally know the Causes of these, as stricture of the Urethra. a Stone obstructing the Ureters &c. &c.

The common means of Resolution are to be used but we are to remember & we have no time to loose. Bleeding then to 16 or 20 Ounces is to be immediately exhibited. and if the Patient is not

considerably relieved. it is to be repeated in an hour or two. so as to proceed as fast as possible, more so than even in inflammation of the Intestines at the same time the Rectum is to be kept open. but we are not to purge violently, because the vicinity of the Glands of the Intestines to the Bladder is such as will not cure by + means. and the increased circulation + takes place may increase the Inflammation. If we apprehend the lower part of the intestinal Canal to be loaded with Faeces we must clear them by throwing up Glsters, but by no means must use Glsters else. Lavatives are preferable, on account of the pressure made on the rectum in giving a Glster which pressing on the Bladder would tend to increase the Inflammation. Antispasmodics employed internally rather do mischief by their Stimulus, but when we can employ externally nearly just. (vide No 33. / in Fomentations and Pultices

53 Pultices, we often find them of Service. if then there are any external symptoms of Inflammation of Antispasmodics and Opium may be used in form of Pultices. if there are no external marks of Inflammation, volatile Liniment may be applied to excite a small degree of Inflammation. Blisters should not be applied on account of the irritability of the external Parts of generation. In this Case too Dr. S. Ult. P. 78. we must introduce the Catheter if possible when the Patient suffers greatly from the Distension of the Bladder, as if Inflammation excited by this, is of much less consequence than + produced by the Distension of the Bladder by the retention of Urine, which would kill in a very short time. if we cannot introduce a Catheter, we must puncture the Bladder with a Trocar.

The last internal Phlegmonous Inflammation is of the Womb. this inflammation, when it happens when

The womb has not lately been impregnated, the symptoms of it are so much in common with other internal Phlegmonous Inflammation + it would not be worth while to enumerate its proofs & it very seldom happens + there is any danger as it Suppurates: but when it has lately been impregnated, it happens in a most irritable habit and further there is scarcely any remedy + we can employ for the Cure.

Prolectio 54^{ta} Inf^a of Vagina

The most usual Case of Inflammation of the womb is + which takes place after Abortion or Child birth. this is accompanied commonly with Inflammation of the other abdominal Viscera. these have symptoms nearly similar to those of the inflammation of the womb. and in persons weakened by any other Cause as a late Fever, the same kind of Inflammation is apt to take place. The irritability is increased +

54 A slighter Stimulus excites an inflammation. these proceed slowly to Suppuration, with great weakness and very dangerous Symptoms, now here the Symptoms of weakness and Irritability being great, we cannot diminish the topical Inflammation, by applications to the System in general producing general Weakness.

The Inflammation of the Womb, (which we have chosen to give as an Instance of this kind of Inflammation, accompanied with great symptoms of Irritation; as being most common of any) arises from the application of various Stimuli, as having it's origin. from Abortion; from injury in Child Birth. from any blow inflicted on the Belly affecting the Uterus, or on the Perineum &c. from obstructions of the Menstrua or Lochia.

In young Women about fifteen, an inflammation of the Womb takes place, before the Menstrua

have appeared. It is generally terminated by the breaking out of an hemorrhage at the port; and a Discharge of Blood ensues ^{which} is the first appearance of Menstruation. if this does not take place, a Suppuration sometimes occurs. this then is one Cause of this Inflammation. next the tearing away of the Placenta after Child Birth if in this Case an hemorrhage should not take place, violent Inflammation is excited. beside which the habit is now exceedingly irritable, so + exposure to Cold if the Woman be not careful, blocks the vessels, & preventing the Lochia, produces an inflammation. now Women (not supposing the same Care to be necessary after Abortion, as Child Birth) go about house & expose themselves to Cold often, whence the Lochia are stopped, and Inflammation

54 Inflammation is produced. It is not so dangerous
here as in Chite. Cid, tho ^{sometimes} yet often fatal, but in
the latter Case it is very often fatal.

In the first Case (Symptoms & Progress. The
Pain arises about the os pubis, & sometimes
extends over the whole Belly. The Pain is not
constant, but sometimes ^{presented increasing} acute, at others ^{considerably} somewhat
relieved; it is not commonly an acute, but rather
a Throbbing pain. Sometimes Symptoms of gene-
ral Inflammation take place, the Pulse becomes
hard. then the Case becomes much easier than
when the System is affected with symptoms
of general Irritation. In Delicate Women then
this Disease is a very dangerous one. in an infla-
-mation of this kind affecting such Women. the
Pulse is frequent, sometimes arising to 120. Struck
in a minute. The Patient appears to be affected
with Fever, and a small degree of local

Inflammation, (for the pain is not great,) but it is not Fever, but symptoms of Irritation produced by the topical Inflammation, for on this going off the symptoms all Disappear. Gangrene & mortification coming on, the Pain goes off. but the Symptoms of Irritation increase.

Now in Cases of Inflammation of the womb, where it has not lately been impregnated, and throbbing Pain takes place, & even in this Case Symptoms of Irritation sometimes arise if the Inflammation runs high. as Sickness at the Stomach &c. at the same time the Pulse is hard, & general Inflammation takes place: now if the womb presses on the Bladder, it will produce Strangury & Suppression of Urine together with a constant Desire to evacuate it. if the urinary Passages are not affected with Inflammation, the urine is in small Quantity, and transparent when Cold. but

54 when the urinary Passages are at all inflamed,
sometimes the Micturition is stimulated to throw
out a larger Quantity of Urine, together with
a Quantity of the Separating mucus. and a
turbid Sediment sometimes appears. besides

the whole urinary Passages are naturally more
lax in women, than in men; so that these Sub-
stances appear oftener in their Urine. and
Pressure on the Womb, produces an increase of
Pain, and if there is great Separation of the
Placenta, & abortion ensues a natural Cure
may take place. The Lochia breaking out
may produce Relief. and even a Cure, after
Child Birth, women are greatly weakened,
so that Sweat often breaks out, by keeping this
up, by means of keeping the Patient warm
you often may procure Relief, but she must
not be kept very hot, because then the
least exposure to Cold produces a very bad

Effect; beside which it weakens greatly & is a means of preventing the Woman from recovering her ~~Health~~ Strength. lastly, keeping her too hot, may produce a state of great irritability, and prevent the Lochia taking place thus producing many bad effects. In strong Indian Women who have been brought up in an hardy robust manner, and thus acquired a Temperament not ⁱⁿ the least irritable. The state of Body is naturally much the same, so that they may go through an abortion, or child bed without being altered. but it is far otherwise in our European Women who have been bred delicately, and are of an irritable habit of Body. We must then consider of state of our Patient. If the Patient should fall into a gentle, equable Sweat, which continues long, it is often vastly beneficial. but sweating

205

54 Sweating by itself is one of the worse Symptoms
it can take place here. it shows the Patient
to be in a very irritable State. and when it
happens she is generally cut-off sooner than she
would otherwise be. it may terminate in gangrene
& Mortification. & Death may come on in this way.
Gangrene & Mortification are not always fatal
when they attack the womb. but in Case it has
lately been impregnated it always is.
Or it may suppurate & (p. 121) the effects of
Abscesses in these cases we have already spoken
under other internal Inflammations.
Or it may be cured by Metastasis.
Or it may leave a Schiirhus behind.
When an inflammation of the Womb arises in weak
and delicate Women. or when any other Dis-
ease happens just after Child Bed. it excites
Symptoms of Irritation and is not to be cured.
we

We have no other means of Cure here then, except to produce a gentle equable sweat, & to keep it up a sufficient time, we must not use Stimulants for this Purpose, as these would tend rather to produce these Paroxysms of Sweat, but if the other kind of Sweat can be produced, it is frequently of great Service. Physicians have tried all means of cure, especially warming ones in this Inflammation; but those who have made accurate observations have set down with this Conclusion, & they are all to no Purpose. It is a mortifying Circumstance to see our Patient Dye, and not be able to give Relief, but we can do no more than lie within our Reach. All + we can do in this Case then is to endeavour to excite & keep up a gentle Sweat by Torriduous Decocts and

54 Supporting the Straght, if you bleed, you
only weaken more. Relaxants vid Care P. 82
are apt to run. ~~we must not~~ urge, ~~any further than to~~
~~keep the Prince's Vice Clear~~ Mark has
been used but with no success. all
Medicines do mischief therefore. tho the
Disease be fatal in itself we need not
render it more so. we are to be particularly
careful at the beginning of this Disease &
no mischief be done, by any Evacuation being
made. now if the Inflammation happen in
an early abortion, at the beginning it is
not so fatal a Disease, we can by bleeding
diminish the Inflammation, but we must
not repeat the Bleeding as in many other
Cases. small Doses of Relaxants so as act
constantly are to be given. antispasmodics
& Emollients & Pultices to be applied to the
part

By these means we can often produce the Lochia. and so cure. if Pain remains at the last we may give small Doses of Opium. But this at first is hurtful. Some have used Emmenagogues to reproduce the Lochia these have little chance of producing the Effect, beside which they be known as Stimulants. Thus we have finished the internal Phlegmonous Inflammations.

Prælectio 55^{ta} of Cold

The internal Surfaces of the Body are covered with a membrane; in which there are numerous Glands, which secrete a mucus, which covers it thoroughly, and prevents it from being affected by stimulating substances. This membrane has been called by different names, sometimes the mucous Membrane

Aug^t 1770. -

(1)
As soon as an Inflammation of the mucous Membrane in any part arises, the Secretion of Mucus is increased, and sometimes becomes watery, losing its natural Viscidity. at other times it is indeed increased considerably in Quantity, but nevertheless it is still Mucus, being immiscible with Water, not Diffusible thro' Water. In both Cases it stimulates the Membrane, but more so when thin; the Stimulus arises from the neutral Salts contained. now supposing the same quantity of Salts contained in both States, yet they will act much more powerfully when the Secretion is thin than when Viscid. this may be easily ascertained from Experiment, by ^{ch} it is found + a Solution of gum arabic containing a quantity of neutral Salt will not stimulate near so much, as Water containing the same proportion.

At the first Secretion then, especially when thin it inflames the Membrane. but after a time it becomes free from Stimulus, and more Viscid, the Quantity likewise Diminishing. then it has a different effect, the Secretion of Mucus diminishes the

2/
Inflammation. Sometimes the Colour of the Mucus is changed becoming first Yellow, then greenish, & again it gets thin, and the inflammatory symptoms are reproduced.

When the Secretion is thin and watery and continues so long it produces Excoriation, and Ulcers. the Scarf Skin is separated from the true. this Ulcer will be different according to the various parts of the body it is formed in. viz Sometimes the Mucus will put on more and more the form of Pus; and at last become Pus. — or having been secreted for a long time in large Quantity it may at length bring on the symptoms of + kind of Weakness which is produced slowly, and at last destroys the Patient.

During the Progress of the Disease it very frequently happens + it being the very superficial Vessels which are inflamed, these having their sides excoriated

Small Hemorrhages arise. When Deep Ulcers are formed these hemorrhages will sometimes be very considerable and render the Disease much more dangerous, these then are what happens in the inflamed part. which is totally different from what takes place in phlegmonous inflammations, as in these Suppuration arises and general Inflammation is commonly excited.

The mucous Membrane being very irritable when inflamed produces general affection of the System. but very different from + produced by Phlegmonous Inflammations. being symptoms of Irritation. sometimes indeed when accompanied to some Degree of phlegmonous inflammation, general Inflammation may be excited, otherwise they are always the symptoms of Irritation ^{or} are excited.

Again the remedies applicable in the one Case, are hurtful in the other.

In regard to the Causes. Cold is the most common cause. Fever, or other Causes however may produce it. but Cold is by far the most usual Cause. especially when it affects the mucous Membrane of the head

Lungs, or intestinal Canal. the mucous Membrane of the urinary Passages, all that is apt to be affected by Cold tho it may be.

I shall now endeavour to shew the effects of Cold on the System.

In various Regions the heat and Coldness of the Air is very different. In Siberia the Cold is below 0 of F. In India ^{it ranges to above} 100. ~~below~~ and even in Carolina and Georgia sometimes as much. tho it must be allowed ^{short} these excessive Degrees of Cold, seldom continue above five or six hours. but sometimes they do. For the Natives of these Climates, may be said to live in these Degrees. they are obliged then to keep in houses & huts, and cover themselves very thick, with skins and furs.

The greatest Degree of Cold in ^{all} Men live in is in Canada where it is sometimes 25 below 0.

In our Climate where the Cold Degree of heat is from 40 to 70. Persons in their usual Cloathing have been frozen to death at 20. whereas a Canadian would not feel Cold at 20 below 0. which is the Difference of 40 point.

Membrane, as when it covers the Throat, villous as it covers the Intestines. This Membrane is more Irritable than the parts it covers; it is the Inflammations of this membrane & we are now to ^{show} consider the history and manner of Treatment of it is more frequently affected by Cold than any other Stimulant, we shall therefore first show the action of Cold on the System. & vid. 1. . .

Now if we gradually diminish the heat, the Cold at last becomes so powerful a Sedative as to kill. Cold kills by its Sedative Quality. In this Country a Man might be killed, by constant exposure to Cold enough to freeze Water. Some have been killed at a very little ^{below} the freezing Point, whereas an inhabitant of Canada can bear a vast deal more Cold. it depends on the Custom. Cold produces numbness, and insensibility of the extremities

Produces contraction of the blood Vessels.
 we find + in warm weather the vessels
 are larger, and the blood circulates more
 freely thro' them than in cold. more diseases
 are then produced. and proportionally more
 persons dye in the warmer than in the colder
 climates, but this is made amends for, by
 their being more Prolific. but Diseases are
 produced by cold; first sometimes the
 mucous by the exposure to cold dries, &
 cracks, hence scaly Eruptions take place.
 which have been improperly called the
 Scurvy. but this disease is in all points
 essentially different from the Sea Scurvy.
 no Putrefaction of the fluids takes place &
 next in irritable Habits as children; in cold
 Seasons, erisipelatous Inflammations break
 out

But on the Fingers and Toes, these are the com-
mon effects of gradual Exposition to Cold.

but are trifling compared with the ill effects
of sudden exposure to Cold.

When L. P. 17. § 5. Sudden contraction of the
Blood Vessels takes place; this sometimes
goes off, on the removal of the Cause; some-
times it continues. thus if we immerse the
hand in Cold Water, or expose it to any Cold,
the Vessels, become contracted. on coming
into a warm room, sometimes this goes off;
at others it continues. If this Contraction
should remain to any great degree ^{Rheumatism} ~~contra-~~
~~-tion~~ is produced. we have said + if Distur-
-tion is produced gradually, it may be
carried to a great Length. but if suddenly
not

Not so far. Thus if we were to attempt at once
 by force to distend the Skin to + degree to
 which it is distended in some Tumors gradu-
 ally, we should be frustrated. so it is in the
 application of Cold. the Body may by slow
 advances be brought to endure almost any
 degree of Cold. now as the mucous membrane
 is most Iritable, most commonly Catarrh,
 or Diarrhoea, or Dysentery are produced.
 or ^{by a} sudden Distension of some of the other
 internal parts inflamed is produced in these.
 as in Pleurisy, & Peripneumony.
 The Cold need not be applied to the whole Body
 if Cold be applied to the Scrotum, the effects will
 be produced in it & hand, and other parts of the
 Body equally with the Scrotum. Sometimes Fear
 is produced by Cold. thus all the Diseases may be
 produced by Cold. An equal exposure d. 189-14.
 It

55 It very often happens, if a number of people
are exposed to the same Cold, some only are
affected by it. this depends on the state of
the Body, and the particular part to which the
Cold is applied. sometimes the Cold will produce
a disease from being applied only a minute or
two will produce a disease; thus a man passing
the corner of a street, where a stream of air is
blowing, may be suddenly affected, so as to have an
Catarrh produced. Sometimes the Cold must be
applied some considerable time, before it will
produce a disease. and further it sometimes happens
+ Exposure to Cold produces no Disease, tho' suddenly
ly applied, and to a great degree: but the Vessels
being suddenly contracted, by the sudden exposition
to Cold; are as suddenly relaxed, on the removal,
thus when a man jumps into the Cold Bath, the Vessels

Vessels are universally ^{contracted,} relaxed but as soon as he
 comes out of the water, they are as suddenly
 Relaxed, the Circulation returns from the inter-
 -rior parts of the Body to the exterior Surface;
 a Sweat often breaks out. thus we see + it
 sometimes requires + the Cold should be contin-
 -ued to be applied three or four hours, for any
 injury to follow it. Sometimes exposition of a
 part of the Body to Cold will produce a Disease
 more effectually, than of the whole Body. thus
 the Feet being wet, or Cold water dropt on the
 Breast have often produced some of the
 severest effects of Cold. we find then + Cold
 applied to one part will make the Contraction
 extend over the whole Body. we have already
 said + it is not the Cold + produces the
 Disease.

413

55. Disease, but the Change from heat to Cold - the
Diminution of the heat of the Substances surround-
ing the Body. a Change of fewer Degrees when
the Thermometer is raised to 73 Degrees will produce
more effect, than a change of more Degrees as 50.
thus if it fall ^{suddenly} from 73 to 65 Degrees. a greater
effect is produced on the Body, than a change from
50. (the winter height) to 40. ^{for} it is double the number
the effects of heat and Cold then in this Case are
merely relative. for if I immerse one hand in water
heated to 70 Degrees. the other in water heated to
40. & then immerse both in water heated to 50.
this will feel Cold to one hand, and hot to the
other, and will moreover produce contrary Effects
on the two hands; it will contract the Vessels
of the one, and relax those of the other. So that the
Effects produced are merely by the Change. In the

The Winter the changes take place in the Thermometer are very great; but it is always low. In Summer it does not change so much in this Country. it is about 70. not below 73, nor above 78. & unless in the Sun all places are heated much alike. in the Day time it is much hotter than in the Night. thus places are differently heated in proportion to the exposition to the Sun. Substances of a loose texture receive & impart; heat, and Cold; less readily. than those of a firm texture. hence different substances are differently heated. so of places, some are hot, others cold. so you may go first into an hot place, then return into a Cold, & repeat the Change. because the Difference between the heat of different places at these seasons, is greater than at Summer and Winter. thus in Spring and Autumn you are more exposed to the Diseases produced by Cold; than at the other two seasons. but the changes are most considerable in

55 In the Spring for at this Season if (as often happens) 415
we have two or three days warm weather the
atmosphere is so heated, & the glass rises sometimes
to 73. at the same time & the Earth is so cold &
if rainy weather comes, a great Coldness is produced
but the habit of Body is at this Season less irri-
table, consequently less liable to be affected by these
Causes of Diseases than at other times; by reason
& has been strengthened by the Cold of the preceding
Winter. whereas in Autumn the habit by the
heat of the ^{late} Summer has been rendered so exceedingly
irritable & it becomes more readily affected by
Diseases, arising from these sudden changes, and these are
commonly accompanied by symptoms of Irritability.
Thus more diseases arise in Spring, and Autumn,
than in Summer and Winter; in Spring these are
accompanied with inflammatory symptoms. in Autumn
with symptoms of Irritability.

Cold may be applied in two ways. it may be either communicated by the surrounding Substances, or generated on the surface of the Body itself. Different Substances communicate Heat and Cold differently, and it is generated on the surface of the Body in different ways. Substances of different Texture are different in their communication. thus flannel feels warm on its first application to the Skin; linen cooler. a metal, a Stone, moist cloaths; all these feel Cold on being applied.

The Vapours surrounding the Body. p. 5.

the atmosphere constantly surrounding, and evaporating from the Body is warm; so that this resists a cold Air. and if the cold Air gets into the Body, it is so warmed by the mixture by the mixture with these Vapours + not to produce so great effects. When communicated by a substance + is apt to communicate Heat and Cold. and when it comes

Comes in Streams so as to blow away the ^{natural} ~~air of~~ ⁴¹⁷
 external atmosphere. these are the two Circumstances
 in which Cold is most readily communicated.
 Cold generated on the surface of the Body, produces
 much greater effects, than Cold generated in the Atmos-
 -phere.

Cold is generated in. P. 88. S. p. 8. & 9. & 10. a
 Water in Evaporating, generates Cold powerfully. it
 is not the water itself. for if a man immerses
 himself into a Cold Bath where he is surrounded
 by Water he is not thus affected. If water be
 very pure it will evaporate very readily, hence
 it arises & pure water produces the effect most
 readily. if we unite with it Essential oils, as in
 distilled waters, these stimulate the Vessels to act;
 and Counteract it. this evaporation of water is one
 of the most powerful means by which Cold acts so as
 to produce diseases, when applied to the Body. hence

Hence moist soils are very cold ones and marshy countries are very unhealthy.

2) By the solution of water in the air &c. Put a Rod.

Air combines Chemically only a certain Quantity of water. when it is combined with this Quantity it becomes saturated.

What we call moist air is not Air with Water chemically combined with it. but in Drops. is mechanically mixed with it.

Now Air may have no water Chemically combined with it; or none mechanically mixed. Air having the water separated from it, we call rarefied air. Air is less Cold when more rarefied.

Air blowing over large Continents, as our N.E. Wind here, which blows over Germany, and passing high Hills as this said Wind does over the Apennine Mountains in Affrica. &c. having in their passage deposited their water; become chemically Dry; and hence cold. and capable of combining with a

56 A certain Quantity of Water. this then readily
dissolves the matter of the insensible perspiration,
and any moisture + mucus on the Skin, and
hence such air is ^{exceedingly} apt to produce Diseases. is a
very noxious kind of Air. neither are people thorough-
ly defended from such Air in houses. especially
those who have been afflicted with rheumatic pains.
When the Air has a quantity of Water mechanically
mixed with it this Air being brought into a warmer
atmosphere, it is enabled to dissolve more; hence
the heat of the body makes a solution take place
immediately ^{up} on its surface, which again gener-
=ates Cold on the surface of the body. this is a
very common cause of Diseases. hence the marshy
Countries produce Diseases. This in warmer Climates
produces Intermittents. &c. Some have attributed
it to the Putrefaction & takes place in such soils.
but Sir John Pringle in his history of the Diseases of

of the army. gives an account of the Soldiers being encamped in a Country where there was a foot-Depth of Sand, and yet by the water & clay underneath, Dysentries and the worst endemic Diseases were produced by it immediately an Air mechanically

moist is exceedingly Dangerous. (hence in houses where the walls, or floors are moist) Diseases are exceedingly apt to be produced. now a moist Room is one of the most dangerous applications of Cold. for here the Evaporation, and solution co-operate to generate Cold on the surface of the Body and so produce Diseases.

These are the Circumstances in which Cold may be applied so as to produce the greatest effects. so far as depends on the Cold itself.

I am now to point out, ^{when} the States of the Body most dispose it to be acted upon by Cold.

The Skin is rendered by a warm Atmosphere exceedingly irritable. hence persons living in warmer

Warmer Atmospheres are exceedingly apt to catch Cold. it is the Diminution of heat + produces the Disease. and hence it proceeds in warm Climates they are so unhealthy. of 500 Europeans + went over to Senegal but 90 were alive in a short time, so + above $\frac{4}{5}$ th died from the badness of the Climate. The warm climates are more Marshy and less cultivated. large Tracts are marshy even in the most cultivated parts as China. Bengal &c. and large Tracts (as Africa and America) are inhabited by uncultivated people. hence these Countries are rendered very unhealthy. beside which very large & long continued rains take place, and lay the grounds under the water for a prodigious extent. Thus the moisture of the Atmosphere, and irritability both concur to produce the effect. but in the colder Countries the less irritability of the Skin renders it ^{little} + the Changes produce less effect. not only warm

Warm Countries, but also any warmth of the atmosphere may produce the same Irritability; thus a man remaining long in a warm room, and then exposing himself to a great degree of Cold, will scarcely avoid some Disease.

Prolectio 57 ^{ma} - predisponents to
Action of Cold

We proceed now to shew those states of the Body in which it is most apt to be acted upon by Cold. When the Powers of Circulation are weak Cold applied to the Body is apt to produce Diseases. as after Evacuations, when the Stomach is empty, when the Strength has been reduced by a Disease &c. Some Evacuations weaken much more in proportion to the Quantity evacuated than others; it is not then as some have thought, the emptiness of the Vessels + makes the Cold

57 1st to act on the Body. but the Degree of weak-
-ness produced. after purging then, or Venery (which
by the way is not a great Evacuation, but one &
weakens greatly) also Consaliscence. all these ^{are} ~~and~~
as pre-disponent Causes to Dispose the Body to
be acted upon by Cold.

These unaccustomed &c. (Pgo. 2.3) Habit has a most
powerful tendency. so & a person may by Habit
be brought to almost any thing. thus a child &
has been so brought up, is not affected by moist
cloaths. so Watermen will often work till the sweat
pro-udely & then suddenly cool themselves on the
Water without feeling any ill effects. so & keep-
ing a man warm, is by no means the way to
prevent his catching Cold. but on the other hand,
rather a means of subjecting him to catch Cold by
rendering him more irritable.

Coldness acts more powerfully when joined with &c. 2.5.
Passions of the mind in which the force of the Circulation
is

Is Diminished particularly Fear, Grief, and Anxiety assist the action of Coldness in the production of Diseases greatly. whereas Courage and other such Passions ~~prevent~~ its action, these increasing the force of the Circulation. the former contract the capillary Vessels. Putrid Vapor, and Air unfit for respiration, act very powerfully along with Cold. thus Persons coming from the Country to live in London where the air is so exceedingly unfit for respiration, are apt to be affected with Diseases proceeding from Cold. Putrid Vapor acting with Cold obstructs it in its effects on the System. Cold contracts the external Vessels. &c.

The manner in which obstruction of insensible Perspiration acts in the production of Cold is supposed by many to be by obstructing the Passage of a quantity of putrid acid matter contained in it. but the insensible Perspiration appears to consist of nothing but a watery fluid. now moreover

425¹ 27

57 We have evidently instances where the obstruction of this does no harm. for if I expose myself gradually to Cold the insensible Perspiration is equally obstructed, and yet no disease produced. now it further is said + in one Case, where the Cold is applied suddenly, if obstruction produced will continue. but if I expose myself gradually to Cold, the obstruction takes place by degrees, and on coming into warm air goes off again by degrees. but this not the Case. Cold produces a contraction of the external Vessels. but this contraction produces no disease. for in Cold Countries these Vessels are for the most part contracted. but when this is produced suddenly ^{Stimulus} a contraction arises hence. and the Vessels being stimulated throw the blood suddenly to the interior parts and thus Diseases are produced. Next it is in proportion to the universality of the Contraction. If I immerse my hand in Cold Water. the Vessels are immediately contracted. but

But these Vessels from their situation being accus-
 tomed to contract, without a contraction of any
 other Vessels being excited no general Contraction ensues,
 this then has not sufficient force to produce a
 Disease, it is necessary to this purpose & the Contra-
 ction should be more universal. if water be dropped
 on the breast, or the feet be wet after a general
 Contraction ensues. it depends further upon whether
 such a contraction be produced as will continue long
 after the removal of the Cause. or which will go off
 on the removal of it. for instance the Cold Bath
 produces a contraction which goes off when we come
 out. but if I heat myself greatly with Exercise, and
 then cool suddenly the contraction produced will not
 go off possibly, but produces a disease. but if the Heat
 be irritable; if there be a disposition in the Body for
 contraction to continue; these Causes will almost cer-
 tainly act so as to produce a Disease; Every where
 then

57. Then should a disposition for the contraction to continue
exist in one Case, and not in the other. we
know not. Thus then we have ^{shown} in what manner
Cold acts so as to produce Diseases; as this I believe
is a most frequent Cause of Diseases of any.

We come now to point out the means of preventing
any bad effects of Cold.

We may prevent it. L. S. Penult. P 90.

It may be avoided by. L. S. ult. --

People subject to be affected by slight applica-

tions of Cold should especially in this Country)

use warm Clothing in winter. & with the most

exact observance avoid exposing himself to the

Circumstances in which Cold acts so as to produce

Diseases. by these means endeavouring to get

rid of the habit of being thus readily affected

by it.

If he have been subject to Catarrhs, Dysentery &c.

it is necessary he should even wear flannel next
his

Next his Skin, or next the immediate covering of his
Skin. for in this Country many are killed by clothing
too Cool. at the same time persons who are here,
and have acquired an habit of not being affected
by Cold, should not by warmer clothing become
otherwise. If a person has sweat so as to make
their Cloaths wet, they should always change them;
for altho many think of going into a warm
room, & letting them dry on the back wall
obviate the ill consequences, they will not al-
ways. therefore this precaution must in no way
be neglected.

But in case this cannot be done, or we must
in any way expose ourselves to the effects of Cold.
It may be counteracted (1) By increasing the
Spiritus Liqueur will often prevent the ill effects
& would otherwise take place, by stimulating
the vessels to act. Exercise in the same manner.

57 (2) By Strengthening of system, by gradually exposing the Body to Cold in those circumstances, in which it does not produce bad effects. Persons who have been apt to be affected by Cold, not being able to distinguish the ways in which Cold is most likely to produce Diseases. have fearfully avoided all kind of exposure to Cold, and thus increased that Irritability.

(3) Then we may sometimes diminish the Irritability by small Doses of opium. by Bark, by living in a Colder Atmosphere (as a warm one increases the Irritability).

(4) By gradually & (Pg. 1. 5)

Persons not Irritable would be very ridiculous to take large Quantities of Bark, or be always Drunk, by way of preventing their catching Cold. & yet persons encamped in a damp Hill, where all around them are affected with Dysenteries &c. may with propriety take Bark. two or

or three times a Day to prevent these ill effects.

Having thus considered the manner in which Cold acts on the Body so as to produce Diseases. and the means of abating, or counteracting its effects we proceed in the next Place to speak particularly of the Catarrh. which is one of those Diseases generally produced by the action of Cold on the System. -----

Prooeclic 58^{va}

Of the Catarrh. Elem. P. 87.

A Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous Membrane of the Throat, Nose, Ears, Eyes, Mouth, Trachea, or Lungs. The affection of all these is included as one Disease, because tho' they may be different, yet they all arise from one of the same Cause, and are dependent on each other. E. G. if the Nostrils be affected, the thin mucus will run down the the Throat, and in its passage inflame the Fauces. thus the affection of one part, produces + of all the rest.

Catarrhus.

P. 273. Culleni Synopsis. G. XXVIII.

Pyrexia saepe contagiosa, muci, ex glandulis
membranae narium, faucium, vel bronchiorum,
excretis aucta; saltem hujus excretionis molimina.

58 It is an inflammation &c. . . . P. 87 St. Defⁿ

Moreover if the Lungs are first affected, the matter
ie thin mucus is spit up, & coughed up, & thus
the Trachea become affected, but nevertheless any of
these parts may be alone affected.

It arises &c. . . . S. 2. . . . Causes. . . .

Passions of the mind may excite it. but these more
frequently produce Diarrhoea & Dysentery, than
the Disease now under Consideration, as by these
the Circulation in the Abdomen is increased, and
a greater determination thither takes place.

Catarrhs are more apt to arise in various and cold
than in uniform and warm climates. . . . In
Summer and Autumn tho the System is very
irritable, yet Diarrhoea, and Dysentery are
more frequent than Catarrhs.

Catarrhs are apter to arise &c. . . . P. 91. . . . S. 6. . . . predisposing Causes
persons who have long Necks, have consequently a longer
passage for the Air to pass thro' in breathing & hence
become more subject to Catarrhs.

It is sometimes hereditary, now most hereditary
Diseases depend on the temperament. we find
among the peculiarities of this Disease a great

Weakness of the mucous glands subsists so +
 if in such a Patient a Gonorrhœa should arise
 this Gonorrhœa is very apt to ^{run out} ~~arise~~ to a great length.
 the same happens if a Diarrhœa should take place.
 and if such an one should have a Catarrh it is from
 the same Cause apt to run out to a great length.
 Catarrhs and indeed all Inflammations of the
 mucous Membrane may be divided into two
 sorts. viz. into such where the Secretion of
 Mucus precedes the inflammatory symptoms; and
 where the inflammatory symptoms first arise,
 and in which last Case these run to a much
 greater height.

Sometimes L. --- S. 7 --- Symptoms ---

Prælectio 59th

When an inflammation of the mucous membrane
 of the Nose, Throat, Nose, or Lungs, or intestines,
 takes place it may as we have said arise in two
 ways.

I shall endeavour then first to describe + Case
 in which the inflammation takes place first i.e.

The hot Catarrh.

et redness.

f. ult^a -- P 91

In this Case it is very different from what happens in an inflammation of the Eye itself. The lachrymal Ducts being affected, & obstructed, & an unusual secretion of Tears at the same time these flow in such abundance + they cannot pass in the usual way, but trickle down the Cheeks & by their neutral Salts inflame them. from the swelling & obstruction produced by the inflammation in the Nose & throat, the Voice becomes altered. In all inflammations the peculiar sensations belonging ^{to} the inflamed part is in great measure (if not quite) lost, hence the loss of smell from the inflammation of the Nostrils. so likewise if the Ears should be much affected Deafness is not uncommon. Now and then a degree of phlegmonous inflammation takes place. This soreness of the Lungs ^{ch} takes place in Catarrh is very different from the pain ^{is} arises in peripneumony, it is felt at the Sternum, and accompanied with a sense as tho a Cord was bound round the Breast. at this time the mucus secreted is too thin to be entangled by the air

And thus coughed up, hence & from its stimula-
ting quality it irritates & occasions a perpetual
tickling Cough.

Sometimes L. S. 92. . . S. pen^a

It is attended L. . . S. Ultra

If this Disease attacks a strong man it
produces general inflammation. the Pulse
becomes quicker towards Night L.

In weak L. . . S. 93. . . S.

here the symptoms of Irritation take
place, but seldom arise to such a height
as to kill.

Sometimes L. S. 2.

In the Cold Catarrh L. . . S. 3.

When the blood is thrown on the glands
instead of exciting inflammation, only an
increased secretion may arise.

When the patient awakes towards morning
a violent fit of Coughing is frequently excited
by the accumulation of Mucus in the throat.

There are L. feet pen^a

59 The Eyes only may be affected, or even one eye alone, the Nostrils only; the Ears only, or even one Ear alone; so partial & slight may the Disease be; - and moreover it may happen as much *contra*.

It seldom proves fatal, but the symptoms of general inflammation, or of Irritation may be such + it may kill; if attended to in time it may be cured without running out to a very great length.

The symptoms - *S. ult.*

At the time + the Mucus changes its colour to white, it is least stimulating, and the Disease most free from inflammatory symptoms.

When the Mucus is streaked with blood there is very little danger, but when spotted with blood, or when any considerable hemorrhage is produced the danger is much greater; but of this more particularly when we come to speak of pulmonary Consumption.

But it frequently happens + this natural method of Cure is not efficacious, it does not carry off the inflammation, ^{it} happens from various Causes.

When the Patient L. 1894 - St.

Constant exposure to Cold is not near so hurtful as sudden exposure. the degree of Cold ^{it} would produce a disease were we suddenly exposed to it in Summer, is uncered ineffectual in Winter, by habit, and a gradual transition. - from these sudden exposures to Cold relapses take place, and thus by fresh, and fresh exacerbations the Disease may be continued thro' the winter. The Lungs may become affected with weakness, and the mucous glands are habituated to a fresh secretion; the warm weather cures the Catarrh; but on the return of winter fresh Cold is caught, which continues till Summer takes it away, next Winter it may be + the Cough comes on without the

59 Application of any fresh Cause, by which it is rendered habitual, and a confirmed Asthma takes place. either the Lungs become ulcerated and tubercles arise, or the great secretion weakens and kills the Patient.

If the inflammation L. — S 2. — — — — —

Or an L. — — — — — S 3. — — — — —

Or an excoriation L. — — — — — S 4. — — — — —

this last takes place more especially in scorbutic or Scrophulous habits.

Or it may be cured L. — — — — — S 5. — — — — —

It is much easier L. — — — — — S per et. — — — — —

It is to be distinguished L. — S 9th. — Distinction from Angina it may be distinguished by the following marks. viz. In Catarrh the Secretion of Mucus either precedes or accompanies the Inflammation. moreover the Tonsils in Angina swell & there are sloughs, which lay below the surface, as it were incanted into it. these are so many little Gangrenes, and are generally at first sight readily distinguishable from the pieces of Mucus which cover the

430^o Membrane in Catarrh, as these lay on & above 59
the surface of the membrane, and if any doubt
should remain we may apply a feather or
some soft substance, & remove these pieces
of Mucus. moreover the Symptoms of general
inflammation take place in Angina, those
of irritation more frequently in Catarrh.
But it is not uncommon for the Catarrh
and Angina to be blended together may
the Disease may and often does partake
of a Combination of both these with the
Erysipelatous sore throat in which Case it
is very necessary to be apprized of this, for if we
were to treat the Disease as altogether either
one or the other we should err greatly.

From Peripneumony it is distinguished by the
expectoration, which in the present Case is of
Mucus, in Peripneumony of Pus. now persons
who have been much in practice can generally
at first sight distinguish Mucus from Pus.

And further Pus swims in Water, which Mucus
sinks in. - if Pus be thrown into the fire in burn
it emits a fetid Vapor. Mucus does not. & -
its Distinctions from the ulcerous sore throat arise from
the Difference of Colour of ^{the} inflamed part, from the ap-
pearance ^{of} air in the Empyematous sore throat, and
the symptoms of Irritation ^{is} never fail to attend it. &
but of this more particularly when we come to speak of it. &
from the venereal, & other exulcerations in the Throat. &
there is little Danger of not easily distinguishing Catarrh.

The Cure is performed - Pg 5. Cure.

1st - By weakening & S2 -
& therefore & S3 -

Bleeding in Catarrh is hurtful, unless there be a con-
siderable degree of inflammatory Diathesis
Purgings also diminishes & S4 -

Purgings is sometimes proper when Bleeding is not,
specially when there is a great secretion of ^{thin} watery Muc
from the Lungs. as an increased Secretion from one
Gland tends to diminish + from another.

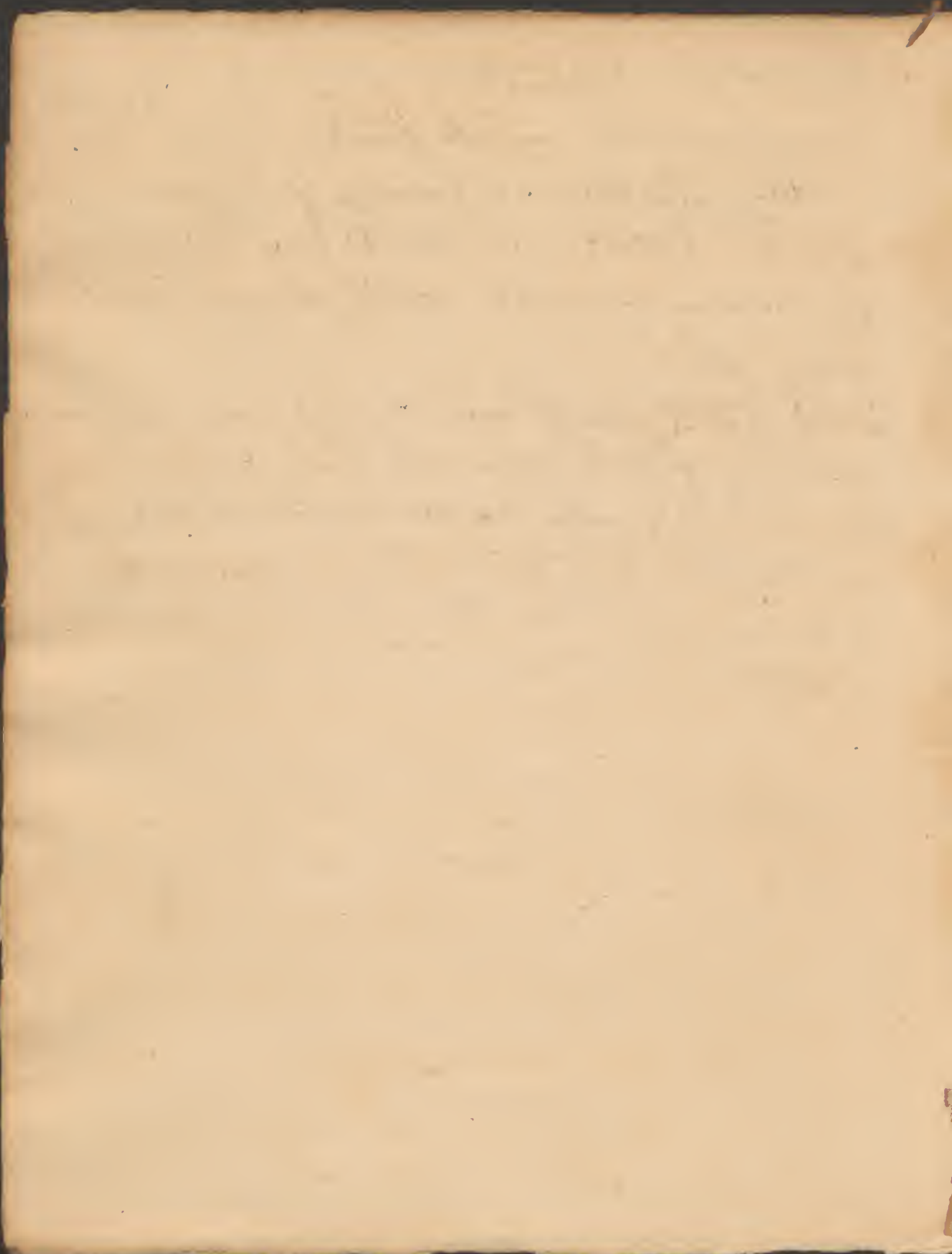
Those kind of Purges which increase the secretion from the glands of the Intestines are preferable in this Case to those which increase the peristaltic motion only.

When the inflammatory L.
purgatives may be used in the Cold Catarrh at the very beginning of the Disease, they stop the secretion, and by that means prevent the mucous Membrane from becoming inflamed, they are more powerful in their effects, and may be given in a larger dose if joined with relaxants, than alone.

In the hot Catarrh if inflammatory symptoms run high Opium is highly improper, as it has a tendency to check the secretion, which is the natural Cure of the Disease: and thus may convert ^{it} into a Peripneumony or some other Disease.

If a Catarrh happens to a person whose glands are very irritable, and the secretion is thin and watery, and there is a soreness of the breast; to such a Patient we should give Opium, as by + means, excoriation of the Lungs is prevented taking place.

In the hot Catarrh we may use relaxants from the beginning of the Disease with great success, giving them in such quantity as not to produce sickness, & repeating them every four or five hours. — they are to be continued till all the inflammatory symptoms are gone off.



Of Catarah

We yesterday pointed out those Cases in which
Bleeding is useful in the Catarah. we come now
to treat of the other means of Cure. and first of
Purging. (Pq 5. S. 4) Purging also.

Altho Purging be not good in phlegmonous Inflammation
of the Thorax, yet a secretion excited in the mucous
Membrane in one part, will often take away an infla-
mation of ^{the mucous Membrane in} another part. thus then where the
mucous Membrane of the Lungs is inflamed, if the
Inflammation be not to any great degree Purgations
may be of service.

The Purgatives used should be such as increase the
secretion from the Glands of the Intestines greatly
without exciting much Inflammation. as the native
vegetable acid of Tamarinds. Neutral Salts &c.
When the inflammatory Diathesis is in I open:

Now when the general Inflammation has been
taken off by Bleeding. a Purgative repeated once or

Or twice at a Day's Interval; together with the use of an Opiate as directed will sometimes be sufficient to take it off. P. 96. S. 1. 1st 2nd...

If the Inflammation should continue so as to produce inflammation of the ribs, ^{and} sternum; or if there be danger of exulceration of the Lungs. or inflammation of any of the thoracic Viscera; or extravasation of water into the Cavity of the Thorax; as any of these might prove fatal; we may use a Blister in these Cases. C. 2.

(5th) My restoring L. & S. ult^a..... Melarsants frequently do good here, by taking off one stimulus. viz. the increased Circulation on the internal parts; by means of restoring it to the Skin. it would be quite ridiculous in slight Catarrhs to use these powerful means of Cure, such as bleeding &c. neither should

we persuade our Patient to submit to it. It has been a Question whether it were better to put an end

461

60 lead to the secretion, or to increase it. If the Disease should attack a man of a gross, sanguineous Temperament, much inclined to Plethora: an increase of the secretion will Cure. we should then give Gum ammoniacum to increase the secretion. It is often sufficient to give mucilaginous Medicines, by way of defending the mucous Membrane, and allaying ^{the} Cough. vide P. 96. It. by these means it is often cured in two or three days. Expectorants then, or if these be expectoration enough, mucilaginous Medicines alone, or a mixture of both, in such habits as these will often be sufficient to Cure.

But in case the Patient be not of such an habit, not disposed to Phlegmonous, or general Inflammation we may then use an opiate to stop the secretion, which in the former Case might have produced phlegmonous inflammation in such irritable habits. we may $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of opium ^{or} emetic Tartar, Ipecacuanha _{or}

or some Pulverant. we may give this over Night with-
out producing any great general Inflammation.
If the secretion continues thin and watery, in a
weak and irritable habit, for two or three Days we
may produce a good alteration by the use of this remedy.
These are the Cases where it is proper to increase the
Secretion, and where it is proper to diminish it by
means of Opium. now if the inflammation be very
considerable, it is necessary to employ these means
but very little secretion from the Nostrils &c. Does
not require so much Treatment, or become an
object of considerable importance.

The greatest mischief arises in Catarrhs proceeds
from relapses, especially in this Country. The Patient
being near well, goes out, & exposes himself so as
to catch a fresh Cold, and a Catarrh and Cough
come on, which lasts thro'out the Winter.

A yellowish mucus is constantly spit up often
for a long time, at last excretion of the Lungs
takes

60 Takes place, and the Patient is cut off.
It is necessary then to avoid exposure to Cold in these
Circumstances in which it is most dangerous. we
should then inform our Patient how to act so as
to avoid such exposure. If he have nothing else to
do, he may continue in a room moderately warm,
(not too hot for this would increase the irritability)
he should lie in bed late in the morning, in
order + that relaxation, and Sweat, ^{etc.} is
produced at the going off of the natural Evening
paroxysm of Fever, may have gone clear off
before he rises. If he be obliged to go out in
the air, we may inform him in what Circum-
stances Cold acts most powerfully to produce
Diseases. must advise him to wear an additional
flannel waistcoat, otherwise a troublesome Cough
will be apt to be produced.

If the Catarrh run out to a very great Length,
if the Secretion likewise be very considerable.

so as to have weakened the Patient, we must employ
strengthening remedies.

It is the irritability of the muscles of the Thorax,
and the want of air in the Lungs + produces
the Inspiration, now diminishers of the Irrita-
-bility, make a greater Stimulus necessary to
keep up the respiration, and thus produce a
shortness of breath, and difficulty of respiration
bitter medicines then cannot here be given
to strengthen the System, & check the
Secretion; for the shortness of Breath, and
difficulty of breathing which they produce, coun-
-terbalance their good effects. i.e. the mending
of the Secretion.

we must here then trust to the other means
of strengthening the System, as riding on horse-
-back &c. of which we shall discourse more
at large, when we come to treat particularly
of the means of strengthening the System. here

60 There however we should in particular get
the Patient into an Air perfectly fit for respi-
-ration.

Resinous Pectoral Medicines (as they are called)
have been recommended here. these sometimes
increase, sometimes diminish the Inflama-
-tion. They are however sometimes used
with success to take off the Inflammation.

The next inflammation of the mucous membrane
is of a peculiar kind. in most inflammations of
the mucous membrane of parts, the Glands ~~of~~
the part are ^{also} affected, an increased se-
-cretion takes place, and this becomes at length
a great part of the Disease; but here it is
otherwise; for no secretion is produced
or at least such an one, as is only watery,
and does no good, ^{Does not assist} towards the Diminution
of the Inflammation. This

This Disease has been called the Erisipela-
-tous Sore Throat; the Sore Throat ^{attended} with
ulcers. the Putrid sore Throat; & malignant
Anginae.

It has been thought + this Disease made
its appearance (at some times, and became
infectious then disappeared for a time; but
I do not apprehend this to be the Case; but
rather suppose it owing to constitution of
the Air ^{at} sometimes takes place, and increases
this Disease Epidemic, so + it affects such
numbers of people as to be taken particular
notice of.

When the Summer has not been hot enough
to produce violent autumnal Dysenteries
and yet to enough so to produce great
Furibility in the System; it often
happens

Happens in the autumns after such Summers
+ People of lax habits are affected with
these Diseases. hence Children mostly,
as being of the most lax habits, and those
Adults who are of such Habits, have been
remarked for being affected with this
Disease; and in such when the Disease
has taken place, it has attacked them with
great Violence. in such Habits the
Disease may take place at any time, but
in the Autumn, and especially in ^{the months of} October,
and November they happen more than at
any ^{other} time of the Year.

This Disease has been taken notice of by
Physicians, and particularly Described by
some; but more especially in particular
Constitutions

of the air. at particular times it has become
 exceedingly Epidemic; and then has not
 been so ^{much so} for a considerable time, and hence
 it has been thought to have been lost.
 but we apprehend + the Vapor of it is al-
 ways infectious, but not always + the
 Constitutions are so irritable, as they come.
 times are rendered, by the Causes + we
 have before ascribed; and hence not always
 equally Epidemic. this we apprehend to
 be the state of the Case. . . .

Prolectio 61^{ma}

Of the Vesiculatous Sore Throat.

We have chosen to Distinguish the Disease under
 consideration, by this name; because it is attended
 + For Definitions vid. opposite 146. — with

61 With nearly the same symptoms as erisipelatous Inflammation of the Skin, only to a greater degree. We do not choose to call it a putrid sore Throat, because it does not proceed from putrid Vapor. but the most common Cause of it seems to be Cold and the Vapor arising from an infected person. we do not call it ulcerous, because at first ~~there~~ very often ~~no~~ no ulcers appear. further the Disease is rather an affection of the mucous Membrane, than of the mucous Glands like the Catarrh.

It begins &c. Simpt. & Progress.

The symptoms of Irritation arise to a great height here.

The Eedness here is very similar to + which takes place in erisipelatous inflammation of the Skin. it may be distinguished by being so high coloured.

Sometimes the ~~muscles~~ muscles of the neck are contracted & a great Stiffness takes place.

In this Disease Gangrene and mortification are exceedingly apt to be produced by the Inflammation

As in other crissipulatus inflammations. only much more so. The Gangrene is not in one mass, but in several spots, of an ashy colour. When the Patient from the violence of the Symptoms of Irritation, the ulcers often remain.
At the same time L. P. 99. L. 1.

The mucous membrane of the Throat is commonly affected in this Disease, but it sometimes affects likewise other parts. Inflammation is not apt to occupy a large part of the Body at once; but Crissipulatus Inflammation is more apt to spread than that of the Substance of parts. If the vomitings continue above a day or two, they commonly prove fatal. the mucous membrane thro'out the whole Body may be inflamed, but it principally affects the Throat. The Disease sometimes takes place to a very flight

61 Slight Degree, a small part only of the Throat
is inflamed it sloughs, and the sloughs fall
off! there are all the gradations from this to
the most violent.

h.
451

These are accompanied L. P. 99. S. 111. &c. . . .
all the symptoms of the first stage of Fever,
apparently arise here; but these are in reality
no other than symptoms of Irritation. and when
the symptoms of Inflammation come on they rather
increase than relieve the febrile symptoms
commonly. towards the latter end Sickness
arises, or having before arisen continues, and
the Patient growing gradually weaker and
weaker sinks. thus the symptoms of Irritation
as well as Gangrene and Mortification often take
place to a very great degree.

If however the Disease is slighter, the Patient
gets

Gets some Sleep in the Day time, and is pretty well in the Day, the Throat puts on a better appearance, and he gets gradually well; or if still more flight, the System is not at all affected scarcely. These then are the Symptoms, and Progress of this Inflammation.

This Inflammation is pretty easily distinguished from others. It has been inattention + has led practitioners to mistake it. it may be distinguished from Catarrh in + in this Disease + fiery redness does not take place, which does in the insipidulous sore Throat. and if any secretion takes place in the Disease we are now upon, it is rather a watery one, and of no utility, beside + it seldom, (hardly ever) happens in the Catarrh + the Breath becomes so fetid as it does in this Case. moreover the ~~bloughs~~ furnish another mark of distinction. we should be very

61
Very careful to Distinguish the Sloughs from ^{the} mucus
+ hangs about the Throat in Catarrh. ^{ch} requires
little attention, as the Sloughs lie even in the
surface, the mucus hangs suspended, and detached.
Beside ^{ch} the symptoms of Irritation furnish out
another Criterion.

It is also easily Distinguished from the Phlegmonous
Inflammation of the Throat, the Angina. This commonly
takes place in strong habits. (but not always.

those which have been so frequent this Summer

having taken place chiefly, in robust habits.

so + it is not always necessary for the habit
to be strong. and Plethoric, in order to the

production of the Angina.

here the appearances are very different, the red-

ness is much greater than in the Anginae
and more florid at first. hence it may
easily

Easily be known.

When a phlegmonous inflammation affects the Skin and an erisipelatous, they may easily be distinguished. in the last Case, the Vessels under the Skin, are more distended, and the redness of these is seen, and is more fiery, than in the former Case. So in the Angina, the redness being thro'out is not near so intense, as in the other Case, where the Vessels lying on the surface only are affected. and moreover after a few hours (especially if the attack be violent) Swellings appear in this Inflammation. the swelling is puffy, and not as in the Angina, where it affects the breathing more than from the size could be supposed. In the erisipelatous Inflammation there is great pain in the Throat; in the phlegmonous only a soreness. moreover the Factor exists in

61 In the former Case, and not in the latter, the heat
 indeed immediately on the rise of the Disease,
 nor till after the Sloughs are formed. ^{ch} is however
 in bad Cases is generally in a few hours.

Then in the Angina the Patient is sometimes
 suffocated the whole System, is not generally
 so much affected. as the Pulse is hard in the
 Angina; now if we attend to all these Circum-
 stances, and consider + one Disease is a
 phlegmonous Inflammation, affecting the System
 with general Inflammation; the other an
 erysipelatous affecting the System with great
 symptoms of Irritation, we shall be under no
 great danger of mistaking the Cases.
 from aphthae, any who have one seen these
 may easily distinguish it. these being white
 & dry. & after scaling off leaving the parts like a
 piece

Piece of raw meat. where bit has been sliced off.
Thus we may distinguish this Disease from
other inflammations of the Throat.

As this is. Cure. S. 1. P. 100.

we have said + bleeding is apt to increase symp-
toms of irritation; now in this Case these symp-
toms always appear.

If the stomach and intestinal Canal are affected, the
inflammation there is great. purging then would
increase this. it is then highly improper to make
use of either of these Evacuations. we are here to
remember + we are treating (for the most part)
a Gangrene, and Morlification, and not a phleg-
monous inflammation

~~Prædictio 62^{da}~~

~~too. of Purging is by no means of the kind of which we are
now to treat: Those purging S. 1. P. 102~~

4579

~~A Purgine may be brought on L. 12
without any inflammation being produced.~~

Prælectio 62^a

Cure of Erysipel^s sore Throat

We are now to go on with the cure of the Disease
If we are called in at the very beginning of the
Disease we ought to endeavour to clear the Stomach
from any Acids, or any offending matter especially if
there be vomitings and purging. for this Emetic will
beside its other effects likewise throw the Circulation
to the surface of the Body; hence little eruptions may
break out which is a very favorable Circumstance.
a gentle Emetic may be better than a violent one.
we should moreover keep him in bed moderately
warm, not violently hot; if we can by these means
produce a sweat, & keep it up moderately it
will relieve greatly. especially if the Disease
have come on with Fever. Beside this will prevent
a purging taking place which is a very disagreeable cir-
cumstance here. The

The depression of strength + takes place in this
 Inflammation is often so great as to kill in a short
 time. hence it becomes necessary to keep up the
 action of the Vessels by the use of Stimuli. to
 this end Spices have been generally used. these
 are found often to answer very well; to keep
 the Patient from sinking, and support the
 strength, but sometimes these simple stimuli
 - cannot increase the frequency, and not the
 force of the Pulse; we could wish then + we
 had some more general medicine as a strength-
 -ener in this case, beside these simple stimuli
 some + would act more universally. but as we
 have none such these are used universally, by
 practitioners.

of Irritability
 In other Cases ^{of Irritability} we bark, to take off the
 symptoms of Irritation, and the System. and
 I am of opinion + with proper restrictions it
 might

Might sometimes be used here advantageously. it has
 not been given on this principle (which is a just one)
 viz. + Mark ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ continued Fevers is hurtful, and
 not to be administered. In those Cases of the disease
 + I have seen lately ^{where I have given} it has succeeded better than Spice
 but in many Cases it hurts; now probably in those
 Cases where it has done harm, it has been symptoms
 of Fever, not those of Irritation which have taken
 place. it is exceeding hard to distinguish these
 symptoms, as the symptoms of both are the same
 tho' the causes ^{producing} of them are different. and yet
 it certainly is true + symptoms of Irritation,
 are those which generally take place, in this
 Disease, and not those of Fever: as they go off
 on the Disease going off, which those of Fever would
 not do. but a Fever would go thro' its own natu-
 ral progress, after the Cause which first produced
 it was removed. but this criterion we have not
 till the Disease is gone off.

If

If the ^{natural} evening paroxysm of Fever is much increased and there be strong reasons to suspect + a fever attends the Inflammation, we may give Purgants to take off the febrile symptoms.

but if the ulcer be spreading, and Dis. 12. ...
the bark if given in solid powder would be incon-
venient, as a powder sticks about the mouth,
and disagrees to the stomach, it is exceedingly
inconvenient. wherefore we give it in solution, or some
vehicle. and if we find overhibiting it + the
symptoms diminish, the ulcer do not spread +
nor the Patient grow worse, but rather better,
we may continue it. but if there be great anxiety
and restlessness, and these increase. since the bark
has been used, the symptoms of the Disease are likely
to increase, and we must leave it off. it has
been employed but by two practitioners in this Dis-
ease and not in such Quantities as to produce
any effect. good effect.
wherefore we employ the same remedies here as

461 3
Definitiones Jahn.º Bulleni. —

Glxviii. Crispelaceo Vogelli — P. 174. S. C.
Ephemeræ, crispelatis expulsiōem efficiens.

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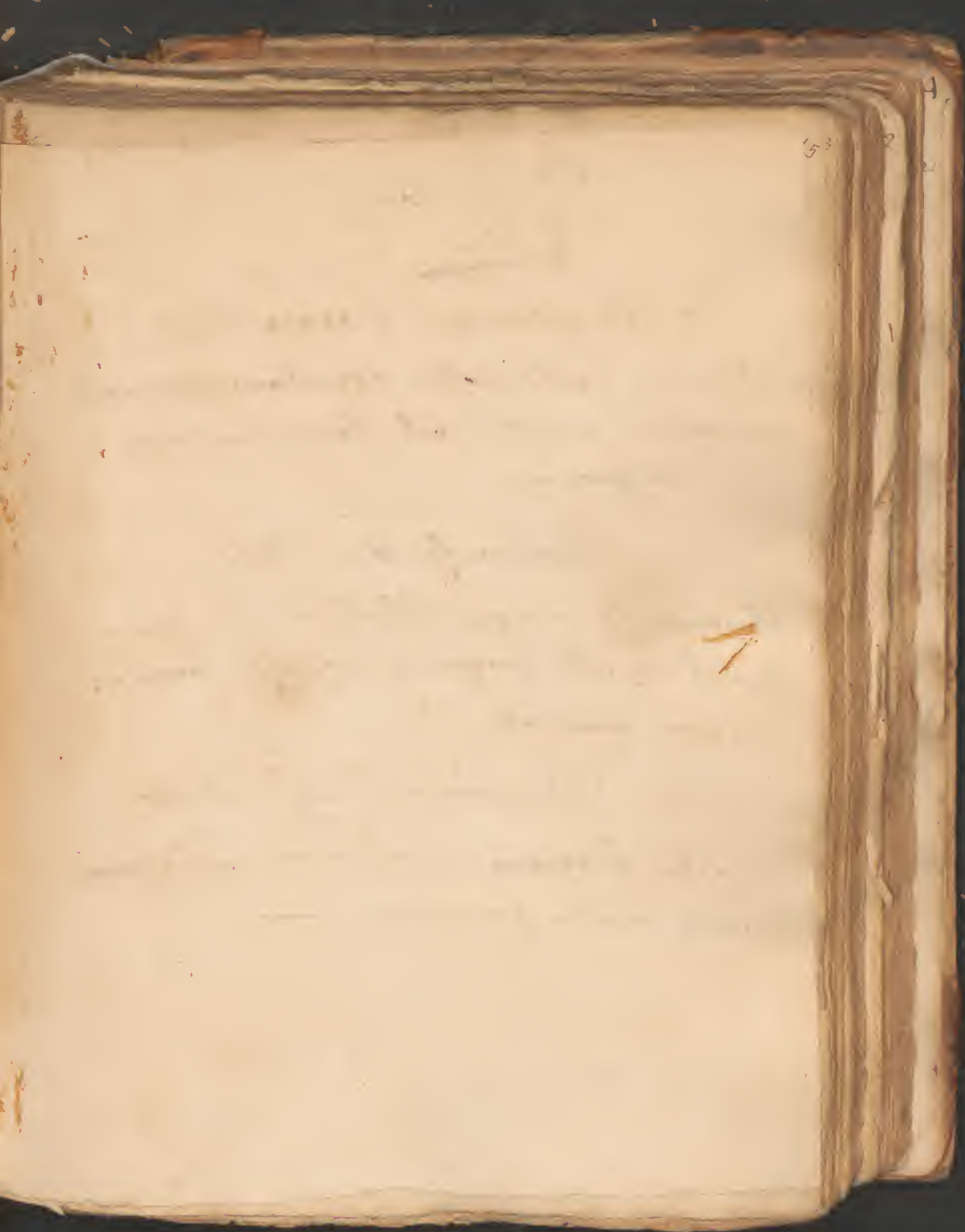
as in other Cases of Gangrene and Mortification. and if these are the only Disease, when we get the better of them the symptoms of Irritation will be taken off and the topical Disease going off, they will be cured. but sometimes the symptoms of Irritation prevail so + we cannot succeed, the general affection of the System is such.

Further great inconveniences arise here from the putrid Vapor acting on the stomach, here then Acids may be used powerfully, and will be much more powerful than Spices, or if used together will greatly assist the action of Spices. And as these simple Stimuli (Spices) are apt to increase the quickness of the ^{acid} Pulse; these will check them, & increase the force of it. these then with Spices may be very useful.

If there be any inflammation of the external part of the Throat, this should be kept up, or if there be not any volatile Liniment should be used to excite

one; for if there be no ulcers, this is a very powerful means of carrying off the Inflammation. if the inflammation be very great blisters may be used.

Astringent and sedative Substances may be used internally to the Throat; as Acids, Alumen, and mild astringents. the Throat should often be washed with these, and if the Patient cannot use them himself, we must throw some down, by means of a Syringe. if we can once put a stop to the Disease, he will recover; after this is once effected, if a relapse takes place, it must be some miscarriage in the Treatment. this is a disease soon becomes fatal, and if once it begins to mend, goes on mending fastest of almost any disease. thus have we gone thro' the Symptoms, Progress, Terminations, and method of Cure of this Disease.



Definitiones
Gulleni

Dysenteria — G. xxxix. P. 273 —

Pyrexia contagiosa; dejectiones frequentes
terminosa, mucoſae, vel ſanguinolentae;
cum teneſmo —

Cholera. G. lv. ... P. 280. ...

Humoris plerumque biliſi vomitus, ejusdem
ſimal Dejectio frequens; anxietas; tormina;
ſurarum ſpasmata. —

Diarrhoea G. lvj. — P. 280 —

Dejectio frequens; morbus non contagioſus;
pyrexia nulla primaria. —

We proceed in the next place to inflammations of the
 mucous Membrane of the Intestinal Canal. this Disease
 we call The Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, and Dysen-
 tery. In these Cases there is an increased secretion
 from the mucous Glands of this Part, in the same
 manner as in the Catarrh. but all increased Secretions
 are not so called. vide Definition, §. 1. and Causes
 §. 2. we only mean to treat of those + are accom-
 -panied with Inflammation. such are the Cholera Morbus.
 Purgings may be brought on by means & do not
 produce inflammation of the intestinal Canal. these
 then we do not mean to treat of under the present
 head. but we shall speak of some such Cases.
 a Purgings may be brought on 2. — §. 2.
 now any of these Substances may be evacuated
 from the Intestines and no inflammation issue.
 next laxity of the Glands. and this may affect
 the intestinal Canal alone, or the whole
 body

Body. this when it affects the whole System may weaken the Patient, and kill him, and without any Inflammation being ever produced. it is then quite a different Disease from a Dysentery. or the Peristaltic motion of the intestines may go on too quickly, and yet no inflammation be produced. These two Diseases have both been called Leucorrhoea, instead of Dysentery. now any of these may terminate in Dysentery; but in + case it is in consequence of a predisposition in the habit to Dysentery. so + in general they are to be considered as quite different Diseases. these however are not moreover commonly apt to produce Dysentery. we are now then to consider the Causes of the Disease which we are about to treat of.

It is produced L. P. 102. S. 4. - - - - -

Cold is the most common Cause, we often find + upon exposure to Cold in various ways, as from putting on

4.
2
62 On a moist Shirt, a purging is immediately produced
& purgings produced by this Cause are exceedingly
apt to terminate in Dysentery. next Putrid
Vapor is exceedingly apt to excite it, hence in
Camps where there ^{are} a great number of animals
living together, and consequently a great Deal
of putrescence formed, it is exceedingly apt to
be produced. &

Prælectio 63^{ta}

Cholera Morbus

We yesterday began to speak of the Causes of
the Cholera Morbus &c. among these are not the
least common, living in a warm atmosphere,
which increases the circulation in the Abdomen, hence
on the application of any Cause, (the System being like-
wise rendered weak and irritable,) inflammation is
produced. Fruit has been said to be one great Cause
of this Disease; the great quantity of it eaten
in

Eaten in those Summers when the season has been very hot; now we do not find + those who have eaten large Quantities of Fruit, are in the least more, but rather less affected than those who have eaten small quantities. beside + we generally find + most Fruit is produced in hot Summers; from whence one should not suppose it to be hurtful; upon the whole it appears very plainly + it is in consequence of the great Irritability produced by the excessive heat; and not of the Fruit eaten + such Diseases take place. but yet in some Cases it might possibly happen + Dysenteries might take place in consequence of a Surging, ^{which} had been originally produced by eating acid fruits. but this is merely accidental. warm Climates, or a number of Birds produce the same state of

68 of Irritability, as warm Summers, rendering the intestinal Canal weak, and irritable; w^{ch} weakness and irritability is the most common predisponent Cause to this Disease. In hot Countries, in the Autumn, vast numbers are sometimes swept away by dysenteries; and in this Country we find + the Disease does not happen in the summer itself, but in the Autumn: when the Nights are cold, and the days very hot.

Putrid Vapor is a very powerful means of producing the Disease. it has indeed been said + in all Cases where moisture produces the Disease it was owing to putrid Vapor. but we know, where it is buried six inches below the surface of the Earth. & it cannot act. now in many of these Cases where the putrid Vapor has been said to produce Dysentery, the moisture has been

Been above six Inches below the ground, & in
stone. which contains scarcely any vegetable, and
no animal Substance. now Water cannot itself
become putrid. Putrid Vapor most commonly
acts by producing a Fever, in which Dysentery
arises. but putrid Vapor does not commonly
produce it, ^{otherwise than acting} ~~as~~ as a predisponent Cause.
When the Vessels are lax, and the Circulation on
the internal parts is increased, secretions take
place from the Glands of all the Viscera, from
the Liver among the rest, hence Bile is secreted.
now on this account these Diseases take place
in the Autumn have commonly been called bilious
altho this secretion is not (as might be supposed)
a Cause of the Disease, but a consequence of the
original Cause. for in a few days this is secreted
in a smaller quantity, than is usual in
health

63 Health. so + the Disease does not arise as
some have thought from an increased secretion
of Bile in the blood vessels, for no Bile is
secreted in the vessels or ever contained there,
except when an obstruction of the biliary ducts
takes place.

Next Acidity in the Prime Vici. now this in an
Adult will not be sufficient to produce a Dysentery.
it may produce a little purging. but in Infants if
long continued, especially if they live in large towns
where the habit is rendered irritable by the
impure air, this cause may produce inflammation
of the mucous membrane of the Intestinal Canal;
and + much more readily in these circumstances
than when children are brought up in the
Country. indeed in Case + this predisponent Cause
acts, almost any thing may produce Dysentery.
A Dysentery may be produced by any purging
Cough

Long continued; but a Purgine will often produce a Dysentery in 48 hours in an habit predisposed to it; which would not produce it in an habit not so disposed in three or four Months.

When an inflammation takes place in most glandular parts an increased Secretion may take place, and cure the Inflammation; now in the Glands of the Intestinal Canal, it may happen so, but does not near so frequently as in other Cases. unless it happens almost immediately at the beginning of the Disease, before any inflammation have come on. and for this reason, viz. ^{on the} ~~almost~~ Inflammation taking place, the Intestine contracts, so that there is no where for the Secretion to take place in. The

The Dysentery is not commonly attended with any considerable Degree of Phlegmonous inflammation of the intestinal Canal, nor with any great

General Inflammation. but they sometimes are. we shall in the prosecution of our Subject. first shew the ^{symptoms} ~~state~~ of the Disease when unaccompanied with either. (2) When accompanied with p^hlegmonous inflammation of the Intestines. (3) When accompanied with general Inflammation.

The most violent case of this Disease, we call a cholera morbus. ^p.

when the whole frames Via L. (P. 102. Sect. 1. Symptoms of the cholera morbus). The Stomach and intestinal Canal then are affected. there is sickness and vomiting attended with great pain, also Purgings attended with considerable pain, and cramps. All the neighbouring Glands secrete a larger quantity of fluids than usual: now the Bile colouring all the rest, ^{and being most remarkable} it was thought + this was secreted in larger quantity, than any other fluid; and

* *χολέρα*. *τοῖς χολεῖα*, quasi *bilialis*. *de*. *Castell. Lex. P. 171.*

* *Διάρροια*. *διάρροια*, alvi profluvium, in quare significat praeter naturalem. *de*. *Castell. P. 171.*

* *Δυσεντερία*. *δυσεντερία*, difficultas intestinalis cum exaceratione. *de*. *Castell. P. 172.*

And the Purition of this was the principal Disease;
 but it is not so in fact; some of the other thin ex-
 cretions do much more harm. This sometimes kills
 in 24 Hours, not commonly in less than 48 Hours.
 It is not the great quantity secreted, but the stimu-
 lus applied to so large, and irritable a part as the
 intestinal Canal + kills, for sometimes the Patient
 is not vastly emaciated when he dies. these Symptoms
 of Irritation which are produced are exceedingly
 like Fever, but they evidently are not so, as they
 have no natural Progress independant of the
 Disease, by which they are produced.

In other Cases the Disease is less violent violent.

On the other hand L. P. 103. S. 1.

here the Disease is not attended with symptoms
 of Irritation any more than those of Inflammation.

this we call a Diarrhoea & vid. Marini. on latter side. . . .
 we call likewise purgings + continue two or three Days
 Diarrhoea commonly, but we must distinguish this from
 the Diarrhoea + happens in the Autumn, from acidity
 thus

63 Thus we have shewn the slightest, and severest
state of the Disease. we come now to the middle
state, where the affection of the Stomach is only in
consequence of the Irritation, and does not take place
always at first: this is call Dysentery. (vid. margin
to of last Sheet)

If it be in a middle degree. P. 103. L. 2.
Now when any considerable part of the Body is
inflamed, especially an irritable part, Coldness com-
monly takes place at first. but not with the
same symptoms as at the beginning of Fever; nor
rigor, pain in the back &c. moreover this Coldness
sometimes does, sometimes does not take place.
In a day or two the Stools begin to be less copious,
become potthys, and are preceded by considerable
pain, and no bilious ~~feces~~, matter, or feces are
evacuated (excepting now & then), but they become
slimy, often streaked, or mixed with Blood;
and faded. i. e. the time when the Inflammation be-
gins to take place, ~~Co is about this time of~~

~~The Disease~~; was considered by the Ancients as pointing out the part of the Intestines affected, and so it does in some measure. --- Bile is but now & then coagulated, so + it is but now & then + a faeculent stool is voided. --- and there is the appearance of fat. --- these appearances have been frequently mistaken by practitioners in Physick, for pieces of the Intestine, and indeed they have so much of this appearance, + sometimes it appears, as if one layer was upon t'other. and there is sometimes an appearance as tho' the whole intestine came away, it feels so likewise to the Patient, but is in fact no more than Coagula, of Coagulable Lymph.

There is so far from a purging from the upper part of ^{the} intestines + the peristaltic motion is entirely stopt sometimes, so + the patient

63 Patient is Coercive, while he has the Purgings. 477
To these symptoms are added Tenesmus. this symptom
is exceedingly troublesome, and the endeavour at
evacuation, when there is nothing to evacuate, is
a very active stimulus to keep up the inflammation
but some Patients have tried to obey the desire
at evacuation, and by repeated resisting, at
length overcome it. this should be aimed at.
of the aphthae, we shall speak more particular-
ly, when we come to treat of this kind of
crust which spreads itself in particular cases
over the surface of the mucous Membrane.

Prælectio 64th - Dysentery & Coerc.

The Symptoms of Irritation together with the P. 104.
S. 1.

This inflammation may also terminate in Gangren
and Mortification, but it does not commonly
it

4 178 It has indeed been thought on dissection + Gangrene and Mortification had taken place in the Intestine, when the Anatomist was too Delicate or fearful of the infection to wash the Intestines thoroughly; but it has been found on washing the Intestines thoroughly + it was nothing more than the feculent matter of the Intestines, which had accumulated there.

Nevertheless the lower part of the Colon and rectum may gangrene, and Mortify L. P. 104. S. 2. ---

In this Case the Purging continues, and the Patient dies in two or three hours after it has taken place.

The Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery are different Species of the same Disease, they are inflammations of the mucous Membrane of the Intestines which is a very irritable part. They are only different Degrees of the same Disease. whenever it often happens + the Cholera morbus terminates

64 479
Terminates in a Dysentery. on the other hand Diarrhea
which is the mildest state of the Disease frequently
terminates likewise in Dysentery. therefore Diarrheas
should never be neglected as they may have this
termination: especially in the Spring and Autumn
it is supposed by many ^{persons} a purging taking
place at these Seasons is rather salutary;
cleansing the Humours, and purifying the
Blood; and hence they are led to neglect them,
and suffer them to run on to a great length;
this is exceedingly wrong, for Diarrheas happening
at these Seasons if neglected, are peculiarly
apt to end in Dysentery. thus Diarrheas
produced by eating to great excess of acid fruits
as Plumbs; have produced Dysentery frequently
or the use of Scammony as a Purgative.
Further any purging + continues long may
produce Dysentery; frothy stools, sickness at
the

The Stomach, and other Dysenteric Symptoms may arise;

Although de Poth S. 3.

When a Cholera Morbus ends in a Dysentery, thus it kills often in eight or ten days.

Hitherto I have been speaking of the Dysentery as arising in the Autumn, in irritable habits, or in people in any way predisposed to the

Disease; but sometimes it comes on in strong habits, and is properly speaking a phlegmonous inflammation of the intestinal Canal; if a large quantity of Blood is thrown suddenly on the Intestines, it often happens + a phlegmonous inflammation is produced. (When a Dysentery comes on L. S. Pon.)

such as I have already described under + head. & this more especially when it comes on in the Spring & in which case a purging is produced

64 produced, not like + which takes place in the Autumn
when a large quantity of Bile, and the other
fluids contained in the Intestinal Canal are
poured into the intestinal Canal. but this is
attended with ^{frequency and fullness} hardness of the Pulse; and the
other symptoms of general Inflammation, these
continue for some days and the Disease
afterwards proceeds as before. thus the Vernal
Dysentery attended with symptoms of general
Inflammation, and phlegmonous symptoms; is
very different from the autumnal, attended
with symptoms of Irritation.

If it takes place as a partial Evacuation in Spring
it is preceded by. Sult^a p. 104

this happens most commonly in Camps, and
great numbers are cut off by it, in a very
short time, the symptoms take place with
great

Great violence, great Depression of Strength takes place, the weakness is so great + it is with great difficulty + the Strength can be supported; and this is the most violent State of the Disease which can take place. it sometimes sweeps Patients off as fast as if Plague, for it becomes Epidemic. I have seen it in other Places, in London I have seen instances of it.

Sometimes a Fever gives way, i.e. the Capillaries give way in one part of the Body; if this part be the Skin, a sweat breaks forth. but no relief follows it. if the Intestines; a Purging ^{the} neither gives relief. these happening towards the end of Fevers (vid. P. 105. S. 1. Diarrhoeas &c. ---) weaken the Patient greatly, and renders it a difficult problem to support the Strength. this however and critical Diarrhoeas coming in Fevers. (vid. S. 1. P. 105. beginning) should be distinguished

64 Distinguished from Dysentery.

Elaborations L. P. 105. § 2.

In Case where we are much exposed to the Disease we must avoid the Causes + produce it. (vide Prevention. § 3) If the Summer is very hot, we must eat aseasoned Fruits; but we need not repeat what has been already said on this head.

We proceed now to the method of Cure.

We shall suppose first + Cholera Morbus takes place, which is the most violent State of the Disease.

Bleeding is so far from being useful in this inflammation, + it is exceedingly harmful; increasing the irritability of the Intestines. In all Inflammations of the mucous Membrane, accompanied with symptoms of Irritability; and not of general Inflammation, this Evacuation increasing the Irritability is injurious.

Neither can we (with propriety) exhibit Opium, to check the Secretion, some however have done it. in which Case the consequences are, + the Secretion is stopt; + the Pain, the Sicknes, all the Symptoms are greatly increased.

Increased, or it may be + the Pain may be removed;
however Delirium comes on; and so the worst
symptoms of the Disease are increased.

all then + we have to do / vide Cur. Plac. S. ult^a

if the vomiting, purging, and other symptoms be
very severe, is to exhibit large quantities of any

mucilaginous Fluid, perfectly free from any Stimulus
now the use of this is to dilute the solution of the
neutral Salts of the Blood, as in the Gonorrhoea.

And thus take away, this Stimulus, it tends

greatly to keep up the Inflammation, mucilagi-
nous, are much better than purely aqueous fluids.

by this means we likewise take off the stimulus

arising from ~~any~~ vain efforts of evacuation;

both in vomiting, and Purging, by supplying

something to evacuate. we continue the exhibition

of these Decoctions till we find the Patient

evacuated to a great degree, which he generally is
(in

64 In eight or ten hours.

485

If they be not in so great a Degree, a small dose of a
Purgant, or when by these ~~the~~ means, the quickness
of Pulse; contraction of Capillaries; pain; and
other Symptoms are considerably abated.

A little Rhubarb, may likewise be of use if we have
time, and the Stomach is but little affected. and if
the Disease is still less severe, than in of last Case
If the Vomiting and Purgings be exceedingly violent
the Patient might sink in 24 or 36 Hours. (vid
P. 106. S. 1. last Division.) we must then at all events
immediately exhibit an Opiate: but a single
dose will not do, for when the action of the Dose
is over (which is for the most part in about eight or
ten hours) the Purgings with return with its
former violence, we must then repeat it three or four
times; till we have quite got rid of the Purgings.
we must likewise endeavour by mucilaginous Decoctions
to take off the Inflammation, or this would prove fatal
The Disease then goes entirely off, or is converted into
a Diarrhoea, or Dysentery.

Dysentery 65th Of Diarrhoea 65

We come now to the manner of Treatment of the
 lightest degree of this Inflammation, which is the
 Diarrhoea. It is by no means uncommon for Diarrhoea
 happening in the Spring and Autumn to be
 neglected on a principle which I had occasion
 to mention before. A little Discharge happens
 in the summer from the use of acid fruits &c.
 no danger arises, they are of no consequence. But
 when they arise in ^{the} Autumn in warm climates
 we should by no means neglect it, as we may
 easily convert it now whilst a simple Diarrhoea,
 but if we let it run into a dysentery, it is at
 no rate to be cured without great difficulty.
 Diarrhoea which not attended with pain of Discharge
 2106 by these means the symptoms are generally
 carried off, if notwithstanding these Discharges,
 it should be produced, it is to be treated as
 dysentery is to be shown.

Bleeding

Bleeding in this particular case of inflammation is often exceedingly harmful. And in that Dysentery takes place in large towns in Europe, and in the autumn, it is seldom + such a disease of general inflammation takes place, as it requires bleeding. whereas those + take place in the spring in warm climates, if the habit be very plethoric. And very inflammatory symptoms arise. It may be necessary even to take away a considerable quantity of blood, and to bleed several times but not in the spring even if Dysentery take place + have no tendency to phlegmonous inflammation: we only speak of this happening in the spring of the year as a distinct species because they generally are so but if they should not be so, the case is altered. because in Dysentery more the mucous Membrane alone is affected, bleeding is of great service. In the second Dysentery; after the general disposition

The stomach is not to be irritated by stirring
it up as to the use of an antacid & the use of the
affinity of the stomach is to be avoided.

2^d altho there be a purging this as we have
said is not apt to ^{be} from the whole intestines
but being lower part only whence it follows
the pulse another running down from upper
part stimulates the lower part of the intestines and
thus concurs to keep up the inflammation, we should
then clear of Primum Vicia both of the faculties
matter and of the fluid excited into them
when the stomach is 1st.

We should also employ it at first if the
stomach be not at all affected or afterwards,
a purgative Purgatives have been universally
allowed in this case but Practitioners have
disagreed about the proper class to be used
here.

Purgatives are of two kinds viz. 1st Such as
only increase the Peristaltic motion of the intestines

63

Only one
which increase the variation from the first
and produce a larger variation.
Now great numbers, indeed the majority of specimens
of the first increase have exhibited that same
effect, and of these Rhubarb principally, which
is remarkable for only increasing the parastaltic motion
of the substance without increasing its function.
for when a very large quantity of it has been
given it has not been found to produce a
large evacuation, than when a very small
quantity has been exhibited any further than a
large quantity from exhibiting a great increase of
the parastaltic motion goes very much
The Rhubarb has also been supposed to take such as
increase the function from the quantity of the substance
in the tract of the bowels. now we could not go upon
authority in this point, therefore we cannot recommend
it as a means used in the majority but because
it now appears to be really preferable. and

65 191
which keeps up the Sanguine & the increased Circulation on the interior parts of the Body, we are then to enquire how.

Spices have also been employed in this Case. These when given at the beginning of the Disease are very hurtful, on account of their inflammatory stimulus we must then give Relaxants for the aforesaid purpose. Ipecacuanha. Neutral Salt. and antimonial have been used here, but as I apprehend & we have considerable point to gain here, I would recommend the most powerful relaxing remedies. & preparation of it is more than such as are most efficacious. a little Tartar. are to be used here Astringents at the same time of a gentle kind. vide Proc. L. 2. 11th. may help by their immediate action on the intestinal Canal. it seems contradictory to use Relaxants with Astringents but they produce the effects in different parts of the Body in such a manner as to cooperate & see in L. 11th. The Tenesmus which takes place in dysentery stimulates greatly, and helps to keep up the inflammation.

Mucilaginous Glister. ^{vid} P. 109 & 110

marshy aqueous fluids would not do, as these would be apt to wash off the mucus still farther.

It is also ^{vid} P. 109. 110.

For the means here recommended. ^{vid} P. 100 & 101.

Of gastroenteric inflammation carried off. ^{vid} P. 100 & 101.
Of gastroenteric almost always, intestinal, or putrid ones, as they have been called, are for the most part, unless they have been suffered to run on eight or ten days, before any remedies have been applied.

We must give time for the inflammation to go off before we pretend to stop the purging. The inflammation is of a peculiar kind; it is attended with Nausea, Sickneſs, Vomiting, and ſometimes Delirium sometimes takes place.

Having then taken off the inflammatory ſymptoms if there were any we use Opium ^{vid} P. 110. we must however at the same time keep the Body open with Rhubarb. to prevent the accumulation of the matters secreted in the Intestines

65

Opium has two effects. viz. It prevents the secretion of matter in the Intestines. and It likewise prevents the evacuation of what has already been secreted. the former is in the Present Case a good Quality, and the only use of it. the latter a bad one; and to obviate this we must continue the exhibition of the Rhubarb, once in two or three days. It is frequently necessary to add Spices, if the Patient is become weak, or the Purgings will not give way to Opium, and astringents. But at the beginning of the Disease, we have said they should be avoided.

Profectio 66^a Diarrhoea

If the Purgings should run out to a considerable length, other astringents are sometimes more useful than Opium, as in venereal Dysenteries & run out to a great length. because they strengthen at the same time. As the Simarubæ

For the Disease now continues thro' weeks,
in great measure, now these not only check the
Secretion but likewise strengthen. *vid. P. 110 N. 47.*
P. 110. S. 5. In recent Cases.

It must at the same time likewise be not lessened
our relaxants.

The next Case is by far the most dangerous of any,
and most difficult of cure. A Dysentery accompanying
a Fever. *S. 111.*

This begins with a Fever, also a copious purging,
the stools become frothy, and mucilaginous.

In this Case our primary attention must be paid to
the Fever; this is to be treated as follows.

having cleared the primæ Viæ by an emetic we
are to exhibit relaxants, we are then if the Purging
have greatly weakened the Patient to give
an Opiate: at the same time not laying aside
Relaxants and giving Rhubarb, so as by procuring
one stool every 24 Hours, to keep the primæ Viæ
clear.

This Disease requires great patience in the treatment
of it: for the Patient often lies several days, at

it
at were Dead, yet if we can be got down he may
recover.

Notwithstanding the best possible treatment in this
Case, you will often loose a great many Patients.
After the Aching is got rid of, the Patient will
become Costive on a principle w^h I have heretofore
lain down, to wit + if any natural Evacuation
have been for some time kept up by artificial
means, the natural habit is lost, & greatly
impaired, so as to require particular attention to
restore it. Thus the peristaltic motion of the
Intestines having been kept up a long time by an
stimulus of the neutral Salts. it is not readily
restored. Hence the Patient has no stool often
for two or three days, and the matters becoming
putrid and sacculent, stimulate the intestines
and thus the Disease has often been referred
to a vivid which we must keep the body open
by the exhibition of bitter Purgatives.

I have dwelt long on this Disease, than many
other, because it is one + is apt to be very fatal, and
happens very frequently.

The next inflammation of the mucous Membrane, is
 the venereal Disease. Although in C. 1. P. 112.
 The venereal Disease was not always known in
 Europe; it broke out and spread all at once in
 Part of the world in the fifteenth Century. The first
 appearance in Europe was said to be in Spain.
 in the year 1494. the French besieged Naples.
 after which when they returned into their own
 Country, they were found to have carried
 the venereal Disease home with them; it was
 soon after, from the commercial intercourse
 subsisting thro'out Europe, found to have
 been propagated all over France, Spain, Germany
 & Great Britain &c. it may be supposed, as
 no cure was known, or had been exhibited
 for it, how it would spread, & make devastation.
 Historians, and Physicians, have strangely neg-
 lected to transmit account of its communication
 at ^{time;} ~~day.~~ Christopher Columbus the Year before
 the

This, went in search of discoveries in the
his sailors were supposed to bring it into England
the Portuguese sailed round the southern parts
of America, at the beginning of the fifteenth
century, and it seems to have been conjectured
with good ground to have been brought into
Europe by them, according to which we trace
its origin to America. It is not probable
that it remained in Spain a long time before
it was propagated to other parts of Europe, as
has been supposed by many, because of the
great communication at that time subsisting
between Spain and Great Britain, which
is inconsiderable now, to what it was at
that Period: whence one should reasonably
conclude that our sailors would have got possession
there and soon communicated it in England.
upon the whole it is most probable that Christoph

Christopher Columbus, brought it over from the East Indies. This however is immaterial; be it as it may, it is certain - & it always is communicated by Infusion. S. 2

It does not proceed from the influence of the Moon as the Mons would have had it suppose to defend themselves for when it broke, the Mons of all the Convents were pored

The Venereal Matter is S. 3

It is more communicated in a state of Vapor.

It may be applied to parts where the Mucus is dry and hardened, & the Legs and produce no effect, but if the Mucus be soft as in the Lips, it produces its effects.

The first symptom always is an increase of the venereal Matter. commonly with inflammation the venereal Matter ferments with the mucus of the Parts, and converts it into a matter similar to itself. S. 4. P. 112

Some

66 Some have supposed it to be communicated in a
 different manner imagining the infectious
 matter was immediately absorbed into the
 system of blood vessels; because it is sometimes
 six, eight days or more before it makes its appea-
 rance. but this is not the Case. for the infec-
 tion always makes its first appearance in the
 part to which it was applied. hence the parts
 of generation are commonly first infected.
 It is evident that the venereal matter is formed with
 the mucus of the part to which it is applied, &
 stimulates so as to produce an inflammation there.
 Now the inflammation produced when it is mixed
 with the soft mucus. Vid. Sult. P. 112. l. 1.
 may be of two different kinds, and proceed in
 two different ways viz 1st An inflammation &
 Sult. 2^o Gonorrhoea. an inflammation taking place
 a greater secretion of mucus arises. this is at first

thinned Waters; and afterwards becomes thicker
as in other inflammations of the Mucous Membrane
and is called a Gonorrhoea.

orig 2^{de} one or more of d. 1 1st 3. Luis Venencia.

Now why venereal Matter should be absorbed
from the surface of an ulcer; and not from
that of an inflamed Membrane, we know not.
we only know the fact. there may be instances
of absorption taking place from the surface
of an inflamed Membrane without exulera-
tion, but they are not so common.

when an ulcer is formed the Disease always becomes universal.

When it takes place in Children it is always universal; but it is matter of doubt whether the child is ever afficted in the womb. we rather think not, but it receives it, in the passage thro' the Vagina; because the
angles

66 angles of lips, and other external parts are
generally affected. and not the parts of Generation
or the Throat. parts most commonly affected
with the Lues in Adults. Beside Fathers,
having the infection, if the parts of generation
are not immediately affected, do not
give it to the Child. it is always received
from the Mother.

Profectio ^{ma} Lues Venerea

The venereal Matter applied to any part of the
Body where the mucus is soft may produce the
disease, and often does in all such parts. yet
it most commonly produces its first effect
on the parts of generation, being most common:
ly applied there. some have thought it difficult
to conceive how the venereal matter should get
into the Urethra, however it certainly is an effect

Of the motion in Coition to ~~absorb~~^{involve} quantity
 ly of venereal Matter into the Urethra, or any
 part of the Penis. but not far up generally.
 It has been said + the spongy Parts of the Ure-
 thra, as the Corpora cavernosa Penis are
 most liable to be affected, but this is merely
 gratis dictum, for we know of no such com-
 -munication of Vessels between this part, and
 the Parts to which the virus is applied as could
 convey the infection there, neither have we
 any proofs of the Absorption.

The venereal Matter does not produce its effects
 immediately on being applied. I have seen
 it violently three weeks first. (P. 11. S. 3. . . .)
 it appears as if it had sometimes been much
 longer. sometimes it discovers its effects in
 24 Hours. we do not know the Cause of this dif-
 ference. it is not the violence of the matter in
 one Case more than in the other: for as viru-
 -lent symptoms are produced in the one way as
 in the other. if

583
6 If the part affected should be the urethra in a man and the disease a Gonorrhoea viz. P.H.S. & the matter still increases &c. to end of cut
Now the matter having washed off the mucous & stimulates the urethra.

But sometimes the inflammatory symptoms run to a greater height, and then the following symptoms are produced viz. The excreted fluids are stimulative - to throw out blood &c + vid. P.H.S. & 2 - and even sometimes a considerable hemorrhage takes place. beside to this is sometimes a constant stimulus to the evacuation of the urine. the urine is evacuated with considerable pain thro' out the urethra, and stranguary.

Sometimes the venereal matter is not at all washed off, we cannot tell whether it is or not, when the symptoms continue we do not suppose it to be all washed off. thus a natural Cure may take place here.

This Disease like other inflammation is apt to affect but a small part at a time with inflammation. thus in a Gonorrhoea tho the matter comes in contact

With the Prepuce and Glans. yet it is not apt to affect these with Inflammation. &c.

a Gonorrhoea in women is apt to be attended with much less pain, and inflammation than in men, but when the Urettra, as well as Vagina is affected great Pain sometimes takes place, and inflammation. it is much ^{more} apt to continue a long time in women, than in men. The Disease when it affects only the Vagina is so slight as to have been frequently mistaken for a Fluor albus. P. 115. l. ult. - - -

It is seldom + a Gonorrhoea happens from any other parts, sometimes it does tho. P. 116. l. 1. 2. --- in this Case it is seldom + the Disease goes on long without producing exudation. When a Gonorrhoea affects the Eyes. it very often produces opacity of the Cornea.

68
We come in the next Place to ^{consider} some accidental Circumstances + arise in these Cases of which we have been shewing the Symptoms: the first of these is a Stricture in the Urethra. vid. Stricture p. 116.

When any part inflames we have said + its muscular fibres contract; the Urethra being inflamed a contraction of its muscular fibres takes place, not however to so violent a degree, but what the urine can distend it. these Strictures often continue a long time, tho' the Inflammation is gone, sometimes even the life time of a Patient.

When a Gonorrhœa continues these Contractions frequently take place; sometimes to such a degree + the Urine can only come away by Drops. this may continue as long as the Patient lives, and without producing any great inconveniences. but if at any time the Bladder should be greatly distended with Urine, and it should be stimulated to contract, an inflammation may by these means be

Be produced similar to those excited by other Causes, of which we have spoken at large. vide Book. P. 116. L. 3. . . .

A similar structure takes place in the urethra in Women & in the rectum.

The neighbouring parts &c. P. 117. L. 52. . .

But the Testicles are most subject to Inflammation. some have supposed + this was owing to a translocation of the venereal Matter there, but as there is no communication of Vessels there, it must pass thro' the whole System, & be deposited there for this to be the Cause, now if it was to be absorbed into the System of Vessels, it would not be deposited there. when the Testicles become inflamed, the inflammation of the Urethra, and other symptoms cease often. this inflammation of the Testicles is mostly accidental, it may terminate in inflammations of other Glands in Schirrhous & Cancerous. it admits however of a natural Cure, the running, and inflammation of the Urethra returning may cure it of the Testicle, and often does

6^o Dow. vide P. 117 S. 3. It is supposed Suppuration of the substance of the Testicle, or only the Epididymis, may be inflamed, sometime the spermatic Cord. frequently the inflammation of the Scrotum is mistaken for that of the Testicle.

Inflammations of the Perineum sometimes take place, but not often. thus too when it happens may take off the Inflammation of the Urethra.

Inflammation of the Lymphatic Glands of the Groin sometimes take place in Gonorrhoeas. without infection, nay I have sometimes known them to be produced by simply rubbing the part frequently, owing to the Patients anxiety to know whether he is not about to have one, this Friction produces a soreness, the Patient is then confirmed, he has one, and continues frequently irritating the part till at length Suppuration is produced. here no one will suspect infection. It is certain, Muboes do sometimes take place without infection, in & they are cured by the use of Mer the common means of

of Cure, without Mercury. It is equally certain
 + Muboes often arise from a communication of
 the matter along the lymphatic Vessels to the
 Gland. now as the one Case, can by no means
 be distinguished from the other till they are
 Cured, it is safest always to suppose & treat
 them as proceeding from infection.

The Venereal Gonorrhoea should be distinguished
 from + in which there is no infection & (P. 117. S. p)
 It were greatly to be wished + we could distinguish
 the Gonorrhoea proceeding from infection from +
 without Infection, or from yluor albus. from the
 Prepuce in men, and the Vagina in Women;
 but it is impossible, the Criticisms + have been
 laid down being fallacious ones. They are
 these. It has been said + the sealding of Water
 Chordee, and other inflammatory symptoms did
 not take place in the Gonorrhoea benigna;
 but they all do, & sometimes to as great a
 Degree as in they do in the venereal.

Gonorrhoea. again it has said + the running
 was not so green in the Gonorrhoea Benigna
 as in the venereal, ^{Gonorrhoea} but + is not the case, in
 short there is no criterion by which we can judge
 except one which is + the venereal Gonorrhoea
 communicates the Infection; the other does not
 The Gonorrhoea Benigna has been often treated for
 the venereal Gonorrhoea; the former was known
 long before the latter, and some persons from
 the Descriptions given of it by ancient writers
 tallying so much with the symptoms of the
 venereal Gonorrhoea, have affirmed + the
 venereal Disease existed long before the
 Era, to which we refer it. But the Gonorrhoea
 Benigna has taken place oftener since the
 Venereal Disease has been propagated,
 than before, because of the weakness of the
 parts produced by infectious Gonorrhoeas.
 The Fluor albus sometimes diminishes or the

Discharge totally ceases at the time of Menstruation, and afterwards returns. if this is the case it is easily distinguished from venereal Gonorrhoea. But this ^{is} has been laid down as a rule to distinguish it from that, is merely an ideal distinction; they have said & that does not cease but continues During menstruation now the flow of blood colours every thing so & it is impossible to see whether any thing else is mixed. Other Diseases of the urinary Passage may easily be distinguished from it. involuntary because they are only voided involuntarily because in these Cases the matter only comes away with the Urine. thus have we shown the symptoms & arise when the venereal Matter only affects the mucous Glands. We come in the next place to point out the symptoms & affections in consequence of an ulcer taking place, and Absorption ensuing.

when

When the *lues Venerea* begins *de P. 117.* I ult^a
 They should be distinguished *de P. 118. 11.*

Sometimes excoriations have happened and ulcers
 been produced by other means. ~~And~~ sometimes
 If the Disease begins *de S. 2.* this is called
Gonorrhoea sicca ^{et} is a kind of contrac-
 tion in Terms. this is not a frequent
 case of the Disease, but does now & then
 occur: I have seen it. this Disease may
 continue a considerable time without any
Gonorrhoea being produced, or it may
 produce a *Gonorrhoea*.

These are the first symptoms + arise when the
 whole System is affected.

Profectio ^{na} Lues.

The method of distinguishing the different
 states of the Disease ^{et} we have adopted, has
 not been universally received. Some have considered
 the

The Disease as a Gonorrhoea, ^{or clap} when it affects only a particular Part of the Body, as the Testis when the whole System being affected marks of the Disease make their appearance in various parts of the Body.

Now let us consider the Disease as being a topical one when it affects only the mucous membrane of a part; and general when an absorption has taken place, in consequence of exulceration.

From the Ulcer. P. 119. S. 1.
A kind of Chord may be felt along the inflamed Lymphatics.

Whether there be or not L. S. 2. (Bubo). . .

If the infection be received at the Fingers, the Glands of the Axilla will be inflamed; if at the Lips, those of the Neck, and so on, the nearest Glands to which the Lymphatic Vessels communicate. It is remarkable + the Glands of the Abdomen have never been known to be affected with the venereal Disease. now inflammations of Glands go

69 Go on very slowly to Suppuration, it very often happens & they do not swell at all, and the Tumor can neither be dissipated, nor be brought to Suppuration.
513

Some are of Opinion & a Wound should in all Cases be brought to Suppuration, & by these means the Matter is evacuated and the Lymph prevented from becoming universal; but they do not consider & the infection is still Communicated by the Lymphatics into the System of Vessels, so & unless these Vessels (the Lymphatics) were destroyed ^{which} is not done & it it was no absorption of Lymph i.e. Serum and superfluous Water could take place) wherefore they are mistaken. But the question whether it is best to have Buboes suppurate, or not, we shall enter more particularly into when we come to the Cure of Buboes. - - - - -
It is sufficient at present to remark, the Universal Matter never thence passes on into the
the

The System.

It should be distinguished & P. 119. S. P. m. ---

It is generally easily distinguished from all except the last in & it does not heal readily without the use of Mercury. but the last have not uncommonly been mistaken for Buboes, & by Practitioners of considerable eminence, but this arises only from inattention, if we suspect the Case to be a Psoas abscess the Distinction is exceedingly apparent. For this is generally higher up and further outwards more: over by Pressure we can squeeze the Pus quite out of the abscess. beside in the Buboes there is first a hardness in this Case a fluctuation from the first.

Ruptures are often mistaken for Buboes. in these if a strangulation happens it comes on at once and soon determines the Case in the feel of a Rupture is not of a number of Glands, as in the
Buboes
now

69 Now it often happens + these Glands are not at
all inflamed; but the matter taking the course of
the Lymphatics makes its way immediately into
the System of Vessels. P. 119. S. ult. a.

It is very proper to distinguish this class of symptoms
or state of the Disease I have already enumerated;
from those I am about to enumerate. the first
are called the primary symptoms. the latter
the secondary symptoms of the Disease. now
the symptoms are much the same, but the essen-
tial Difference consists in + the primary symp-
toms may sometimes be cured without the exhibi-
tion of Mercury at least in any large quan-
tity. the secondary symptoms cannot be
cured without a copious exhibition of Mercury
when the matter has circulated thro' the whole
System of Vessels.

When the venereal is P. 120. S. 1.
sometimes immediately on the absorption these in-
flamations are produced. at other times not
till

Till after a considerable length of time. I have known it 3, 4, or 5 Years. Before any symptoms are produced, it is often 8 or 10 Months. The appearances of the Disease often break out when any strong action of the Vessels is excited, as in the Spring, a Pustule has often continued 5 or 6 Months hard, and a little Mercury having been used appears to have been absorbed and to have assisted in making the absorption take place; enough not having been used to destroy the venereal matter. after 5 or 6 Months symptoms of venereal Matter in the system appear.

Eruptions are apt to arise on all the surfaces of the Body, (except the Intestines) more especially the Skin, and Throat. it appears when it has lain dormant many Years to have been lodged in the Cellular Membrane.. the most dreadful symptoms of the Disease here related seldom appear now on account of the general knowledge and

69 And use of Mercury. it was not uncustomary when
the Disease first made its appearance to have
a whole side of the Body ulcerated. or abscesses
extend the length of an Arm; and now in
Spain & Portugal, where from the Despotism
of the Government, the use of Mercury is strict-
ly prohibited; and where you durst as well
write a libel on the State, as contradict
the old method of ^{rich} curing the Disease
without Mercury. these appearances of the
Disease still take place.

Exuberations of a particular kind called warts,
or from their shape. sometimes Cock's combs
sometimes arise in this Disease, and some-
times as a primary, sometimes as a secondary
symptom.

The venereal Matter sometimes produces Phleg-
monous Inflammations of the lymphatic Glands.
but these go on slowly to Suppuration. sometimes

The Periosteum is inflamed, and a fluid exudes between it and the bone.

One should conceive from the appearances of the venereal Disease + it would make a dreadful havoc in the System; but tho its progress at first be rapid, the System often becomes (as it were) habituated to it, so as to be little affected by it. yet sometimes it kills in eight or ten months from the violence of the symptoms of Irritation. so + this depends much on the irritability of the habit to this particular stimulus.

Prelectio 10^{ta} Lues

~~To know the Nature & the Prevention of the Venereal Disease.~~
We have shewn the history of the venereal disease, and are now to proceed to the manner of treatment. now this Disease may be altogether prevented after the infection has been received, provided +
no

No Inflammation, or ulcer, or Fustule, or running have been produced, for in this Case of matter is mixed only with the Mucus on the surface to which it is applied. and there increases without affecting the gland, or membrane of the part. two Methods have been proposed for this purpose; the one, by the application of a Coagulant to coagulate, and so get rid of it. the other to destroy it by a Solvent, and thus get it out expelled. the former is not near so certain a Method of succeeding as the latter. we are then (when the infection is 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111st 112nd 113rd 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211st 212nd 213rd 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311st 312nd 313rd 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 352nd 353rd 354th 355th 356th 357th 358th 359th 360th 361st 362nd 363rd 364th 365th 366th 367th 368th 369th 370th 371st 372nd 373rd 374th 375th 376th 377th 378th 379th 380th 381st 382nd 383rd 384th 385th 386th 387th 388th 389th 390th 391st 392nd 393rd 394th 395th 396th 397th 398th 399th 400th 401st 402nd 403rd 404th 405th 406th 407th 408th 409th 410th 411st 412nd 413rd 414th 415th 416th 417th 418th 419th 420th 421st 422nd 423rd 424th 425th 426th 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593rd 594th 595th 596th 597th 598th 599th 600th 601st 602nd 603rd 604th 605th 606th 607th 608th 609th 610th 611st 612nd 613rd 614th 615th 616th 617th 618th 619th 620th 621st 622nd 623rd 624th 625th 626th 627th 628th 629th 630th 631st 632nd 633rd 634th 635th 636th 637th 638th 639th 640th 641st 642nd 643rd 644th 645th 646th 647th 648th 649th 650th 651st 652nd 653rd 654th 655th 656th 657th 658th 659th 660th 661st 662nd 663rd 664th 665th 666th 667th 668th 669th 670th 671st 672nd 673rd 674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 679th 680th 681st 682nd 683rd 684th 685th 686th 687th 688th 689th 690th 691st 692nd 693rd 694th 695th 696th 697th 698th 699th 700th 701st 702nd 703rd 704th 705th 706th 707th 708th 709th 710th 711st 712nd 713rd 714th 715th 716th 717th 718th 719th 720th 721st 722nd 723rd 724th 725th 726th 727th 728th 729th 730th 731st 732nd 733rd 734th 735th 736th 737th 738th 739th 740th 741st 742nd 743rd 744th 745th 746th 747th 748th 749th 750th 751st 752nd 753rd 754th 755th 756th 757th 758th 759th 760th 761st 762nd 763rd 764th 765th 766th 767th 768th 769th 770th 771st 772nd 773rd 774th 775th 776th 777th 778th 779th 780th 781st 782nd 783rd 784th 785th 786th 787th 788th 789th 790th 791st 792nd 793rd 794th 795th 796th 797th 798th 799th 800th 801st 802nd 803rd 804th 805th 806th 807th 808th 809th 810th 811st 812nd 813rd 814th 815th 816th 817th 818th 819th 820th 821st 822nd 823rd 824th 825th 826th 827th 828th 829th 830th 831st 832nd 833rd 834th 835th 836th 837th 838th 839th 840th 841st 842nd 843rd 844th 845th 846th 847th 848th 849th 850th 851st 852nd 853rd 854th 855th 856th 857th 858th 859th 860th 861st 862nd 863rd 864th 865th 866th 867th 868th 869th 870th 871st 872nd 873rd 874th 875th 876th 877th 878th 879th 880th 881st 882nd 883rd 884th 885th 886th 887th 888th 889th 890th 891st 892nd 893rd 894th 895th 896th 897th 898th 899th 900th 901st 902nd 903rd 904th 905th 906th 907th 908th 909th 910th 911st 912nd 913rd 914th 915th 916th 917th 918th 919th 920th 921st 922nd 923rd 924th 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such the same effect on *Utrithra*, this then affords us a good Criterion, and by this means we get a tolerably concentrated Solution. provided we take care to use this before any ulcer is produced, and there be no scratch, wound &c. will generally be sufficient to prevent the Disease from taking place.

and even if there should be a Chancre, we may if it be very recent Destroy this by Caustic, but in this Case, as there may be an absorption take place in a few hours. we must insure our success by the application of mercury to the System, in one form, or another.

Now supposing the Disease to have taken place already it is of two kinds. either a Gonorrhoea, when the Disease occupies only *y* Mucous Membrane of any part, in *is* Case *y* Disease is a topical one; and when an Ulcer has been produced, the Disease absorbed by *y* lymphatics into *y* whole Circulation; and in *is* Case the Disease is become universal. we shall first enter upon *y* Gonorrhoea. this admits of a natural Cure. there are evidently many

70 Instances of People cured by Injections alone; There
are likewise many instances where exhibition of
Mercury has destroyed the venereal matter, and alone
cured the Disease.

There are evidently then three methods of Cure. now
as there are more Gonorrhoeas, than any other disease
and there are likewise great numbers of Prac-
titioners, some have adopted one method, some
another, and each has praised his own. A Gonorrhoea
is a very troublesome disease; and more so than the
Lues Venerea, when it has produced an Ulcer, and
even inflamed of lymphatics in its Course, if it has
produced no secondary symptoms. and it is less easy
of Cure. a Chancre without a Gonorrhoea may
be just as hard to Cure indeed as a Gonorrhoea
simple; I shall shew the Methods of prosecuting
all these three methods of Cure.

first supposing a strong young Man (24y.) to
be affected with the Disease. Bleeding in this
as in other inflammations of the mucous Membran
is

To be in ^{general} proportion to the strength, and the degree of Inflammation of ~~the~~ mucous Mem only & here it does less good than in almost any other Inflammation. vid. P. 122. L. ult. & P. 123 diminishing L.

(2nd) Mydrunking L. P. 123. L. 1. - - - - -
now if Urine & has been contained in the Bladder all night is more stimulating, containing more ^{than usually} neutral salts, we then give a Pint of ~~the~~ Drink getting up. our reason for recommending it to be circulated is to render it more diuretic, and make it act more certainly on ~~the~~ bladder.

3rd My ~~of~~ application in L. 2. - - - - -

(4th) My injection in L. 3. - - - - -

These have a natural Property of adhering to and defending the membrane of the Urethra; but we can seldom diminish of Inflammation much by the exhibition of these as directed to the urethra, and Vagina, but as they can do no harm, we may try them; but they are of great use applied to ~~the~~ glans & thighs by rubbing on these Parts, as they prevent the thin mucus from stimulating them they should be of such a degree of solidity as to be just fluid in ~~the~~ heat of ~~the~~ body. G. H.

70 ^{6thly} Exercise ^{should} be avoided. J. ult. p. 123. ---
 inasmuch as the motion is apt to produce Inflammation of the ~~Articles~~, and other surrounding parts, and to increase it in ~~the~~ Part already inflamed. Spices and salt should be avoided as they increase the stimulus of Urine. too much animal Food is apt to increase of general Inflammation. In y^e natural method of Cure Purginy has been recommended. now Purginy ^{even} produces a secretion from y^e mucous Glands. sometimes when before there was none. as we often see + exciting a secretion from some Glands especially those of y^e Intestines produces a secretion in others. thus then by increasing the secretion, the mucus secreted washes off the ^{or ureal} matter faster than it can be formed. but we must not purge violently as this ^{Purgation} is apt to weaken to weakness to a great degree, insomuch + some People have been so weakened, by such treatment as to be obliged to go from Place to Place, and use every means of ^{to get strength} reviving their Strength and many have had their Constitution broken by it.

It is a question then whether, or not Purgings should ever be employed in these Cases at all. sometimes a "small dose" of a strong Purgative will stop the secretion altogether. it is better then, if we do make use of Purgatives to use them every day, gently, than to give a very brisk one every two or three days, as has been too much of Practice; as many who have given Purgatives in this way have weakened, and destroyed the Constitution of their Patients. The Patient can never be said to be cured till the running is gone altogether, for we have no criterion whereby to judge whether any infection remains except the abatement of the Inflammation.

By The Substances &c. P. 124. l. 3. ---

To put a stop to the running, and to destroy the venereal matter by injections, the Preparations of mercury, and Lead have been most used.

(no 50.) The Calomel & we make use of here should be perfectly free from Corrosive Sublimates for the Purpose it should be sublimed five or six times, and when thus sublimed another Pound or two of

70 If Mercury should be added, and rubbed down to
it. Calomel is most free from stimulus of any
preparation, it is perfectly so. 597

Corrosive sublimate rubbed down with a distilled
water is also used. Rose water is here prescribed
as being free from Essential Oil of any distilled
water, containing only enough just to give it
a flavour without stimulating. If Quantity is
 $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Grain to 1 of Rose water, it is to be used of
such a Degree of Concentration + after the Injection
there is some little Degree of Pain, this is to be
used twice in 24 Hours. the running by these means
becomes thicker, so + at last, it glues up Glans, and
Prepuce together, so + they cannot be separated without
Laceration, to prevent this a piece of rag is to be kept
between. vid. p. 4. at last if running stops quite.

The next Mercurial + is used is D/P. 125. -

The Preparations of Lead as Sedatives have been
used. Lauhanum Saturni. Cerussa alba. or a
mixture of if two is better than either alone,
cerussa being more soluble in water, than the
other - - - - -

If a cure of Stricture be P. 125. S. 6.

We should not leave off if use of γ Mercury, under four or five weeks even if the running stop at a fortnight's end. to prevent any venereal matter remaining in γ Urethra, or being absorbed into γ System. By these means we can generally cure in four or five weeks. a gleet may sometimes remain.

If there be any difficulty in evacuating γ Urine, we must leave off if use of Injections.

The astringent Injections sometimes produce strictures yet if they are rightly managed, we shall find these happen much oftener in the natural Method of Cure; because γ Stricture is a consequence of γ Inflammation, and this in γ natural method of Cure often runs to a greater height, and continues longer.

Those who condemn injections, suppose \dagger they repell γ venereal matter into γ System. but on γ other hand if they do not cure, then generally leave a Gonorrhoea. beside \dagger if γ matter gets into the System

System it is there by the Mercury destroyed.
 It has further been said + in ^{the} use of Injections
 swelled Testicles, chaneres, and Buboes are produced
 now if we compare the numbers cured by Injections
 with those cured in all ^{the} other methods, you will
 find proportionally fewer swelled Testicles in ^{the}
 former method. I have seen great success from
^{the} use of Injections, and think them with proper
 management highly useful. Injections instead of
 rendering ^{the} Disease general, rather prevent its
 becoming so. so + there can be no reasonable objec-
 tion to ^{the} use of them. Thus I have shewn two ways
 of curing ^{the} Gonorrhoea.

Now again some have trusted the cure entirely
 to Mercury. some have exhibited Bark at the
 same time, to ^{diminish} take off ^{the} Irritability of ^{the} mucous
 Membran, and thus render it less liable to be
 affected by ^{the} stimulus of ^{the} neutral salts of the
 Urine, and to diminish the inflammation, trusting
 however for ^{the} Cure entirely to ^{the} Mercury. now in
 this

Way it requires as long a Course of Mercury for
 the Cure as y^e Lues. (except a very old and inveterate
 one.) nor we shall show y^e Method of exhibiting
 Mercurials for y^e Cure of y^e Lues Venerea.
 This method of Curing y^e Disease requires least
 attention of any. as no accidents happen in this
 way. these are the three Methods. they all succeed
 generally, and thus all have their advocates, some
 having succeeded in one way, some in another
 and each thinking his own way best. the assisting
 the natural Method is generally longest about
 some, think - the Disease is cured, when the Inflamma-
 -tion is gone. (thus a Frenchman a Quack, undertook
 to Cure a Gentleman of y^e Disease. and when y^e In-
 -flammation was gone warranted him Cured. the
 Gentleman consulted with y^e Frenchman's wife
 and ^{and she her husband.} Pored her on being accused by the Party,
 he averred + it could not be him who had
 done it, for her husband had warranted him cured,
 The Injections alone with Mercury sometimes

529
7th Cure in three or four days, sometimes not at all.
In some habits Mercury cannot be born. others
are so constantly liable to catch Cold, & it is
not safe to use them, as Rheumatic Pains, and
other bad Symptoms might be produced if they
caught Cold, while the Body was loaded
with Mercury. so + there are Circumstances
in which all of them may be proper. it must
be owned + in this way Absorption often takes
place, but then the Mercury destroyed of absorbed
Matter.

We now come to if Cure of if Lues venerea.

7th Then there is a. 126. 12.
now even if we have by Caustic destroyed if
Ulcer, we must yet use Mercury, to eradicate un-
matter which may be got into if system now
the sometimes these Ulcers have healed and no
symptoms of if Disease ever followed, yet in
all if bad Cases I have seen, they have been owing
to venereal Ulcers, cured without Mercury. we
now then proceed to if means of Cure. All the prepar-
ations

Of Mercury have been used with success. The first Method of using mercury ~~was~~^{is} to rub it down into small Globules, with the assistance of some viscid Substance; the first Substance used for this end was Saliva ^{which} by ^{it} mucus mixed ^{contains} with it, is pretty viscid. beside this several other viscid Substances have been made use of. Solution of Gum Arabic. honey. Resinous Substances, as Balsam of Capivi Turpentine, Balsam of Sulphur &c. Turpentine seems to be the best. it is apt to raise little pimples on y^e Skin but this is of little consequence. ~~the~~

Or use of Calces of Mercury. Mercury calcined by heat, or by Air simply. It first becomes red, then blue. if we rotulate y^e Calx, by the motion of a Coach wheel, or shaking in a Box it purifies. this Preparation has been used.

The Compound of Mercury wth muriatic Acid, makes a white Drop. the Dose of this is vastly small 2 grains will sometimes Cure y^e Disease. Mercury combined wth y^e acid has also been used. now Mercury rubbed down as the first is very apt

72 Apt to purge, and affect ^{of} Mouth. the Calves are
apt to purge, but not to affect ^{of} Mouth so much.
the Calomel is much like ^{of} Calves. its Compound
with the Acids is not so apt to affect ^{of} Glands,
as to purge. so + we may employ it externally where
we would avoid these Purging, and avoid the mouth
being so soon affected. ^{so} till we can exhibit a larger
quantity in this way without producing any ~~the~~
effects of these kinds: it is by + means absorbed into
of System. but it is inconvenient & nasty to rub
in an ointment. so + we are often tempted to use
Mercury internally. beside + sometimes people are
very liable to catch Colds and if this should hap-
-pen whilst the System is loaded with Mercury.
violent Purgings, Rheumatism & cins &c. are apt
to be produced. so + where patients are much
exposed to Cold we often use ^{of} saline Preparations.

Lues

We yesterday enumerated of mercurial Preparations used for the Cure of the Lues Venerea.
 If the Disease is every inveterate we must confine the Patient, and use of Mercury rubbed down. The Colour here is of the greatest inconvenience. Saliva (as we said) was of menstruum first used to rub down of Mercury with. If you can depend on the Man who rubs it down, use only Land a little Putrid as this has of least stimulus of any Substance. but if you cannot a little Balsam of Sulphur or Turpentine. if latter is best. because with this you can see any small Globules better. and in using this do not let it get dry, for then in triturating of Globules will get together again. for ^{the} reason you should drop in, a few drops of oil of Turpentine. If we want to avoid Salivation as we generally

73. So; provided we know + the Patient has used
Mercury before, and is not very readily affected
by it. From one Drachm L. P. 126. Sult^a
he should wear flannel Drawers. + flannel next his
skin at least over his first Covering. as soon as
the Mouth begins to be a little sore, omit it two or
three days. then repeat it again, some are much
more easily affected by Mercury than others. The
criticon ^{is} if the Mouth be sore, if Pulse quickened
especially at the time of ^{of} natural evening Paroxysm
The Tongue Dries we are then to leave it off. but
we are obliged from Circumstances to salivate
some Patients. this is the manner of exhibiting
Mercury externally. internally it is to be exhibited
as here described. if we give the Mercury rubbed down
into small Globules N^o 52. from 10 to 20 Grains in 2 1/2 Hours
should be given. + 5 will generally be about the thing.
Mercury dissolved from one Grain to three at most;
Many of ^{of} above L. S. 2. N^o 53. - - - - -
If we only use Opium, it may be given with the
Mercurial
O-the saline Clasp. Corrosive Sublimate with brandy

Seem to be of best; or Wards white Drope, is when it comes into the Stomach, meeting with ^{or Neutral Salts of} Sal Ammoniac there, is decomposed, and forms the ^{Mercurius} Sublimatus. *Præcipitatus albus sublimatus.*

Now in regard to the mode of action of Mercury there are not sufficient Data, to give a Theory of it, nothing would be more easy than to set down and make one but we cannot lay down a Theory founded on Experiment. it is needless then to enter upon the manner of its Operation. to say, + it thins of Blood, wth Boerhaave or + it expels of matter out of of System, is idle, and without Foundation; for we rather find + it produces an inflamed state of of Blood. we find then + it produces its good effects in the Cure of the venereal Disease most powerfully, when it produces an increased hardness of of Pulse. + rather a degree of general Inflammation without Locumation. Mercury produces two effects. applied to any particular Glands, it inflames them and produces an increased secretion from them applied to the irritable parts over the whole System.

73 system, it acts universally, producing a general disposition to inflammation.

We should apply it then so as not to produce an increased secretion from any particular Glands, unless when the symptoms are very urgent, so that we must give a large dose of Mercury, without any other regards so as for it to produce its full effects ^{soon} at once. for instance if a chancre arises, and spreads very fast or a bubo be making a very rapid progress towards suppuration. If Glands are too much inclined to be affected, we should give Opiates, and Antispasmodics. If former of ^{it} produces a contraction of the Glands, and checks secretions from them, and Rhubarb has been used but the method in which this has been exhibited is by no means proper. viz To give a small insignificant dose ^{at} each dose of ^{it} mercurial. instead of which 17 or 20 grains at least should be given now & then if the intestines are affected. or if Gums begin to, be sore, omitting ^{it} mercury a few days ^{or 10 days} and be disagreeable metallic taste in the mouth, which are symptoms of an approaching Salivation.

After which we must ressume it, and the mouth
is not apt to be afflited a second time.

If there be only a Chancre, the internal exhibition
of Mercury will do. but if it be making a rapid
Progress, we must not risk of Constitution, but use
it externally. some require both. as we cannot in
either way alone get a sufficient quantity into
of System to produce the effect. but if of Patient
does not require above $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in 24 Hours, we may
rub + Quantity in every Night.

It is never necessary to Salivate for Cure of y^e
Disease. on y^e other hand it is sometimes necessary
when a Salivation has been induced, to let the
Mercury run itself out + away, and then cure with
= out Salivation. Some are however so exceedingly
irritable as to be salivated by two or three Grains
of Calomel in 24 Hours. in y^e Case it scarcely
possible to Cure without Salivation. others again
will not take a sufficient quantity of Mercury
to be cured, if we do not Salivate them. or they
will run & catch Cold, so + we are in some

73 Such Cases obliged if of Difcuse is very inordinate
to Salivate.

537

It is very common to stimulate of submaxillary
Glands, by wearing a flannel under of Chin. During
a Course of Mercurials, this is exceedingly wrong, as
it brings on a spitting much sooner, than it would
otherwise take place. we must likewise avoid expo-
-sition to Cold in those Circumstances in which it
acts most powerfully on the System. as the Patient
is by the Mercury rendered exceedingly irritable.
otherwise acute Rheumatism &c. may be produced.
or of Salivary Glands become affected. a very hot
atmosphere is not to be dwelt in, as this increases
of Irritability. and so exposes of Patient to be
more easily affected by Cold. he should not then
keep in a room heated greatly; but should avoid
going out in of Rain, of Evenings, and other
Circumstances in ^{ch} he may be liable to catch
Cold. he should also wear flannel next his Skin
wooled stockings, at least as underones. and
flannel under or over his Shirt.

Lucas

We have shown ^{if} method of exhibiting Mercury.
 in ^{the} cure of ^{the} venereal Disease. we come now
 to the time of exhibiting it.
 The Mercury L. P. 130. 11. . . . 12.
 It should be continued as long as there are any venereal
 symptoms, but there are some symptoms
 which may remain & are not venereal ones.
 for instance a gonorrhoea may remain without
 any infection. it is exceedingly hard to distinguish
 the ^{venereal} gonorrhoea from a gonorrhoea benigna.
 But if we have continued the Mercury about five
 weeks, and have produced hardness of the Pulse, or
 or a little soreness of the Mouth, we may leave
 it off: provided there be none of the inflammatory
 symptoms of the gonorrhoea remaining, for life & the
 continuance of the Mercury produces no inconvenience
 in ^{the} which case we may continue the exhibition of
 it a little longer.
 When of Saturn L. P. 130. 13.
 this accident happens often in solution than in
 curing

7th Curing of Disease without Salivation by far, if we exhibit Mercury a second time, we are not to exhibit it, so as to salivate indeed it is not a small quantity + will then do it, so + there is no great

to convey.

(3rd) When ulcers in these are often cut off if they arise in the Parts of Generation; this is not a gangrene, and Mortification, tho the Sloughs put on a very similar appearance.

Lastly the Mercury is apt to produce symptoms itself Rheumatic Pains. but these Pains often arise from the Disease, but if the Patient has used Mercury a considerable time, and no secondary symptoms of the Disease had taken place, we may conclude them to be of effect of the Mercury. but at all rates we had better leave off the Mercury, and use Relaxants, and other means of cure for if the Pain be Venereal; Eruptions, or some other venereal symptoms will soon take place. Scroaperilla, Preparations of antimony will have been to take off these pains. We ought not always invariably to bleed before we

We ought not always to bleed before we exhibit Mercury, as sometimes if Patient is very weak and low at the time we may just clear the primea vice, and use evacuations, or not as they are pointed out by the effects of Mercury itself, if pains in the Thorax, fullness of the Pulse, and great hardness of it take place, we must bleed vice. P. 130 S. 7.

Some have made it their practice to neglect attending to any thing, but have left the Care solely to the Mercury, not caring how long the Patient was getting well, or how much Pain, and inconvenience he suffers. but we would watch the Course of the Disease, and attend to circumstances belonging to it all along. If there be d. P. 131.

If there be Eruptions d. S. 2 ---
in this Case we use those remedies I would carry these off, if they did not arise from venereal matter.

During the course of the Mercury the Patient if

Not salivated may use his ordinary Food, only avoiding
 L. S. &c. . . . if salivated we should confine him to ani-
 mal Food of easy Digestion, as Chickens, Rabbits &c.
 we should not let him be ventur'd. Thus I have shown
 you a manner of exhibiting Mercury for a Cure of the
 venereal Disease. now undoubtedly the Disease
 has often been cured by ^{other} ~~these~~ means, if we can credit
 what many Practitioners have told us. Guajacum
 is a Medicine which has cured several. Sarsaparilla
 alone has cured some; The Americans have a Plant
 which has been said to Cure many, but their
 religious Tenets are such + we cannot obtain any
 of it. however all these are much more tedious
 in producing the effect; much more uncertain, and
 injure the Constitution much more than Mercury.
 We now come in the last place to the treatment
 of particular Symptoms + may recur.

If there be an Edematous Phymosis L. S. ult^o.

The ulcer + arises here is sometimes so exceedingly
 painful + the Patient can get no sleep. in ^{the} ~~in~~ ^{case} ~~case~~

Case the Patient must have relief, it is generally necessary to cut off its Progress in this Case. Now as in almost all these Cases we must cut, or a wound is produced, we should consider it as the Sur.

Inflammation in P. 132. S. 2 -

this does not arise from its Infusion, therefore is to be treated as we have said. Any Part lying near a mucous Membrane, if it should become inflamed the inflammation may be carried off by an inflammation of its mucous membrane, taking Place. thus an inflammation of the Testicle may be removed by an increased Secretion from its mucous Glands or the Urethra.

In the action of Emetics all the whole external Vessels of the Body are emptied so + all the ^{in all} internal Inflammations, there are sometimes of service, especially in inflammation of the Testicle. now Turpeth Mineral has been thought to be peculiarly useful here as an Emetic, but Ipecacuanha is so for

74 For as it acts just as good, those which produce most violence at first are best, in this view Mercurial, and Antimonial Emetics are most useful. no means here are to be used, to stop the running; because it may carry off a much worse Disease.

If a stricture & I call it Strictures in the Urethra are to be considered in two different Cases sometimes such a stricture will take place, as to render the Urethra almost impervious, or a spasmodic contraction may take place; the Bladder will be distended. if the Disease be attended with very violent inflammatory Symptoms. these may soon destroy the Patient, but this is I have related is the common Progress of the Disease. no stimulating substance ought to be added to bougies, as if inflammation is already too great. it is only if gradual Distension of the Urethra which we want to bring about, there is no recurrence hardly in any Cases found to have taken place; it is only a stricture. a rod of Lead, or made of waxed Cloth, and

as well as any. one thing to be considered is + when leaden ones have been used they have sometimes broke & getting into the bladder have formed a nucleus for a future stone. one inconvenience attending Bougies is + they sometimes make themselves an artificial opening.

At Walsby. 1833. S. 2.

there has been a dispute whether these should be brought to Suppuration, or not; now the absorption takes place from the lymphatics inflamed. if then Suppuration takes place, ^{an abscess} matter is formed and absorption takes place likewise from this so + abscess will be absorbed when the Abscess is repelled than when it has suppurated.

If a little Mercury be given, it often when the venereal matter has lain dormant, a long time without absorption, produces it, by its stimulus it you do not give enough to destroy it. and so does more harm than good. when a Wubo is arising

545

7th We should rubin ʒij of the mercurial Ointment
into y^e Thighs, Groin, &c. every Night; so as to
load y^e System with Mercury as fast as possi-
ble.

At these Leucorencies &c. it is in vain to cut
these off till we have by a severe Course of
Mercury got quite rid of venereal Matter in
y^e System. we may then do it, & must be
extremely exact in destroying the smallest
particles of them, or they will spring again. I
have remarked + these appear more in some Years
than others.

I have been rather longer on this Disease
than on some others, because it is one + occurs
very frequently, and in which a Practitioner
gains, or loses more Reputation, than in
almost any other.

Pus + venereal Matter may produce in-
 creased secretion from ^{the} mucous glands of the
 Urethra. ~~It~~ ^{this} may likewise be produced by other
 Causes. it may arise from any of the Causes of
 inflammation, and increased secretion. from ^{the} mucous
 Membrane. The Gonorrhœa Venigra in Men and
 Fluor albus in Women may arise from weakness
 but the former does not take Place from this
 Cause, so frequently as ^{the} latter. That kind of
 weakness is produced by living in large Towns,
 or in warm Climates, may produce Fluor albus
 in Women; hence many of ^{the} European Women,
 living in warm Climates, are affected with this
 Disease.

Frequent Coition weakens, and stimulates so as
 to cause a great secretion to take Place from the
 glands of ^{the} Urethra.

Cold, particularly when suddenly applied, as in jumping
 into the water. Both this sometimes cures this secretion
 and

75 And I have sometimes known when it has been ⁵⁴⁷ ~~undoubtedly~~ applied to cure the Disease, & it has actually produced, or increased it.

Women are much more subject to Fluor albus, than Men to Gonorrhoea benigna. The Parts of Generation in Women, are more lax, and Women are more liable to Causes of y^e Disease & Men are not. hard Labours, Abortions, violent flowings of y^e Menstrue these are y^e common Causes of Fluor albus, beside which the Causes of weakness all act more powerfully to produce Fluor albus than Gonorrhoea benigna. the Disease has often been overlooked, and mistaken for a venereal Gonorrhoea. farther both these Diseases may remain after ~~have been mistaken for~~ a venereal Gonorrhoea has been cured.

When the Gonorrhoea benigna arises from any other Cause except venereal Matter, it begins with a running out ^{is} not generally so copious, neither do the inflammatory symptoms run so high as in y^e venereal Gonorrhoea. The Fluor albus is attended with nearly the same symptoms as the venereal Gonorrhoea. sometimes

548 ⁷⁸ Fluor albus is attended with inflammatory symptoms to
as great a height, as the venereal Gonorrhoea. but
commonly the urethra is not so much inflamed
in a former case, as the latter. neither is the ardor
Urinae so great. sometimes tho the matter running
down a Thigh, excoriates them.

This Disease seldom kills tho it does sometimes
by the great discharge, 1735. L. 3. In men in-
voluntary Emissions of Semen sometimes take place
in a weak, the natural Evening Paroxysm
of Fever is increased, sometimes the fever continuing
a little thro'out the Day; and all the symptoms of
weakness are produced. In Women, ulcers in the
urethra, and even ^{cutis} chancres, and Cancer sometimes
take place.

If a woman is suspected to have had a venereal gonorrhoea,
as they will sometimes conceal this; Mercury should be
exhibited at first. and it sometimes happens + this will
put a stop to the Disease, even if there be no venereal

Matter.

Thae often mentioned a maxim in Med'ine viz. 1
if the whole System be strong & a particular part

7th Weak. By weakening the System in general, we can frequently strengthen the System again. and with it this weak part. now it seems very strange, to weaken by way of strengthening; but is often of great use and sometimes of only means & we have; beside strengthening, astringent Medicines should be used. Bolls seem to be the best of this Class. P. 136. n^o 55. It may be worth while in this Case to weaken if whole system, and then strengthen it again. the first who suggested it was a Lady, who had a Fluor albus, every means of Cure had proved ineffectual, she had a Fever, by which her strength was greatly reduced; it in strengthening her after this Fever, the Fluor albus was cured.

among the means of strengthening the System; the Cold Bath has been recommended. This is very uncertain in its operation, as it sometimes takes off; sometimes produces the Disease.

Useful Substances L. P. 136. S. 5. -----

among these Balsamum Copaiba in Gonorrhoea benigna. and Terbinthinum & this in Fluor albus have been particularly used. but are not better than many others. In

In strong ^{Pléthorici} habits, and sanguineous temperaments, strengthening and astringent medicines are not so applicable, as in weak habits.

Mercurial Ointment acts as an astringent often applied to the Thighs in women, or to the urethra in men, and is sometimes thus of service.

Sometimes after having off all remedies, when the Patient ^{lives regularly} ~~gets well~~ he gets well. sometimes one, sometimes another of these remedies succeed.

here ends the Elements. Vol. 2.

Prælectio 76^{ta}

The Diseases of the mucous Membrane continued.
Of the Stone in the Bladder.

It was too late

The Urine is capable of depositing calcareous Earth; but not always equally so. I have seen a Patient whose Urine after standing a few hours, separated a whitish Crust, which formed round the edge on the Surface

7th Surface of the Vesicle into which it was received. what this disposition to the separation of Fibrous Earth depends on we know not. one thing we do know. viz^t + 8th People of a melancholic Temperament, are very apt to have these form. this then is one of the Diseases of a melancholic Temperament. one nucleus serves for the concretion of another. persons of lax habits, and who are apt to have a large Secretion of Mucus, are often apt to have these formed.

If a stone be formed in the Kidney it commonly is so situated exteriorly + it rubs against the Pelvis, irritates, & stimulates, so as to give Pain. Pain then in the region of y^e Kidney takes place. sometimes by the shape of y^e Stone y^e Kidneys are wounded and blood comes away with y^e Urine. sometimes a secretion of Mucus takes place. sometimes the Thigh on y^e side is numb'd, which appears to be by some Nerves having a communication thereto, this then seems to be sympathetic.

The stone may produce Phlegmonous Inflammation of y^e Kidney. this then is to be treated as we described under y^e head. it may prove fatal a stone getting

Into the ureter, this is stimulated to contract upon it
 spasmodic contraction of the Ureter taking place
 the Urine cannot pass along from the Kidney
 into of bladder. the other ureter is often thrown
 by sympathy, stimulated to contract at the same
 time, so that no Urine, can pass. this produces violent
 Pain and distension, numbness of the Leg on the
 side affected at Stomach, and all the symptoms of
 irritation to the greatest degree. Some know a
 case where the Patient was eleven days in this
 situation without making any water. when the
 urine is secreted it is blood. &c.
 When a Stone has worked its way into of bladder
 Pain is produced whenever the Stone is disturbed
 by any sudden jolting as from of motion of
 a Carriage; unless it should get into some fold
 of the bladder.

Prolectio $\gamma\gamma^{ma}$ Calcular Coner?

We may dissolve these calculi concretions in
 two ways. either by destroying the calcareous
 Earth, or the mucus. if we could destroy the
 calcareous

Definitiones.

g lvi Nephritica Linnaei P. 109 L.C.

Penis Dolor.

g xxv Nephritis Sauvages. P. 34 L.C.

Dolor acutus in regione renum, iuxta ureteres in vesicam Directus cum febre acuta, dysuria, ischuria &c. —

g xxxvij. Nephritis Linnaei P. 106 L.C.

Inflamatio Penis.

Febris. Synochus irregularis, Nausea, singultus, Ructus, Urinae varietas, Obstipatio, Lumbago, urens, Femoris Stupor.

g lxxv Nephritis Vogelli P. 174 L.C.

Penis. inflamatio; febris acuta, dolor ardens in regione renis, urina pauca, flammnea, vel nulla, stupor Lauris vicini, dolor testis vicini, ructus. Vomitus. —

g xix. Cullenii — Nephritis — P. 263. L.C.

Painexia, dolor in regione renis, saepe Urinis iter sequens; mictio frequens urinae vel tenuis decoloris, vel ruberrimae; vomitus; renis Stupor; testicul. ejusdem lateris retractio, aut dolor

56-1

77 Calcareous Earth, we should find + the mucus would become soft, so as to be evacuated by the Urine, for this purpose, some have used an Acid, but it must be remembered + in order to produce any good effect by an Acid here, the acid must get into y^e Bladder in a pretty concentrated state. now if we inject an Acid into y^e Urethra, in a pretty concentrated state, it would act both as a Stimulant, and an Astringent on the Bladder itself. now again metallic Salts, Caustic alkali, & Caustic Calcareous Earth, Dissolve y^e mucus, but if we throw any of these into y^e Bladder sufficiently Concentrated for this purpose, they would Dissolve y^e natural Mucus of the Bladder, and Urethra, excoriate, and form an Ulcer. since this then is the Case. we cannot inject any of these into the Bladder with safety.

Now warm Water Dissolves this mucus. if then we can Deprive the Urine of its salts, and Dilute it so as + it shall become more warm water, it will act as a Solvent on the Stone; for this purpose many

Many Diuretics have been used to Dissolve the stones, and most of them have sometimes succeeded. Caustic Calcareous Earth, or Caustic Alkalies have been most beneficial of any. It was thought because these Dissolve of Stone out of the body they would do the same if thrown into the Stomach. but on the other hand in this Case, they there meet with the gastric Juice & Pancreatic Juice, and with these make a copious Mass, so as to lose their properties. when we give a fixt alkali or Caustic Calcareous Earth, these decompose the ammoniacal Salts of the Blood, and Detaching the Volatile alkali combine with the Phosphoric acid, & — acids, & so we give in fact by this means volatile alkali. this however will sometimes in a Course of time produce the effect. if then we should succeed by these means. the Mass will be Destroyed, and the Calcareous Earth crumble Down, in consequence of which, as a soft powder will not irritate like an hard concretion the Pain & Irritation will cease. and the Calcareous

77 Powder come away by the Urine; hence the Urine is tinged ⁵⁵⁷
with a white Powder. and sometimes the Nucleus of
the Stone has come away complete, and the Patient
been radically cured.

but more commonly a long exhibition in this manner
of volatile alkali, is apt to produce a putrid state
of blood. for tho' it is an antiputrescent out of
the body, yet by being exhibited a long time
it creates such a ^{constant} stimulus, as at length produces
a putrid state of y^e Juices. or else the medicine is
so nauseous that the Patient does not continue it.

so that it is only a Palliative in general.

When the Stone is very large & troublesome, ^{the Patient} it is
sometimes relieved by an Operation. w^{ch} you have de-
scribed to you in surgery. w^{ch} is to take out the
Stone by an incision into the Bladder. now all
wounds are very unapt to heal, when a constant
stimulus is applied to them, here the urine is con-
stantly applied. ^{& y^e bladder a very irritable part, w^{ch} it is} hence a wound is made w^{ch} it is
very difficult to heal; so that we should not recom-
mend the Operation, unless in very urgent Cases

Before we venture on the Operation, we must consult the habit of our Patient. If In Old Men, in those habits disposed to thin secretions, and where grating Flesh does not readily arise, and Ulcers are not well disposed to heal, we are generally called scrupulous. we should not be so ready to perform the operation. It appears to me as if Bark or diluted for some time before of operation, might diminish of Irritability, and dispose to better suppuration; but I hint this only from speculation. now after the Stone has been cut out; if it had arisen from accident, the Patient is cured, but if from the Urine being loaded with the matter so forms the Stone, there is scarcely a supposition + another stone will not form. as a Fresh Nucleus may be formed, and the Disease return, we may give Euphratic Medicines after the operation.

If the Stone obstructs one of the Ureters in its passage from of Kidneys to the Bladder, and symptoms of Phlegmonous Inflammation, we must bleed, and give Evacuants and even if the symptoms of Phlegmonous Inflammation

17 Inflammation do not run high.

Purgations have been used advantageously here. likewise, gentle Diuretics have been used. the Seeds of the umbelliferæ as Parsly, and Fenael. may be used likewise mucilaginous Medicines as spasmadic contraction of the Ureters is apt to take place, Opium may be used. likewise if warm bath as a relaxant by these means we can generally propel the stone forwards into the Bladder. and then the symptoms of Irritation generally go off. mucilaginous Decoctions may also be given at the same time. Medicines diminishing the Irritability as Bark or Uva Ursi has sometimes been of service; this does not destroy if stone; but sometimes palliates the symptoms.

Inflammation may likewise arise in the mucous Membranes of all the urinary Passages. of the Kidneys in all which Cases if ^{mucus} matter becomes excited in larger quantity the Urine is high Coloured whitish, and a mucous sediment is evacuated. sometimes Pus is evacuated, but this and Mucus have much of same appearance. sometimes a

Gonorrhoea is produced. we are to defend the mucous Membrane of the Urethra, by oily or mucilaginous Medicines, and to inhibit Part, to diminish the Irritability.

All the mucous Membrane + is covered with a mucus is liable to have this mucus harden, and form Aphthae. the mouth, the Throat the urethra &c then are all liable to have them formed. as these are commonly in health, covered with this matter in defence. from whatever Cause if mucous Membrane is inflamed this Crust is apt to be formed. in such case they serve as a kind of natural defence to these Parts, but they sometimes prove fatal and more particularly to Children, to whom they very frequently happen. as they produce violent inflammation, and prevent nourishment being exhibited when they affect the Throat; or get down the Trachea and stop the Passage to the Lungs. in the case of Inflammation they produce symptoms of Irritation, and so kill, or they suffocate, as we said. we must by acids and astringents applied to the Throat in the way of Gargle. endeavour to take off the Inflammation

77 And separate the Aphthae. thus we have finished the
Inflammations of the mucous Membrane; and have
thus done with the two Principal Classes of
Inflammation.

We come in the next Place to speak of the Eruptive
Diseases.

Prædictic 18th Eruptive Dys

The next Class of Diseases we mean to treat of
are consists of the eruptive Diseases. in many Cases
a Fever takes place. after the Fever has continued some
time a number of small Inflammations break out.
in some these are Phlegmonous, as in the small
Pox, in others Erisipelatous, as indeed is the Case in
most of these Diseases. the Measles &c. &c. These
Inflammations when phlegmonous go on to Suppura-
tion, as other Phlegmons. but the Progress of
these Inflammations produces great Disturbances
in the System.

These Diseases are the small Pox. the Measles
The itch, spotted and miliar Fever. viscid. the
Chicken Pox and several others are commonly left

Violent, and seldom prove fatal.

The first + we shall speak of is the small Pox.
This Disease was unknown to the ancient Egyptians.
The Arabians are the first upon record,
to mention it. and they speak of and describe it,
not as if it was a new Disease. but as if it were
a well known one time immemorial. The Africans
likewise had it. & when the Arabians became Mahom.
-medans it was propagated all over of East & W.
This matter acts on the System if applied either in
a fluid form, or in the state of Vapor. thus it
may be applied in its former state to any slight
wound in any part of the Body. in the latter
state to the Nostrils; so as to produce the Disease.
The infection does not produce the Disease im-
-mediately on its application. it may be from six
to fourteen days first. In all such Cases the
infectious matter ferments, and increases till it
produces enough to make its appearance. it
would appear as if no Fermentation except the
sanguineous

70 Sanguineous could take place in the blood Vessels
as all the others take place on extravasated Fluid
but in this I lost - -

It would appear in the most common route of
receiving the Disease, it was received at the
Nostrils, & by the ulcerations th take place
about the Nose and Eyes.

The Fever commonly comes on at the time of the
natural evening paroxysm. all the varieties of
Fever take place here Continued; Remittent, and
intermittent. In these Countries almost always continued
Fever take place. in the hotter Climates Intermittent,
and remittents. here all the variety of Continued
Fever arise. the Inflammatory; the low nervous &c
It may be distinguished from the Meazles by the In-
flammation th arise, and are Phlegmonous; in the
other they are Erisipelatous &c - -

Further 'tho this Disease is accompanied with the
common symptoms of Fever. yet the head Ache;
and Pain in the Back, are greater in proportion

To the obstruction of y^e Pulse, & rigidity of the Skin,
and Tongue, and the other symptoms of Contracta
here, than in other Fevers. these are the marks of
the small Pox. we cannot ascertain 'tho + the
small Pox is always indicated by these marks.
because it many times will happen + a Fever
coming on with these symptoms, is not the small
Pox, ~~and~~ ^{or} + the small Pox may come on
without these symptoms. no great head ache &
taking Place.

This Disease commonly makes its appearance 3rd or
4th days after y^e infection was received; if the
infection was received on the Sunday P.M. on
Tuesday the Disease will appear. if it be slight
- or it commonly appears on the fourth day.
if more violent on the third. sometimes not
till the fifth or sixth. and then the eruption
is not commonly very copious. the third or fourth
days are most common. If the Pustules have by
(the

Also of violent stimulants, or by exposure to very
 great degrees of Cold, been prevented from
 breaking out till late, there is commonly a
 violent eruption. The violence of the Eruption is
 commonly in proportion to the violence of the Disease
~~of the Disease~~ there are sometimes two Paroxysms
 of Fever take place in a day. when the Fever
 goes clear off as soon as the Eruptions appear, we
 have then only so many phlegmonous Inflammations
 to treat, the Eruptions are very small and nume-
 -rous, circumscribed by a circle, & distinct from
 the Skin, beside th a number of round
 Erisipelatous spots appear. these however go away
 of themselves & gives the opportunity to Mr Sutton
 to pretend to send them away. he marks a
 circle round them with Ink, & says they
 shall disappear by such a day. this they would
 do, did he not do this. They are to be distinguished
 from the Meazles in + in the Meazles the

566e eruptions are all insipulations. from y^e Chicken Pox 70th
as by y^e violence of y^e symptoms. & by the appear-
ance you will by practice be soon able easily to
Distinguish them. but it is of no ^{great} consequence at
the beginning to Distinguish them. you should
tell of bystanders & it looks much like y^e small
Pox, but you shall be better able to Determine in
a day or two. The number of pustules is much great-
er when the Fever is violent, than when slight.
when these little Inflammations arise on the Skin,
they go on like other Phlegmonous Inflammations
to suppuration. first a watery fluid is contained
in them; it then commonly becomes thicker. the
Pustule breaks, ^{or} the contents sometimes evaporate;
a Scab is formed, y^e Skin forms under it,
and the scab is thrown off, commonly some of
the matter is absorbed into the System, the Pustule
yet well generally, and the Patient recovers. but
sometimes the number of phlegmonous Inflammations ^{and}

567
And consequent Suppurations, produces symptoms of
general Inflammation, or of Irritation. but as happens
commonly in Phlegmorous Inflammations there
for at most part arises hardness and fullness of the
Pulse, and all the symptoms of general Inflammation
the Brain, by the quantity of blood thrown on it
is compressed, and the Patient sinks. thus then the
symptoms of general Inflammation, may prove fatal.
but if symptoms of Irritation come on they prove
more so. very great frequency of the Pulse takes
place, depression of strength, and other symptoms
of Irritation arise to a great degree, and these are
attended with inflammation of the Throat and
Mouth, these often kill. if then symptoms of
general Inflammation; or of Irritation; (it has also
been called symptoms of bad Suppuration) should
take place to a great degree, they often kill.
beside this if the small Pox be applied in the
state of Vapor, a considerable inflammation of the
Trachea takes place, a considerable secretion of

Of Mucus from y^e Lungs follows, this is so thick & copious, as to suffocate, and kill. It may happen & a Purging may take place: from any of the various matter getting to the intestines, or from any stimulus applied, or from sudden Fear, or any Passion, accompanied wth great anxiety, w^{ch}se Cause produce a change of y^e Circulation, from the exterior, suddenly to the interior Parts; from these Causes, or an absorption of y^e morbid Matter, y^e Pus-tules may sink. now when any Parts have been violently distended, upon the speedy relaxation of them great weakness follow. so it happens here.

Now the Head, Throat, and Breast are first filled wth Pus-tules, and fullest of them. it is well & it happens so. for on the Pus-tules sinking about the head by the sudden Collapse, the Extremitis swell. but if it should not happen & the Pus-tules in the Extremitis swell, as the others

7th Kind, of sudden universal Collapse, &c.
 Sometimes from a number of Phlegmonous Inflam-
 -mations the Patient is exhausted. thus then when
 they are exceedingly numerous, all these bad
 symptoms may be produced. when they are not
 very distinct, and Circumscribed by a round
 red Spot; they are apt to run into one another;
 in ^{the} 10th Case they do not suppurate so perfectly;
 all the other bad symptoms continuing at the same
 time, and taking place to a greater Degree the
 affection of the Throat particularly. People of
 irritable habits, are indeed in greater danger
 than others exclusive of this. Some have divided
 the Disease into two Species, the distinct, and Confluent.
 some have carried these to a nicer distinction.
 dividing them into Distincta, Discreta, and
 Confluentia. others have considered the Distincta
 as of two kinds; and the Confluentia of two kinds
 these minutiae are useless. generally the Confluent
 are worse and longer in going off than the

Distinct. those in the Face are commonly worse ⁷⁰
 than in other parts, from two Causes, 1st The
 Skin there is dryer, being more exposed, 2^d
 The Brain and Throat are more apt to
 be affected. - - - - -

Prolectio 74^{na} Inq^{ue} 2^a Lipp

We yesterday went thro' the history of the small
 Pox: till the time of the perfect Suppuration and
 drying, or breaking of the Pustules. we mention'd
 the Distinctions of the small Pox into different
 species. the Distincta when the Pustules are
 perfectly Distinct and at a space from each
 other, the Discreta, when the Pustules are
 Distinct, but ^{just} touch one another, Confluentes,
 when they run one into another forming Clusters
 of Pustules, having a number of them a com-
 munication together. beside w^h some more
 minute Divisions have been sometime Adapted.
 Distinctions have likewise been taken from the

19 The appearance of the Pustules themselves. when they
remain hard and do not suppurate well, they have
been the warty Pock. when they contain a clear
water a long time crystalline. at the beginning
of the Disease soon after if infection is received the
natural Evening Paroxysm is increased. as the Dis-
ease advances this continues thro' out the ^{8th or 10th} Day
the Pustules begin to come out about the ^{11th} ~~third~~
Day for the most part; as they come out the Patient
is relieved. not if the Disease be in the mildest
state the Pustules are larger, and about the eighth
Day of Eruption, the eleventh of the Disease;
the Patient feels scarcely any inconvenience, if he
is not ill treated. that is. if he is not treated
at all.

On the other hand in the violent Disease the
Pustules break out commonly about the third
Day. unless retarded by the violent application
of Cold or any stimuly: or by any external inci-
dent prevented coming out. on the Eruption
taking

Taking place the Symptoms are somewhat relieved, and as they come forward more so. so + about the sixth day, he is sometimes pretty well. however the Throat is very sore; attended with a great Spitting. in Children a Diarrhoea sometimes is produced. The Pustules are smaller than in the distinct. & often run one into another at; the beginning an Erisipelas - tous Inflammation appears round the Pustules. especially in y Confluent Species. this often goes away soon, otherwise symptoms of Irritation come on. ^{or} ~~or~~ hardness, and fullness of the Pulse likewise Delirium, flushings in y face. often purplish Spots appear, from the strong action of the Vessels, the Patient Lies. or as we said, Symptoms of Irritation take place, or the Pustules may sink. sometimes the Patient lies 10. 12. or even 16 days in danger from some of these ^{circumstances} ~~symptoms~~, symptoms of fever and

79 And sometimes take place or the Pustules in the
Face subside, and the extremities swell, the Pus-
tules then turn black on the Face, becoming dry
the Skin forms underneath, and they are
cast off. after these have dried there is seldom
much Danger.

Now when the small Pox are gone, Absorption
of some of the Matter has taken place, hence
Hectic Fever, and pulmonary Consumption take
place sometimes. likewise Inflammation of the Eyes,
and ^{Phlegmonous} Inflammation of other parts.

Further an habit is sometimes established, so that Fever
and sometimes inflammations are apt to take place
about the same time the next Year, especially
if the Disease has happened in the Spring; and
this shall continue for 6 or 8 Years.

It is remarkable, the variolous matter cannot
produce a Fever a second time. Persons constantly
attending on the Sick of this Class, have often pus-
tules appear (even if they have had the Disease;) ⁱⁿ
in consequence of some of the infection ^{it} has
got there, and fermented. But it is not able to

To produce any Fever. so Morbillous Matter as the matter of γ whooping Cough, cannot produce the Disease a second time. now Putrid Vapor and other Causes of Fever may produce it twenty times. thus have I shewn the Progress of this Disease.

It is to be remarked + if we introduce variolous matter into a wound; Fever arises from it. but this is much slighter, than + ^{ch} is produced by the matter applied in form of Vapor to γ Nostrils; is perfectly distinct, and the Pustules generally few in number and commonly attended with very little Danger. we know not the reason of this. one reason may be + when applied in γ state of Vapor to the Nostrils, the surface is much larger, and if the Fermentation takes place in the whole of it, the Disease must be much more violent. and indeed we do find + the Throat, Nose, Eyes, are all affected. now when the Infection is communicated at a wound we do not find + the Throat & parts surrounding are so much affected, as in the natural way. this is a matter of great importance in all Diseases, to keep the Throat, as clear

clear as possible, for a man cannot live two min-
 -utes without breathing, and beside the de-
 -pression of thought produced by the Difficulty with
 which the Air circulates thro' the Lungs is great
 hence arises Danger of the sinking of the Pul-
 -mones. we know of no other reasons of the Difference, it
 is an important matter of inquiry to know by
 what certain means we could increase or diminish
 the number of the Pul-
 -mones, and what this de-
 -pended. if we could do this artificially at will
 it were a valuable acquisition. it has been
 pretended by some Empirics + they could ascertain
 the number of Pul-
 -mones + would appear, but this
 is a mere imposition. we are next enquire, whether
 or not, it is best to produce the Disease thus ar-
 -tificially. it were certainly best not to have it
 produced at all. but above half of Mankind in
 those parts where it has been propagated have it
 in the natural way. one out of five (taking good
 and bad treatment in the account) dye. so + 16th
 part

Part of mankind ^{would} dye in this way. taking the worst of Practice, in inoculation about one out of an hundred dye. now again, taking the best Treatment in the natural way about one out of seven dye. in the best treatment in Inoculation about one out of five hundred, or to say the least, out of three hundred dye. so + by Inoculation, out of twenty one who are destroyed in the natural way. twenty would be saved. Inoculation has of late been much more extensively Practised. Mr. Pulten has introduced a cool method of treatment more, and so far has been of service. but he and his associates, who pretend to have bought the secret of him, have (by exposing their Patients, to cold in those circumstances in which it acts most powerfully on the System) lost more, than regular Practitioners for Treckon those who from such treatment have had Pulmonary Consumptions & and died six Months after, as much lost as if they had died in the Disease, so + taking

Things at the worst inoculation saves at least one out of ten who would have died. on the whole then we think it should be adopted. for children ^{as had as} had better (even if the Disease was to take place, naturally, have the Disease while young, than be rendered unhappy as many have been, all their life under apprehension of it. Some Parents have been doubtful about the legality of purposely exposing them to a Disease of ^{ch} their children may dye. now I apprehend & as the chances of their dying of it in the natural way are so much greater, it is as if a Parent was to see a wall falling on child ^{ch} who must kill it; and was to ~~endeavour~~ to carry it away & to set the child down on the opposite side the wall falling might kill him there. but the Parent has done his duty, more than if she had left the child to perish certainly.

We come now to the manner of propagating of small Pox by Inoculation. and the circumstances attending it. Inoculation most commonly produces a very slight Disease: in some cases however it has done otherwise. in some it has produced no Disease; in others a very bad one, the symptoms of which have been so violent & Patients have even died. Sometimes in Inoculation of small Pox has broke out with as much violence, and the Pustules been as numerous, as in the natural way. and in all methods of Inoculation the same thing has happened, we know at present of no method of making a small number of Pustules break out. (2^d) Some Patients have been lost by the violence of the symptoms of Irritation taking place, the Pustules have been sunk, or Gangrene and Mortification have taken place in the

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So the Wound, and the Patient been lost, Patients
may likewise have been cut off in other ways, but
these are ^{the} most usual. The time of the Year is to be
attended to in Inoculation. In Summer the air is too
warm. In Winter we are oblig'd to heat the room
in w^h the Patient is artificially, by which means
the Air is not so pure as it would be otherwise, nor
so fit for respiration. In Autumn all Diseases are
apt to be more fatal, on account of the state of
Irritability produced at this Season. This among the
rest is so. all Diseases are found to be more fatal
about the autumnal, than of vernal Equinox.
So the Spring is the best time. nevertheless if
the Disease should break out in ^{the} natural
way, and become very general in the Autumn:
we should not hesitate to prevent its bad effects
by Inoculation. The age of the Patient is the
next Circumstance. when ^{children} they are sucking it is
not so well to Inoculate as I once knew a Child
killed by having the mouth so sore wth the Puslules
& he could not suck, and he was killed by this

Circumstance, flaves to death. neither during
 the Teething time, as at this time violent illness
 is produce naturally. beside the symptoms
 of Irritation make it + almost all Diseases
 have of same appearance at this age. and more-
 over it is exceedingly disagreeable to have a
 Patient who can give no account of himself. ex-
 cepting then at these times if Younger the Par-
 -ent is the better. about two years old, is a very
 good age. we would chuse a young Subject on
 account of the laxity of the Parts, at this age.
 In such as we call scorbutic habits we would
 not prefer of Operation; nor in any affected already
 with any Diseases. the Patient should be too
 strong, or Sanguineous. we should clear of
 primee, Vice in such Cases, and endeavour by
 bleeding, and other Evacuations to take off
 all Plethoric symptoms, it is better in this and
 all Diseases to do this, as these Stimulate. all

Other Preparations do no good Mercurials and Antimonials have been used with this view, but apparently to no kind of advantage. they have been chiefly recommended and used by those practitioners, who have more a view to pecuniary considerations, than the honour of the Profession. Sometimes a whole Family of Children have been killed by these preparations. Mercurials are apt to produce a particular state of Irritability, ~~so~~ we should be especially careful to avoid, as it is one of the most dangerous Circumstances in this Disease. ~~so~~ the best preparation, is none at all. Potatoes or bread Pills may be given where Parents insist on something, and they will not know the Difference. with regard to if wound to be made, the smaller it is, if less apt to inflame. we had better with a lancet make two or three, to insure an absorption of matter should then be rubbed on the wounds. the age of the matter;

The stage of the Disease at ^{it} it was taken, I ^{do}
 am persuaded, are of no consequence. in a state
 of Maturation more is to be obtained. we would
 therefore rather take it in ^a state. if it was
 Dried as soon as taken out of the Pustule, it
 matters not if it were an hundred Years
 Old. farther it appears to make no difference,
 whether taken from ^a Distinct, or confluent
 small Pox, however we would not prefer the
 confluent. neither would we chuse to take it from
 a Person otherwise diseased, exclusive of the
 small Pox. as ^a venereal Disease may be
 propagated in this way. but there are few Dis-
 eases ^{it} can be propagated in this way. however
 tis full as well to take it from a Person
 unaffected by any other Disease, as not. These
 precautions are rather for the satisfaction of
 scrupulous lay standers, than of essential
 importance in themselves considered. The Practice
 & we make with the Lancet will make no
 appearance

80 Appearance; if the Disease be not propagated 583
if it is there will be a redness about the part
next day. no Precautions, or remedies can be
applied afterwards with advantage, except to
keep the Prince's Vessels clear, and free from
feculent matters. we would use chiefly. vegetable
Food, Decoctions of Farinaceous Substances; and
farinaceous Food. The Patient should not be
kept in an impure air, nor in bed, neither
in the Chamber, unless for fear of propagating
the Disease, nor should the room he is in, be
suffered to be crowded, nor yet should Food
be dressed in it, as these all tend to produce an
impure atmosphere. It is most of any thing
apt to produce those symptoms of Infection
above all things to be avoided. These then are
the Precautions we are to take in propagating
this Disease. by Inoculation. ^{Communicate}
If any accidents should happen during the Pro-
gress of the Disease, these are to be treated
as we shall shew in describing the treatment of

Of the Disease received in the natural way.

We now then proceed to the treatment of the small Pox thus communicated. this Disease we must remember is to be gone thro', we can by no means prevent this, so + unless ^{of those} accidents happen which we shall point out we have little to do, our chief business is to have Patience, watching the state of the Patient, during the course of the Disease. a Fever generally precedes the Eruption. this has often been treated by practitioners as a common Fever, but still the Eruption will come out the same. we may sometimes do good by bleeding to take off any Plethoric symptoms which may arise at the beginning; and we may often by these means prevent + general Inflammation which might otherwise take place. we should also keep the primæ Viæ clear. a gentle Emulsi-
tion at the beginning, as in other Fevers may be of service. we are then to leave the Patient to himself as we know of no means of diminishing the number of the Pustules we must by all

Means give our Patient fresh air, as it has been found by some late Experiments of Mr. Newtons + a certain kind of Circulation is produced by impure air ^{being} abstracting the Lungs; which kills before + effect would be produced by compression of the Brain. one circumstance likewise to be attended to, is the secretion taking place on the surface of the Body, prevents the natural Secretions on the intestinal Canal. now we are afraid to purge, least we make the Circulation on the surface of the Body suddenly thrown thence to the interior Parts, and by this means bring on a sinking of the Puscles. The Patient is also apt to be very uneasy from the great restlessness accompanying the Disease and we are afraid to use Opium on account of the obstinate Costiveness + takes place. & for fear of heating the System to too great a degree, we use then a laxative Glyster so as to produce a Stool once in a Day or two, this does not Stimulate so much as a Purgative.

586 Exhibited internally. after + if the Patient is exceeding
-ly restless, we may exhibit an opiate. if the
Patient gets a Stool in two days, and if he
Does not rest well, gets some Sleep in the Night
we should not even do these. If the Pulse become
exceedingly hard, ^{full} strong, and frequent, to 100 strokes
in a minute we should bleed. the Nurse will
oppose this strongly and think, you are killing
the Patient, but still you must bleed him. but
not unless there be great Danger. it however if safely
at the Patient since it necessary it must be done.
we should then take away about 10^{oz} of Blood, and
if the Patient be a strong, Plethoric young man,
it may even be needful to repeat it.

It is a Misfortune + in this Disease almost every
Indication, is contra Indicated. If the Pustules
are small, filled with a watery fluid; the Pulse
frequent; the secretion from the Mouth, ^{very} thin; and
symptoms of irritation take place to a great degree
the Bark, should be used. This medicine if it were
not contra indicated by the affection of the Lungs
the

80 The laborious Respiration; & thick secretion from the Throat; it would be extremely serviceable to prevent symptoms of Inflammation; and to make a good Suppuration take Place. it is apt moreover to produce another inconvenience viz Costiveness. if however we should make use of it, when we find it we have produced a good Suppuration. it should be laid aside as this will now continue to take place.

This is the manner of conducting the general Inflammation, and symptoms of Inflammation to take place in this Disease. If the mouth should be filthy, and sore ^{the} of Pus-tules, and matter spit up, we may attempt to cleanse it by mel Rosarum & Tincture of Myrrh. and may use oily Liniments by way of defending it. If the matter spit up should become thick, and threaten suffocation, we may use Expectorants. Squills, and Gum Ammoniac, have been used for this Purpose, but we would not use any thing so stimulating if we can avoid it. if there should be immediate danger from suffocation

An Emetic may also sometimes be used ^{as} has
 sometimes made of Lungwort themselves, so
 as to get rid of this troublesome symptom.
 a Contra-indication to the use of the Bark
 arises from an obstruction of the Throat when the
 Pustules are in danger of sinking we may Stimu-
 lants to keep up Circulation on the surface of the
 body, and for this purpose wine, and Spices
 are best; but we must use these with delicacy, and
 not trust them to Nurses, who finding the
 Patient low, will be apt to be too liberal, and
 so produce bad symptoms of another kind:
 the face & the extremities should not swell,
 when the Pustules in the face subside; ^{as} many
 sometimes take place in a moment's time,
 we must apply Blisters, and Sinapisms to
 the Feet; otherwise we may lose our
 Patient. some have always used Blisters in the
 Disease to prevent this symptom. but we
 have shown the stimulus of ^{of Juice of} Cantharides
 is peculiarly apt to produce Erysipelas
 : tons

or Imitation; so unless Danger of this sort is 589
apparent we would not use them. This symptom
in Case a considerable absorption takes place, or
in Women with Child is almost always fatal. it
is sometimes produced by any violent Passion
of the mind, suddenly excited. thus a fine woman
looking in the glass, and seeing her face spots
has sometimes been so affected, as to have the
Pustules immediately sink, and be killed;
+ it happens sometimes momentarily; we
should be careful to avoid those Circumstances
+ might produce it likewise. we have one
observation to make ^{it} is to advise you never
to be impatient for we cannot produce a
turn a single Day sooner, than it will
take place; nor one Pustule less by any
means in our Power. after the small Pox are
gone off, if the Disease was slight it is hardly
worth while to do anything, we may give a
Purge or two, to clear off any matter + may have

been absorbed; as soon as possible. But if the Disease was violent we must do this as soon as it can be borne. ^{It} is generally in Day or two after the Eruptions are dried off. we must then give Purge so as to take off ^{the} general inflammation & takes place; and so prevent hectic. If at the time the Disease took place, next Year, there should be a disposition, in symptoms of Fever to ~~re~~ and Irritation, to recur, we must give the Bark, to diminish the Irritability; and strengthen the system.

Prælectio 81^{ma} Measles

We come now to the other eruptive Diseases. Viz. those where a Fever takes place and is terminated by an Eruption (1st) None of the others are accompanied wth Danger arising from Symptoms taking place During the Suppuration. The first we shall speak of is

Is the Meazles. This was likewise received from the Arabians. The Fever here also precedes the Eruption, after $\frac{1}{2}$ infection has been received, we do not know certainly how long; because this Disease is seldom propagated by Inoculation. It seems to be commonly about two day after the infection being communicated, & the eruption takes place. This Fever is more apt to be attended wth inflammation, in proportion to $\frac{1}{2}$ topical affection, than $\frac{1}{2}$ small Pox. the Eruption differs vastly from $\frac{1}{2}$ small Pox. a number of small insipidulous inflammations appear, and Blisters form upon them. These ~~general~~ Inflammations appear, sometimes only 24 Hours; sometimes two or three days. sometimes on $\frac{1}{2}$ Eruption disappearing $\frac{1}{2}$ general Inflammation goes away. sometimes no change is produced, the symptoms of Measles Fever, and pulmonary Consumption come on; and the Patient is destroyed. at other times the Eruption goes off, without any symptoms remaining, or being produced, and the Patient soon recovers. - Now

Now the Symptoms of the Meazles are not so contra indicated as those of the small Pox. the only symptoms which we have to combat being those of general Inflammation. Some Practitioners have described a Meazles attended with symptoms of irritation, but I never saw any thing like it. this stimulus the matter of the Meazles appears as essentially to produce general Inflammation, as Mercury. and to a greater Degree. We are then if the symptoms run high so as to produce great general Inflammation, to take away a quantity of Blood. to clear of prime Vices by Purgatives, and give Expectorants. neither is it a wise for the same purposes, to employ Relaxes.

At the going off of the Disease (unless the Patient is remarkably irritable) we must use antiphlogistics, and powerful evacuation, as the greatest part of who are lost in the Meazles; die for want of this being done. and when

81 The symptoms are already come on, it is often too late, to apply these means.

It appears odd, when a Patient seems to be got well of a Disease, to be applying powerful remedies; but here it becomes necessary so to do. by these means we prevent inflammation of y^e Lungs; and Symp^ttom^s taking place. this then is y^e treatment, to be used in this case.

Something very remarkable in this Disease is; the topical inflammation is taken place here an Erisipelatous, and yet the symptoms are those of general Inflammation. whence we see + it is not invariably necessary + symptoms of general Inflammation, and Phlegmonous topical Inflammations should be always concomitant. i. e.

There are some ^{other} of exanthematic Diseases of the same kind as y^e small Pox, and Measles. as Chicken Pox. which is hardly worth mentioning. this indeed is one of those + can affect the

System but once during the life time. but then 21
 the symptoms of it are so trifling as to be of no
 kind of consequence. there arises in this case, as well
 as in the small Pox, a Fever, and commonly on
 the first, sometimes second Day there arises a
 kind of Blister, containing water ^{ch} it elevates it above
 its surface, and this becomes converted into Pus.
 a scab is formed afterward. This Disease as now
 cannot put a stop to it, so neither is it needful
 to employ any Medicine.

There are some other Eruptions ^{ch} on account of
 their mildness, have been overlooked, and not
 got so much as a Name.

It is remarkable, and cannot be accounted for, + these
 Diseases cannot, by the matter + produces them,
 be produced a second time. this is contrary to the
 usual laws of Diseases.

There are besides these eruptive Diseases; some others
 of the same-kind. as the whooping Cough. where
 no Eruption breaks out; but these will all have
 their

81 Their own Progress. these go off after having fermented and produced a Suppuration, or otherwise its inflammation being discharged in some other way, and at the time of these Diseases going off, the System is more loaded with the matter & produces them, than at ^{worst} highest state of of Diseases. It goes off seemingly because it has produced its full effects. and after the Disease can be produced no more.

The next class may be reproduced the first of it is the military Fever. this has occasioned various Opinions, many Diseases have been called by this Name, it was once of fashion in London for to call many Diseases by this name, so that when a Patient was feverish, the Physician sweated him, & produced an Eruption, ^{at} they took out their Spectacles, and some (I believe) Microscopes to discover, this then was the military fever, and even when only a Blister has arisen in a Fever it has been called a military Fever. the Leaf Skin being separated from of the Skin, a Blister ^{is}

Is formed, this by sweating & rashes & scabs off, this has been called then a military Fever, if such an appearance has taken place in ^a Fever. 81

There is an eruption ^{wh} takes place in Women in Child Bed much like it. in this Case however the eruption carries off the Fever. whereas in the military Fever, the eruption produces great effects on the System.

Every Fever attacking Women in Child Bed, in ^{wh} an eruption appears; is not a military Fever.

Whether this Fever is apt to take place in Women in Child Bed, from any peculiar circumstances we know not, some have supposed it proceeded from the secretion of chyle, for ^y nourishment of the Child, but this we know not.

It begins with Pain in the head; after a few hours an eruption of little watery pustules, sometimes accompanied ^{ch} to a red circle round them, appears. on the coming out of the eruption, the pain of

81 of the Head goes off. as the Patient is now or exceedingly irritable. any ^{Passion} ~~remains~~ of the mind excited, producing uneasiness will make the Eruption go in. the violent Depression of Strength, and all the symptoms & marks this Disease, as its forerunners, return. then the Eruptions may break out again, and fresh ones may arise. if the Eruption continues out, a thin opaque fluid appears within the Ducts. this evaporates or is absorbed, and the Patients Skin feels gritty as if covered with sand. ^{& he gets well.} but in many cases, the Eruption is frequently repelled, & of symptoms re-produced, & then break out again, and thus the Patient is ^{weakened and} destroyed. when the Patient is freed from the sickness, Pain in of head & by the Eruption, we are to employ the Bark to diminish the Irritability of the System, and prevent the retro-pulsion of the Eruption, and we are to continue the Medicine in this Case, so as to carry off the Disease. we may likewise employ Stimulants and Relaxants, but must trust

Chiefly to the Stimulants for reproduction of it
 in company, and keeping up of the Eruption.
 This is not the ^{proper} manner of treating other Fevers
 happening to Woman in Child Bed. it is easily
 distinguished from other Fevers, by the marks
 as we pointed out.

The scarlet Fever has generally been accounted an
 eruptive Disease. the Erisipelatous inflammation
 is the same as if it was one, only is generally
 in several Spots, it has no particular Charac-
 -teristics, to distinguish it from fevers, with
 symptoms of irritation as we have described.
 These then are the Diseases which we common-
 -ly call eruptive Fevers. + is Fever in ^{the} an
 Eruption takes place.

Now all these Inflammations are apt to produce
 Chronical General Inflammation, commonly
 called hectic Fever. exulcerations of the Lungs, and
 pulmonary Consumptions. these affections then we are
 next to consider.

We have now gone thro' the several Inflammations except some trifling inflammations of the Skin, & are seldom attended with any affection of the system.

Inflammations often terminate in Suppuration. and when a quantity of Pus is formed, some of it is often absorbed into the System; when a large quantity of Pus is formed, it is seldom with impunity to the Patient for in this case an increased action of the arteries takes place, without an increased action of the Heart. and the action of the living Power is transferred to the Arteries. in consequence of the which a State is produced ^{et.} is call Hectic Fever, but we will venture to call it Chronic general Inflammation. as it is not so properly a Fever. almost all the Fermentations take place

upon ex transposed Fluids. &c. &c. &c.

Hectic Fever is often produced by exulceration of the Lungs, and likewise sometimes produces such exulcerations, and pulmonary Consumptions. we shall

endeavour to shew the several Causes + produce
 Exulceration of the Lungs, and, ^{+ produce} hectic Fever. now
 The Lungs are (like other irritable Parts) subject
 to Phlegmonous Inflammation. now then exulceration
 of the Lungs may arise from Phlegmonous
 Inflammation. for Suppuration may be produced
 the Abscess breaking can be discharged but
 in two ways, either into the Cells of the Lungs
 themselves; or into the Cavity of the Thorax.
 an ulcer is formed on the Lungs in either Case,
 and this will sometimes produce such a con-
 traction & the proper & necessary motion
 for respiration and inspiration cannot go
 on without producing great Irritation, this
^{constant} stimulus prevents the ulcer from
 healing, and thus pulmonary Consumption, and
 hectic Fever are produced. or

Exulcerations may arise from inflammation of
 the adjacent Parts. of the Pleura, the Medi-
 -stinum &c. or Catarrh may produce an exulceration
 of the Lungs. The Lungs may be ulcerated in
 three ways. 1. & 2. & 3. - but or eminencies may

82 Arise on the surface of it.

6013

When a Patient is affected with Scrophula, the Lungs may become affected sometimes but seldom do. Venereal Virus, this affects all the surfaces of the Body, the surface of the Lungs sometimes then may be affected by it, but this seldom happens.

Further exulceration of the Lungs may produced by the vapor ^{arising from} of persons affected with such exulcerations. It has happened 1 Persons attending constantly on those who were affected ^{with} exulcerations of the Lungs and pulmonary Consumptions have had the same produced. but Pulmonary Consumptions ~~seldom~~ are seldom contagious. so + this very rarely happens. there are however upon record instances of it. Extraneous Substances getting into y^e Lungs may produce suppuration from the irritation they excite. now this cannot easily takes place on account of y^e Epiglottis. but Food has sometimes got down, this generally excites a violent Cough, and is by

Wgt means rejected but it has happened otherwise & produced γ aforesaid effect.

A wound penetrating into γ Lungs, sometimes proves fatal, but not always. For there have been wounds made by sword, penetrating into γ Lungs. & the air passing thro' has cleaned the wound so give the ulcer room to heal. further if any Pus be absorbed into the System it gets to the surface of the Lungs, ferments, with the blood there, and converts them into a matter similar to itself; by γ means Exulcoration is produced. Hectic Fever likewise produces Pulmonary Consumptions, as well as they produce Hectic. now Hectic Fever may arise from various Causes. from great strength & G. The Temperature + young Men are off, is sanguineous. now this sometimes runs so high, as to produce Plethoric symptoms, and hence Pulmonary Consumptions. This as the other temperature is hereditary. and hence pulmonary Consumption being one of the Diseases depending on temperament is often hereditary. those who are of

82 Of this highly sanguineous temperament, have often a fair complexion, and red hair, and a ruddy complexion. in Spring are subject to symptoms of Inflammation, and in such humors eruptions often break out. and they are very subject to inflammations.

Pulmonary Consumption may be produced by any inflammatory stimulus continued to be applied a long time. as the matter of ^{the} small Pox. but oftener + of ^{the} Meazles; as morbillous matter produces it much oftener than variolous. The application of any stimulating medicines (as Mercury a long time. or Guaiacum more so, may produce pulmonary Consumption. in these cases an habitual ^{increased} action of the arteries is excited and at last Chronical general inflammation is produced. beside these Hemoptuas are often the Causes of this disease ^{so} we shall consider more at large in (the next Place. these then are the Causes of Exacerbations of the Lungs.

We have shown the causes producing Heutic Fever more properly chronic general Inflammation, we mean now to shew the symptoms Progress, and Terminations of this Disease.

Heutic Fever has been called pulmonary Consumption without exulceration, or the first stage of pulmonary Consumption, altho the Lungs are not at all affected. This Disease has not been rightly understood, and so has been described as different Diseases, and called ^{by} various names.

There is a hardness of the Pulse, shewing an increased action of the Arteries, we always find on Venesection, the Blood is in a state of condensation this viz. a Quantity of the Coagulable Lymph arises to the top of the Blood, making a kind of appearance of buff. next there is an extraordinary Contraction of the arteries, the medium Diameter of them is lessened, so the Pulse is generally frequent and Contracted. now when

83 605
Almost any Disease affects the whole System of natural
Evening Paroxysm is increased, so it is here. a greater
obstruction of the Pulse takes place during the Night.
The Patient is prevented sleeping during the fore-
part of the night, and falls into a Profuse Sweat
in the morning. He is heated, his Face flushed,
frequently, and all the symptoms of the action
of a stimulus ^{acting} appear. The Vessels on account
of their state of Contraction will not receive a
sufficient current of Blood, to keep up the strength
hence Emaciation takes place, the Quantity of
Blood being diminished, and the Patient weak-
ened. The Lungs if they were not affected
at first become so afterwards. the Quantity of
Blood circulating thro' them, produces Inflammation
and Tubercles, or ulcerations take place. Pus is
formed, in ^{the} case, either Pus is formed in conse-
quence of the hectic Fever; or being formed pro-
duces it. The lymphatic glands become infla-
med, but no great Pain is produced in them.
this circumstance appearing on dissection, confirmed the

The Idea + it was some obstruction in the mesenteric (or lymphatic) Glands, + produced Pletic Fever. ^{the} ~~some~~ action of the arteries diminishes gradually, the evacuation from all the Glands diminishes, Dropsical, and other symptoms of weakness take place, and the Patient sinks, the inflammatory symptoms continuing to the last. This then is the Progress and termination of this Disease. ^{it is very difficultly} ~~got rid as one~~ Part is more ^{partially} affected than the rest. The next Cause of Pletic Fever is Hemoptoea, or an hemorrhage from the Lungs. now I shall here take the opportunity to consider ^{show} the Causes of hemorrhage this is the most dangerous, and by far most common one of any. we divide Hemorrhages into two kinds. one we call Extravasation, the other Hemorrhage. When Blood is extravasated into the cellular membrane, or any part not having an opening externally, it cannot be evacuated, without making an artificial opening externally, this then we call an Extravasation. the other is where there is a cavity into ^{the} blood flows, having a natural opening externally, as the Cavity of the Thorax, abdomen,

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53 Abdomen, &c. here if matter may be got rid of, and evacuated. extravasated Fluids, ^{trapped in by Cellular Membrane} cannot be got rid of but, by absorption, by means of the Lymphatics, these then become more an object of surgery. whereas if evacuated into the Ventricles of the Brain they may produce of most fatal Diseases. as Palsy and apoplexy.

Blood extravasated into the Cellular membrane, seldom does harm from if Quantity evacuated from the Vessels.

Sometimes only a part of the Blood is evacuated, the Serum, and superfluous water. &c. but this is seldom called an extravasation of Blood, or an hemorrhage. if such an Evacuation should take place it is commonly called Dropsy. Coagulable Lymph alone is sometimes evacuated. this neither do we call by these names. altho the effects of this are much the same as if red Globules were evacuated. We do not then call it by the names of hemorrhage or Extravasation of Blood, unless red Globules are evacuated with the other parts. now red Globules alone are sometimes evacuated, at the Kidneys such

An evacuation sometimes takes place. this we cannot account for the reason of. such an Evacuation is seldom in any very considerable quantity. so a little makes a great show. the Colour being very intense. Perhaps a little Coagulable Lymph was likewise thrown out, but Coagulated by the way.

There is no surface of the human Body where there are not openings in the Vessels. these openings are called exhalants. now the Blood may get out at these openings. or by new unnatural ones made forcibly. the hemorrhages in which the largest quantity of Blood is lost, we should rather imagine to proceed from a rupture than from these natural openings. but yet sometimes prodigious Quantities are evacuated at these openings as happens in a particular kind of Ulcer, which has been mistaken frequently for a Cancer. here very large Quantities are frequently evacuated, and it is very evident here & it comes from these natural openings. Van Swieten. speaks of a Case where there

85 Was a dilatation of a Vessel, for a considerable
length, and a considerable opening at the End, at which
Blood flowed. so + very large quantities may be ex-
travasated, at the orifices. If then if Capillaries
should be greatly Contracted, and the arteries much
dilated, we have reason to think + considerable he-
morrhages, often take place hence. but an increased
action of the arteries (or, if you will Inflammation)
most commonly produce Hemorrhages, but most
frequently the Capillaries are greatly disposed to
contraction at the same time. the without such
a disposition it may take place. in 1st Case Hemor-
rhage only, and not Inflammation will be produced.
So it happens in Hemorrhages. this is the most common
Case of hemorrhage of any, and this is to be distin-
guished always from other hemorrhages. such often
happen from the nose. here we evidently find symp-
toms of fullness of the Vessels. Pain, and sense of
distension about the forehead. & nose are full
some time, and then the hemorrhage bursts forth.
as in Menstruation, Pain in the region of the

Belly and great sense of fullness, and universal
 Plethora takes place, more especially there are
 evident symptoms of Inflammation of the womb.
 this is the most common Cas. of Hemorrhage,
 + takes place from every part of the Body.
 In Gonorrhoea Catarrh, & other inflammations of
 the mucous Membrane; the secreted matter
 is frequently streaked with Blood. but here
 contraction of the capillary vessels takes place which
 prevents any considerable Hemorrhage. The infla-
 mation taking place diminishes the action of
 the arteries, and thus the Hemorrhage is stopt.
 Particular Medicines have been used up, as
^{stopping}
~~taking~~ such hemorrhages, as Nitre &c but they
 seem to have acquired their reputation accidentally
 for when they have been applied, and the hemor-
 rhage has stopt soon after, this we are apt to
 think would have taken place, had these things
 not been employed. for there are not such
 powerful Sedatives and Astringents as to do great
 things

83 Things in 4 ways.

61¹³

The second Case of hemorrhage is where it arises from relaxation of the Vessels, no rupture, nor increased action taking Place. of this kind is the sea scurvy, produced by the long continued use of putrid Food. in ^{the} Case of Vessels, become vastly relaxed. another Case is in those ^{who} have been ^{improperly} called scorbutic habits. such, where there is a disposition to thin secretions. It was the fashion in Physick some Years ago, to call every disease & was not well understood scorbutic. so that there were a great variety of diseases under this name. This habit of body is so generally called by this name by all authors, especially modern ones that we cannot drop it. in these habits if any stimulus should be applied, an erisipelatous inflammation is apt to be produced, and often to spread considerably. In such habits hemorrhages are very apt to take place, from the laxity of the Vessels and to stop suddenly. we know no reason why
the

The whole mass of Blood should not be evacuated in such Cases, we know not the reason of the hemorrhages stopping as they do, except it be owing to the mobility, and instability of all the actions of the body, this so strongly marks this Disease. there is a peculiar irritability, and instability in the actions of the Body in this Disease. Van Swieten mentions a Case th I think happened to himself, / or some Person of this habit. an hemorrhage took place at the corner of the Eye; and continued sometime with considerable velocity and then suddenly stopt, without any application being made for + purpose.

Ruptures of the Vessels are of different kinds. That kind which the students considered as worst, is really directly the reverse. viz when the Sides of the Vessels are excoriated from Pus lying in contact with them. this is really the best way in th which a rupture can be produced in count, for it is seldom + any hemorrhage ensues when

A Vessel is ruptured in this way. however the manner in ^{wh} it is brought about seems to be in itself of little consequence, the kind of Rupture is the thing of the most importance.

If the Vessel be cut quite thro' it will sometimes contract; there is a certain Power & the Vessels of contracting when cut thro'. but if it be torn half thro' & at the same time Distended in length it loses its contractility. a Vessel whose diameter is as large as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Crow quill has sometimes been known to Contract; and in a horse the largest Vessel in the Thigh, which of a very great Diameter. it is impossible to ascertain the exact Diameter to which this power of contraction extends, as this depends much on the state of the Subject. however in Man none much larger than a crow Quill is capable of contracting. The stronger the Person is the less hemorrhage take place (so appears a Paradox) unless

Unless he be very Plethoric. If an Artery be quite
 divided, and then end so attached + it cannot
 contract in its length, (for in the contraction
 of an artery, it contracts in length as well as
 diameter) it will sometimes continue to throw
 forth blood from the Mouth ^{of it} a long time, as
 to throw out a very considerable quantity of
 blood. as I have sometimes seen when a tooth
 has been drawn, + a hemorrhage has taken
 place from the ruptured artery, and conti-
 nued notwithstanding all the means + could
 be used so as to weaken & almost kill the
 Patient. bleeding for four or five days. & in the
 same manner if by suppuration or otherwise a
 Vessel be partly divided a violent hemorrhage
 often ensues; and sometimes none at all,
 but the Vessel contracts. there are for the
 most part some symptoms. when a rupture
 takes place, + indicate it; some violence as

We yesterday shewed the Causes & produce hectic
Fever, when it proceeds from affection of the Lungs.
If in Peripneumony, Catarrh &c. the mucus spit up
from the mucous Membrane of the Lungs, be streaked
with blood it is rather a salutary appearance,
but if spotted with Blood it is not so, as this gene-
rally indicates Exuberation to have taken place.
the same if a considerable should take place.
If the Hemorrhage be considerable, we only use
the common antiphlogistics. if the habit be ple-
thoric, (as is often the Case when the Disease
attacks an healthy young man,) we should if
the hemorrhage be considerable use powerful Evacuants.
we may in such Cases take away 16 or even 20 ounces of
Blood. When we find the Blood does not come
away in considerable quantities but only involved
in mucus we may leave off Evacuations. Adjuvants
have likewise been used, the propriety of their
exhibition has been disputed. Given in large doses
so as to prove Emetic, they have been said to be
dangerous as from the efforts in vomiting, the hem-
orrhage

Hemorrhage is increased it seems upon the whole better to avoid vomiting in this case. Astringents have been used, ^{Galls are the best} Aids Tartar, and vitriol, have been recommended, but their effects here are trifling. Nitre has been highly extolled, but where it has been used, the hemorrhage has stop'd of its own accord, or on some other account. There have been no considerable advantages result'd from it.

It is best to trust to Antimonials as Purgants, and Expectorants, Squills and others, free from inflammatory stimulus are the best of this Class and are sometimes of service.

In case no more frothy matter spotted with blood is spit up, we may then leave off the exhibition of medicines. but if such an evacuation should continue, we must begin with exhibiting Alumina, and Mole, and other astringents. viscinous astringents are to be preferred. these were mostly used. The antients were influenced by fancy in the exhibition of astringents, as well as many other remedies. in this case they preferred

These Astringents ^{ch} were of a red colour, to others
as best; in so doing they happened to do right
contrary to what happens in most other Cases.

In Case the matter spit up should become still more
florid, we have no other Chance, than by having
recourse to ^{the} preparation of Lead. these are particu-
larly useful in hemorrhages from the Lungs, but
we must remember, are never to be used till we

have no other means of saving our Patients' life.
from $\frac{1}{2}$ gr^s to 1 gr^s is the Dose. 2 is commonly enough if
you find + after having exhibited the Lead about
six hours the hemorrhage stops, you must imme-
diately leave it off. If we know + this Disease
proceeds from obstruction of the Menstrua,
we need not use these preparations of Lead, and
other powerful remedies, in this Case it is
to considered rather as a Metastasis, and are
to endeavour to reproduce the Menstrua, by
all the means in our power.

If an Hemorrhage should arise from relaxation

Of the Vessels of the Lungs, or excretion of the ^{surface} of the Lungs, and be attended with no plethoric, or inflammatory symptoms nor be preceded by such. we should only use gentle Relaxants, so as to produce a relaxation of the Vessels universally, and keep the Patient still, avoiding stimuli of all kind. I need not use those other more powerful means of cure. If a Vessel be broke from a violent fit of Coughing we must use pretty similar applications, to the most powerful means already described. Sometimes such hemorrhages occur to a small degree, in ^{the} case we must trust still to Acids, and gentle astringents; by expectorating remedies keep the Lungs clear, and use ^{gentle} ~~powerful~~ Evacuations. These however commonly prove fatal, producing exuberation. These are the Cases, and remedies to be applied in hemoptics. We proceed now to shew the manner of preventing exuberations of the Lungs, and hectic Fever from taking place. and shall then point out the Symptoms Progress terminations, and method of Cure of Hectic Fever.
 We have shewn the Causes from whence an ulcer of the

The Lungs arises. now the principal attention is to be employed to prevent an ulcer taking place; rather than to cure the Disease when an ulcer is formed; it being then generally too late, as there very few Cases of exulceration of the Lungs where the Disease has not been fatal; unless proceeding from Abscesses it is true; + there are many Cases of pulmonary Consumptions cured, but these are suppurations of the mucous Membrane, or increased secretion from the mucous Glands.

Small Cases where inflammations ^{of the Lungs} arise then, we are to be very careful to avoid exulceration being produced. To avoid Suppuration from the Lues venerea affecting the Lungs we have only to cure the Disease. The same of Scrophula. the manner of treating hemorrhages from the Lungs, called Hemoptoea we have already pointed out. the only remaining Case of exulceration of the Lungs, ^{ch} we must be careful to guard against, is Plectic Fever as it is commonly, but should rather be called Chronic general Inflammation. this then we are now to Describe.

This Disease is an increased action of the arteries, the other parts acting weakly. now the action of the arteries is often to be diminished by bleeding. In acute general Inflammation, we can generally succeed in this way. but here the Heart, as well as arteries are acting strongly. now we have often said & it is a difficult problem in Medicine, when a part of the System is strong, and the rest weak to weaken the strong part, by general weakeners applied to the System; so it is here in Chronic general Inflammation, ^{however} but at the beginning we can generally do this. but when the Patient is much weakened and Emaciated, the Heart acting weakly, we can seldom succeed in this way. the present mode of Practice in this state of the Disease is to bleed to about 3^{or} once in a fortnight. whether this is good practice is a matter of doubt. we rather think & it may be of service in some Cases. Boerhaave acquired great reputation, and had good success from the use of aesculapian Fruits in such Cases. than

Should be exhibited. Pellets have been used to produce relaxation of the capillary Vessels, by & means to diminish the strong action of the Arteries, but they do not answer in general. small Doses continued a considerable length of time are the best method of exhibiting them.

It is necessary to take great Care of the Food used. Food easy of digestion as the Milk of animals, as per Milk should be used moreover Nourishment is wanted for ^{the} purpose farinaceous food should be used. by no means animal Substances. for the Vessels from their contraction are not able to receive a large quantity of blood. and beside Food of difficult digestion would injure by its stimulus. so + altho it appears at first sight inconsistent to restrain Nourishment from a weak person, yet it is sometimes needful so to do. we are to endeavour at the same time to derive the nervous Power to the Muscles by exercise. ^{the} should in moderate Degree, so as not to fatigue, and in proper Circumstances. avoiding Exposure to air in such Circumstances wherein it does most Mischief. riding

On Horseback, at the same time endeavouring to divert
 the attention, and amuse the mind, with variety
 of pleasing Objects; and by no means of small
 consequence. thus we are to endeavour to take off
 the strong action of the Vessels, and prevent the
 ill effects proceeding from it. If it should proceed
 from an absorption of Pus, which otherwise bad
 in this case must be excited; as this produces
 thick Pus and thus prevents it from being so
 easily absorbed; from its greater degree of Viscidity
 and at the same time prevents it from stimulating.
 In all other Cases of pulmonary Consumption, Bark
 tends to do a vast deal of harm.
 If in hectic fever a Cough should take place, we
 should use Expectorants, to make ^{the mucus} be evacuated freely
 and prevent the disagreeable effects of its stimulus
 when an ulcer is produced, and no fitted, or nauseous
 Pus is spit up; if no stimulus act, and the secretion
 continues to diminish in quantity, the Patient may
 recover. the best thing we can do here, is to place the
 Patient in a proper situation in respect of air,
 for which purpose he should be removed at least

85 20, 30 or 40 Miles from any large City. 10 Miles Distance will not be sufficient. now this Circumstance is of the utmost importance, for tho a person in health may breathe an air composed partly of + from the common lower, and containing the greatest impurities, with no other inconvenience than + of taking in a little more at each inspiration; the Case is far different where the Lungs are exulcerated, for here at each Inspiration of such impure air, such a Quantity must be taken in, + the ulcer ^{cc} might be partly healed will by such a constant stimulus be tearing open, and enlarging. so + this stimulus is of the worst consequences. moreover. Air near a running water is purest, as here the fixable air, and all other impurities are absorbed by the Water and washed away by its communication to large fountains, or the Sea, so + it happens that impure air is evaporated from such streams. it should likewise be a chalking Soil. Stagnated Soils are very unhealthy, as from the Quantity of animals, and Vegetables contained in such

a considerable degree of putrefaction is generated
 and there are also in such Docks hills of
 earth ^{to} assist in producing the putrefaction.
 so + a gravelly running water, is to be brought
 out. farther the N. W. Wind is extremely cold,
 because no water is chemically combined with it
 We are apt to think as the antients living in
 hot Countries did. viz. + the tops of hills are
 most wholesome, but it is not so in this
 Country, on account of the precipitation of water
 on such hills, and the exposition to cold winds.
 Dales are most wholesome ^{the inhabitants of} low Countries if
 Marshy, as some Parts of Essex, and
 Lincolnshire are very subject to intermittents
 In Case an Ulcer is formed Exercise is hurtful
 it is a mistake to recommend as some
 eminent Physicians have done, riding on
 horseback in this Case. for tho' it be receiv-
 -ingly beneficial in + state of pulmonary
 Consumption where no ulcer has yet been

85 Formed, it is equally Detrimental afterward. the ⁶³²
motion tearing away the new healed ulcer. &
enlarging it. at the same time a close room is
hurtful. we should not carelessly expose our Patient
to the air in those circumstances in ^{ch} it is
apt to affect the System worst, as in rain, at
the time of the evening when a dew falls. &
this has too often been done, to the great hurt of
the Patient. Sydenham recommends rising on
horseback in all stages of the Disease, but it
is apparent & he did not properly distinguish the
state of ulceration.
We should use food of easy Digestion. and as good
nourishment as he can bear. in ulcers arising from
abscesses, he may recover by such treatment,
but otherwise he has very little chance. Mark
diminishes all the symptoms considerably. but
produces a sense of tightness across the breast
so it cannot in general be used advantageously
the only Case I ever knew where the Lungs
were coincidently ulcerated, and the Patient was

was by means of the bark. I gave it only with 85
 a view of diminishing the symptoms but it actually
 healed the ulcer, and the Patient recovered to my
 great surprise. we would here prefer the
 extract to the resinous part of the bark, if we
 use it. one advantage is - the stimulus keeps
 up the Patient's spirits to the last. not some
 knew a very learned Physician who thought
 himself quite well, and proposed going out
 the next day, tho he was perfectly acquainted
 wth the nature of the Disease, and died the next
 day.

Thus I have gone thro' all The Inflammations,
 & have hardly affect the system and
 except some ^{to} hardly affect the system and
 we shall consider hereafter. and some next
 to the chronic ^{general doctrine of Rheumatism} ~~inflammations~~ ^{and first Rheumatism}

Prælectio 86^{ta} Rheumatism

Rheumatism has been very differently understood.
 Inflammations have often been called Rheumatisms. &
 the

Definitio Cullenii

GXXII. Rheumatismus. P264.

Morbus ab externa et plerumque evidenti causa:
Pyrexia; dolor circa articulos, musculorum tractu
sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quam
pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans.

Handwritten text on a piece of aged paper, likely a letter or document, placed on a dark background. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan. Some words are difficult to discern, but appear to be in a cursive or semi-cursive script. The paper is rectangular and slightly wrinkled.

¶ We shall give the natural history of Rheumatism, and endeavour to point the Peculiarities by which it is distinguished &c.

Cause 1st Rheumatism arises only from one Cause, one only viz. Sudden exposure to Cold; and in particular sudden Circumstances, as by a stream of Air blowing at exposure to Cold, the end of a street, or a window; a damp room; in peculiar &c. There seldom happens a Rheumatism, but we can trace it to some particular Cause, ^{exposure} to Cold.

Moreover Rheumatism commonly arises in that part ^{ch} which was exposed to the Cold, as the arm, thigh &c. Cold applied to the Stomach has evidently produced it in some Cases. but most commonly it is produced by Cold applied to some external Part of the Body, as when the Thigh is by some accident exposed to a stream of Air &c. Cold then produces Rheumatism immediately, and in the Part of the Body to which it is applied. There have been disputes about the parts ^{ch} which are affected by Rheumatism, some have assigned it to the Nerve trunks, others to the Muscles, others again to the Periosteum. they are all evidently capable of being affected by it. & the Skin is appears plainly from

From the Coldness and contraction of it th take place
The Muscles doubtless are, from th inability of Motion,
and use of them th take place in Rheumatism.
so + the Rheumatism may affect at least 1 any external parts.

We shall endeavour in the first Place to point out to you, and describe the most simple Symptoms of Rheumatism.

1st The most simple symptoms of Rheumatism are flatness, and contraction of the parts affected: together wth Pain, Swelling, and inability of Motion of the muscular Fibres of the part. Cold we know produces contraction, and + in two ways. 1st A contraction th continues after the original Cause of it has been removed. and 2^d A contraction not continuing, but going off on the non application of the original Cause producing it. in the latter case, if by exposure to Cold, the Vessels of my hand, have become contracted, on coming into a warm room the contraction goes off and no Disease is produced.

In

86 In the former Case, if I remove my hand into
 a warm Room the Contraction still remains
 notwithstanding, and a Rheumatism is produced,
 for we have all the gradations from the slightest
 case of this kind to the most obstinate Contraction ever
 produced. this then is the Essence of the Disease.
 It has been called a spasmodic Contraction, but this
 I do not reject, for reasons ^{which} we shall point
 out when we come to treat of spasmodic Diseases.

Defect: ^{of} Rheumatism then is a contraction of the Capillaries
 of any Part, so that the blood ^{which} is impelled
 from the arteries, cannot pass forward to the
 veins. this produces a distention, the blood en-
 deavouring to distend the Capillary Vessels, on
 one hand; the Capillary Vessels to contract on
 the blood on the other; this counter endeavour
 stimulates, and constitutes the Disease. It has
 been called an inflammation, but differs from
 an Inflammation, in that it may continue many
 years without producing any increased action of
 the Heart and Arteries. which constitutes an essential
 part of Inflammation. and beside in the progress

And method of cure, it is essentially Different from
Inflammation.

The contraction of the Capillary Vessels, and ^{evident} ~~down~~
= now at their distension from the blood
passing forward, produces Pain. this is sometimes
constant, sometimes not so. a Swelling likewise
takes place from an extravasation ^{ch} ~~to~~ commonly
happens, and ^{ch} ~~to~~ consists merely of Coagulable
Lymph. and never of any part of the red
Globules. Sometimes the action of the Heart
and Arteries propels the blood forward, over-
comes the contraction, distends the Capillaries, and
thus a natural Cure takes place. sometimes the
Disease is not cured for many Years, and
sometimes is some length of time going off, but
not any like this. 3. 6. or 8 Months.

The swelling does not always go away with the Pain, but sometimes remains a long time after, this, and the use of the Part return gradually. Sometimes general Inflammation is produced. The Stimulus frequently

It frequently produces contraction of the kidney; the Urine then become transparent; and the natural cloud does not appear on its cooling; but there is great variety here for sometimes it falls out on the contrary + a copious Sediment is produced. the general Inflammation ^{it} may be produced is sometimes but seldom fatal.

The next Circumstance ^{it} occurs in the general history of this Disease is its disposition after once having been produced in one part to take place in another. i.e. to Metastasis. This happens in Different ways for sometimes it will take ^{place} suddenly in some other part without leaving + ^{it} it now occupies at other times, it leaves the part it is at present in, and suddenly, in a Moment sometimes appears in some other. and so on untill it has spread itself over all the external Parts. &c + sometimes a Patient becomes quite immovable. a strong young man is often in this Disease so inviscerally affected, as in a very short time to become totally lame, and helpless. These Metastases are sometimes exceedingly quick, in $\frac{1}{2}$ Minute leaving the

Arm, and going to the Leg. one Doctrine of Phle-⁸⁶
 -matism was translation of the matter produ-
 -cing the Disease from one part to another,
 but (besides there really is no particular matter),
 this cannot be the Case, for we find often +
 it takes place in one part, without leaving
 a part formerly affected. the suddenness of the
 metastasis is likewise a strong proof to the
 contrary of this Doctrine; for the translation
 of any matter from one part of the body to ano-
 -ther must take place by the common Course
 of Circulation, ^{it} cannot be done so suddenly
 as these metastases take place. from this Doctrine
 arose the use of attenuants to remove the supposed
 obstruction; by diminishing the viscosity of the
 blood.

The violence of the action of the Vessels in infla-
 -matory ~~action~~ in Cases where general
 Inflammation takes place to a great degree.
 gradually weakens the Patient, and the whole disease goes
 off. The Disease often comes on with ^{the} natural

86 Evening Paroxysms, and goes off with a sweat in the morning. i.e. the Pain does; the stiffness, and inability of motion, & swelling, still remaining. These are the symptoms ^{ch} are apt to arise in Rheumatism in general.

Diagnosis In regard to the ^{ch} Characteristics to distinguish it. The Coldness, & paleness of the part, together with the incapacity of motion, distinguish it from inflammation moreover there is not + intense florid redness ^{ch} takes place in inflammations. The Pain is neither + acute Pain ^{ch} takes place in ^{Empurators} Phlegmonous inflammation, nor + Throbbing one in Phlegmonous but a peculiar knawing, deep seated pain. in short ^{ch} the least observation, those who have seen any thing of Practice, readily distinguish them. It has been oftentimes mistaken for the Gout, or the Gout for it. the metastases happen alike in both Diseases; but they arise very differently. It does not happen in Rheumatism + affection of the whole system takes place, till it is produced by the Disease. When the Gout begin ^{ch} to a swelling it

commonly affects the lower extremities first.
attended th with throbbing pain and redness, so + a
Practitioner can for the most part readily
Distinguish it from rheumatism. it is apt to pro-
-duce Metastasis; but not so suddenly as Rheu-
-matism; and the Patient can easily Distinguish
it after the first sett. In the Gout it has been
the Practice to give powerful stimulants: these if
given in acute Rheumatism, will increase the
general Inflammation, so as sometimes even to kill.
and in the Gout it is apt (even in strong habits)
to excite such a degree of general Inflammation, as
to render it necessary to take away a quantity of
blood. so + it is easy to Distinguish between the two
Diseases, and (unless we use a wrong practice) we
can do no great harm at the beginning by
mistaking them. The swelling in the Gout is totally
Different.

Rheumatism admits of a natural Cure. the strong
action of the arteries may overcome the contrac-
-tion of the Capillaries, by propelling the blood
forcibly

Forcibly thro them we may then in this Case either trust to the natural Cure, or endeavour artificially to cure the Disease, neglecting the natural method entirely. This is to be done by diminishing the Inflammation, by large and Copious ^{Evacuations} ~~bleedings~~ and particularly by bleeding. I must own & I was misled some years ago into an opinion & the natural Method of Cure was in general to be prosecuted. but from ^{what} I have seen since, and by the experience of the most eminent Practitioners I am convinced & this is by no means to be trusted to, on the other hand, & we are to endeavour by all means to get rid of the general Inflammation, and to cure the Disease without any regard to the natural Cure.

The first thing then & we are to attend to is to take off this general Inflammation. for ^{as} pure ~~as~~ Purgatives and other evacuants may be used now Purgatives are apt to produce a Metastasis to some of the internal Parts, so & tho we would keep the body open we would trust for the cure to the bleeding. no other means of Evacuation being so ^{kindly} powerful

We have spoken in general of the remedies to be
 used in Rheumatism, we come now to particular
 Cases of it. and the manner of applying remedies
 in such Cases. Acute Rheumatism is
 generally produced by exposure to Cold. and
 commonly comes on immediately after the appli-
 cation of the Cold. The Patient is afflicted with pain
 in the Thigh for instance, supposing this the part
 to which the Cold was applied. on exposure to
 Cold again the Pain becomes more universal.
 The Pulse quicker, and Coldness takes place. the
 Patient is restless, so as not to sleep in the Night,
 the natural evening paroxysm of Fever is in-
 creased. the Pulse becomes hard, and frequent,
 even to 120 Strokes in a minute. ^{often. sometimes.}
 the Stomach is affected, loss of appetite follows, ^{of flatulencies in the Intestines}
 at other times the Stomach, and intestinal Canal, are
 not so much affected. &c. sometimes the Patient loses
 the use of his Limbs. The Disease is subject to
 frequent Metastases. The Patient sometimes falls

2^d Lecture Rheumatism -- Sep^r 22. 1770

Throe Thron + Rheumatism is a Contraction of the Capillary Vessels, + it excites an increased action of the Arteries ^{cl.} is its natural Cure. The natural Cure sometimes becomes the worse Disease.

Bleeding is the 1st best means of Checking the too great Action of the Arteries.

Bleeding may be made either from the System in general, or part affected.

Topical bleeding seldom of use here. we may bleed from any large Vein. — if the natural Cure b. too languid, Antispasmodic Stimulants may be used. but we check the natural Cure if too violent, & forward it if too slow.

Relaxants are also of use here. as there is a contraction of the small Vessels. — we should ^{use} the preparations of Antimony, & other more powerfull ones.

Exciting an inflammation on the skin of the part affected by volatile Alkali, or Cantharides is often of use.

Rheumatism may be divided into two Species.

Differing only in Degree. viz Acute, & Chronic.
At first probably a little flight-pain only is felt
in the knee &c. this is neglected, & by fresh cold
increased till by repeated attacks it becomes habitual
& Acute Rheumatism is excited

Sometimes a great Degree of general inflammation is
excited at the beginning so that an acute Rheumatism
takes place at first.

The first attack in any particular part is with
Coldness, paleness, & contraction of the part. soon
succeeded by redness, heat and swelling. the
general inflammation sometimes, (tho rarely) runs to
such a height, as to produce Suppuration. The Muscles
become stiffened, the Patient cannot move himself
or even bear to be moved.

Sometimes the general inflammation runs so high
as to produce Delirium, violent Drawings at
and so the Disease kills.

Sometimes the Disease proves fatal by a Metastasis

47
To some particular part. I. e. from the external
Parts to the brain. this induces a species of Delirium
which proves very often fatal.

Sometimes the Pain goes off so + the Patient seems
to be got well, the pain goes off at once, but at
the ^{next} evening Paroxysm, or on some other occasion
Delirium appears. this sudden Relief then is also
to be suspected. The Pulse are often hard, small, & weak.
In acute Rheumatism the natural Cure is the
worst part of the Disease, & to be attended to the entire
neglect of the Disease. it would seem as tho
we should not take off the general inflammation
so entirely as not to let it carry off the Disease, but
it is much better trust to other remedies for the cure
of the Disease, & attend entirely to the cure of the
increased action of the Arteries, and if this be not
done on the first two or three Days, it is apt to
become habitual, & produce Chronic general
inflammation.

Neutral Salts may be given, as a sort of placebo
and indeed they have been much trusted to by some
Nitre then may be given.

Relaxants cannot be given at first, for fear of the
Patient getting Cold from his wet Linen in-sweating.
Exciting an inflammation on the Skin is not now to
be used.

We are only to attend to Diminishing the general inflam-

tion.
We are here speaking of an acute Rheumatism,
arising in a plethoric habit. but there are all the
gradations. So + where the general inflammation is
not so great. sometimes Relaxants may be used at
first, or blisters, &c.

Laxatives may be given to keep the body open in the
most violent state of the Disease, as the Patient is
apt to be Costive. but purgatives must not be used.
We are then solely to attend to taking off the general
Inflammation. after ^{ch} we may use Relaxants to carry
off the Disease.

But if Roboration has not been made soon enough in
the Disease, or we are called in on one who has treated it
otherwise we have a very complicated Disease to treat.

87 Intense profuse sweating, but without any relief. The
644
symptoms sometimes continue four or five days, with
great violence; the Patient having had no sleep,
becomes delirious from the violence of the Disease
and want of sleep, and this delirium is the most
violent of any, the Patient raves violently; attempt-
ing often to throw himself out of the window;
he jumps out of bed frequently, and if any
means are in the way, will attempt to destroy
himself. It sometimes appears as if there was a
Metastasis to the brain. ^{he dies.}
but it often does not proceed ^{with} this violence, and
the brain continues perfectly free. The Disease
comes on at night, he is pretty free thro' the day
The symptoms of weakness come on sometimes,
the appetite returns, and he is well nourished the
evening attack gradually lessens, and at last
leaves the Patient entirely; so + he gets well.
Sometimes the Pain continues even the life time
in some measure. or the Patient may be killed
by the symptoms of weakness, not having an

Appetite, and so not being able to bear nourishes.

Thus then the Delirium arising from the general Inflammation may kill. if Weakness may do the same. the Patient recovers, the Disease sometimes continuing 6 or 8 months, and leaving Symptoms, sometimes for years and even during life. or the natural Cure takes place.

You will find it recommended by some Practitioners to keep up the Fever. by w^{ch} they mean the increased action of the Vessels. but I would from what I have seen do all in my power to take it off. not trust at all to the natural method of Cure. therefore if the Patient be strong and Plethoric. 16 or 20 Ounces of blood may be taken away. it often happens to strong young men. it may be necessary in 24 Hours to repeat the bleeding, to 12 or 14 Ounces. in the mean time we may be giving small doses of Nitre, or any such slight Purgant. we trust to Evacuation. we should likewise keep the primee Vicia, clear not suffering feculent matters to go in the intestines, for w^{ch} purpose we should keep the body open.

87 Open, giving the Patients Clysters or Purgatives, so
 as to give him a stool in 24 Hours.
 It has been, and is the Practice w many Prae-
 titioners to bleed to take off the Inflammation,
 and exhibit Resinous Stimulants Quinacum
 chiefly at the same time to keep up the action of
 the Vessels. the Consequence of which is + that
 Inflammation by means of the Bleeding is prevented
 from running so high as to produce delirium,
 and the other bad Symptoms, but the Disease
 runs on, & a species of Weakness is produced w
 is ^{most} hard to get rid of. this bad Practice then
 at least fixes the Disease, it becomes habituated
 we ought then doubtless to take off the general
 inflammation at first by Copious bleeding.
 Relaxants have been used. these produce a
 profuse sweat, the linen becomes wet, and gives
 the patient cold often, thus reproducing Metastases
 whereas if we wrap the Patient in flannel, to
 avoid this inconvenience, the heat of & Stimulates
 and produces a Metastasis. The exciting of an inflama-
 tion

647 apply Blisters in any part is of no service, tho often
87
done. No Food of any Nourishment should be
given, only barley water. having thus weakened
the Patient considerably, when the Pulse is
softened, and weakened, we may now employ
Relaxants, small Doses of Emetic Tartar is
a little opium, under the name of Dover's
Powder have been used for this purpose.
Opium is not so proper from its tendency
to reproduce ^{general Inflammation} Metastasis Prattle Snake
root, and other of this Class have been used
the less powerful Relaxants may be employed
Advantageously. During the use of Evacuants,
after we have taken off the general inflammation
we may use more powerful remedies, as antispas-
modics, no stimulants should be used; no
more sweat should be excited than can be
avoided. Relaxants should be exhibited so as
not to produce sickness. thus a gentle equable
breathing sweat, will help to carry off the Disease
the sooner these remedies are exhibited the better.

87 Thus these acute Rheumatisms are to be treated.

We shall suppose + the Disease has run on four or five days before we are called in, the Strength of the Patient is lessened. the hardness of the Pulse, and all the bad symptoms continue; and the Disease being become habitual. our Evacuations will not be so useful now because the Strength is diminished. Relaxants in the manner we directed may here be used. we shall suppose + Delirium has been produced, (a very troublesome symptom. The Pain & other symptoms go off, and the brain seems now to be the principal seat of the Disease. here the Patient runs great risk of being destroyed, or of having Mania produced. Opium has here been used, but we would not recommend it; it is at best a doubtful remedy. 'tho some-times the only one + we can employ. exciting the attention by a murmuring noise, and other such means of producing sleep should not be

649 We neglected. Antispasmodics as Spiritus Nitri 87

Oculis. Hoffman's Liquor anodinus & may be used. But if no nourishment can be taken, if the Pulse be soft, and the Patient is so delirious & he attempts to destroy himself, jumps out of bed two or three times in the night & we may give an opiate, at the same time telling of bystanders & it a desperate remedy; & it may kill, but is the only chance you have. we must in this case give a good dose. 30 Drops of Laudanum, or a grain of opium at once. if however he can take nourishment, and the disease is going off the Delirium will go off with the other symptoms.

If the Pulse is soft and the Tongue moist, and no symptoms of inflammation come on in ^{the} daytime ~~some~~, only at Night; Mark has sometimes been given with success. six Dracms should be

87 Begiven during the day in this Case. and this
sometimes has succeeded.

Suppose + a considerable Degree of weakness, and
+ all the symptoms of Inflammation, except full-
ness and strength of the Pulse remain. this is
very hard to treat. this State is commonly
brought by using stimulants, and Bleeding at
the same time. If we bleed we weaken still more,
if we use stimulants, these increase the inflame-
tory symptoms; if Relaxants profuse Sweating
breaks out, and this increases the Disease. we
hardly know what to do; only to support the
strength with Food of as good Nourishment as
he can take; and here relaxants may be used,
but not with so good success, as where we
mention. this State however never happens, but
where the Disease has been totally neglected, or
treated in the very worst manner. if the Disease
be converted into Chronic Rheumatism it is to
be treated in the manner we shall shew hereafter.

I was too late for the beginning.

Sometimes slight chronic Rheumatism continues the life time. being excited afresh by the slightest exposure to cold. so as to become habitual. at other times it lasts only about three Months or so. & goes off gradually Stimulants and antispasmodics are applied externally with great Advantage sometimes. there being ^{now} no disposition to Metastasis if we get rid of the present fitt we cure the Disease. such antispasmodics as empyreumatic Oil, and Camphor may be applied externally. Resinous Substances & stimulate (when there is no reason to suspect any danger from it) general Inflammation may be used advantageously. Guaiacum has been commonly used in this Case, but has no peculiar virtues above the other resinous ^{stimu-}lants.
and

And are preferable to those ^{ch} w^{ch} only act a short time. Volatile alkalis may here be used, but the former are better in this Case. Volatile Liniment applied externally may be of use. Relaxants may be joined to the stimulants. such as aconitum, or virginian Snake root. Specacocks th wth Guajacū. &c. these are the remedies to be applied to carry off the present Paroxysm. we must caution the Patient at the same time to avoid exposure to Cold in those circumstances in th w^{ch} it produces its worst effects on the System.

Various names have been given to this disease according to the various Parts affected by it. as Lumbrigo, Sinitia &c. but they have no other Essential Distinctions than Locality, they are all Rheumatisms. and as such do not deserve distinct consideration.

We proceed in the next Place to those Diseases.
th have been called Chronic.

The Distinction of Diseases into Acute and Chronic. is by no means founded in nature. We should ^{not} take notice of it, but + it has been always been used by practitioners in medicine. A Disease + exceeded 40 Days ~~was~~ ^{was by the} ~~Antients~~ in its continuance was by the ancients called a Chronic Disease. now a Fever is called an acute Disease, and yet a Fever instead of ending at ³~~60~~ ⁴~~days~~ may continue above 40 or 50 days, as an Intermittent. and so on of others. and if some violent ones continue thus long; others do much longer; + Pain w^h takes place in dysenteries may run on after the inflammation is gone, much longer than the time set down to acute Diseases, and yet dysentery has been considered as one of + Claps. and if so some + are less acute much longer. a dropsy ^{may}

88 May terminate in three months, or may last many Years. the Distinction then is a very unnatural, and incomplete one; and was originally founded on a wrong Theory viz. + Matter requires some time to concoct. &c.

There is one real distinction to be observed. viz. + in the Class of Diseases I have been treating of a natural Cure takes place, (not however in all) e.g. in Pulmonary Consumption there is none, in the Class I am about to treat of none takes place. Thus Apoplexy produces no absorption of the blood or transacted in the ventricles of the brain; Dropsy produces no absorption of the water extravasated. &c. &c. this however is not the Case of all, so + this is only an arbitrary Distinction. In almost all chronic Diseases symptoms of Weakness are left, so in some acute Diseases. But this Weakness is not of so great Consequence in acute Diseases; whence this Peculiarity becomes an object worthy peculiar Notice. We have said

In the beginning of the Course & there is a certain ⁸⁸ moving Power of life (call it by what name you will) now all inaction of this living Power produces Weakness. Weakness is of two kinds, one in ^{ch} the motions of the body are weak; this is called Palsy. the other is rather an irregularity of the motions rather, and an irritability, and disposition in some Parts to act more strongly than others; the latter at present is to be the subject of our inquiry. this may be divided again into two Classes. 1st Weakness produced Suddenly. 2^d Weakness produced slowly; the first of these kinds of weakness. is produced commonly from emptiness of the Vessels. The first action of the moving power of life is to make the Vessels contract cylindrically on the Blood. so as to press constantly on it, and adapt their diameter to ^{the} Quantity of Blood contained in them, in such manner as to be always full; so if a large

88 Quantity of blood be taken out of the Vessels;
 all the living Power is employed in, ~~and~~ making
 them contract on the blood, and derived from
 the other parts, by ^{the} means weakness is produced
 and if there be not enough of + Power, to make
 the blood Vessels contract cylindrically on
 the blood, he will dye. This Weakness then may
 be produced by suddenly exciting any Pass-
 -ions of the Mind to a violent degree, and
 by intense Pain. these then are much
 easier got the better of than Weakness produced
 slowly, as no habit is produced. and the Conser-
 -quences of this Weakness, produced slowly are
 commonly worse, than of + weakness ^{ch} is pro-
 -duced suddenly; a vast variety is produced
 in Weakness produced suddenly and slowly
 Now the Habit may be weakened so as + the
 Irritability be retained, or increased in several
 -ral ways. these I am to enumerate. (1st) by

By Evacuation, by making a greater quantity of living power necessary to be exerted, to adapt the blood vessels to the blood to the quantity of blood contained in them; by making them contract cylindrically in their ^{medium} diameter.

Next Evacuation weakens by taking off Distension, and if the Distension be a preternatural one; if e.g. a large Abscess be opened, and its contents suddenly evacuated; tho it be pus, weakness, and even fainting is produced, by the Distension of the Parts taken off; the same happens in Dropsy when the whole ^{quantity} of water is let out suddenly, without producing an artificial tension, in the room of + taken away, by rollers.

Such violent Evacuation seldom happens. Evacuation does not weaken only from the emptiness produced for Evacuation of Semen, where the matter ^{evacuated} ~~produces~~ is not in large quantity weakness arises to a considerable Degree, and + note from the matter evacuated, but from the Stimulus which takes

88 Takes place during the ^{and the distension removed} emission, and not from the particular matter containing life, being evacuated, as ancient held. so the evacuation of sweat and urine weaken, not from the matters evacuated ^{ch} are chiefly water; but from the relaxation, and removal of distension of the bladder. If evacuation be produced quickly, as in hemorrhages, weakness produced quickly, & its symptoms take place. if slowly as from long continued purging &c. symptoms of a kind of weakness ^d is produced slowly takes place. one of the Causes producing weakness is Menstrⁿ.

Profectio 29^{na} Of a Menstruation.

In Women, an Hemorrhage arises from the Womb at certain stated Periods; generally from no ^{external} apparent Cause, it continues for a certain length of time, and then goes away of itself, and returns at a certain period. This hemorrhage we call

658 Call Menstruation. there is no other Animal in ⁸⁹
which such an Hemorrhage takes place at a certain
time. but the Female of many (if not all) Animals
such Hemorrhages do sometimes take place. This is
most remarkable in one Species of the Monkey.
this appears to take place in ²Quadrupeds more
at the time of taking the Male, than at any
other time. thus in Witches when Proudd...
but in no ²Quadrupeds except Women does it
come on regularly at any stated times. Men-
struation does not take place in Children. it
comes on generally at the age of Puberty. at
the time the uterus becomes capable of impreg-
nation. Sometimes we find Hemorrhages from
these Parts, take place earlier. but these instances
are to be considered in the same light as ^{any} other
hemorrhages, they go off at once; or five or six
Periods may take place after ^{which} they disappear.
such hemorrhages sometimes take place in Children
at the age of five or six years. but the Hemorrhage
we are now to speak of takes place in Women,
at

89 At the age of puberty. at the time the Parts
 come to their full growth, and the uterus is
 capable of impregnation; the Breasts are now
 capable of secreting Milk. there is ^{no} determinate
 age at ^{wh} this takes place. generally in warm
 climates from 11 to 13 years of Age. in the colder
 ones from 13 to 15. this likewise takes a great
 variety. sometimes they take place at 11 in
 the northern climates at others not till 18 or 19.
 and sometimes when marks of Puberty appear.
~~at~~ + growth in Man and Women ceases at this
 time, as if all the Powers of Nature were employed
 in the ^{perfecting} parts of generation. but afterwards the
 growth goes on again. at this time symptoms Plethoric
 symptoms, and symptoms of increased action of
 the vessels take place. and about this time,
 Men as well as Women are subject to Hemorrhages
 from very slight Causes. hence Young men at
 this age often have hemorrhages from the Nose &c.
 The Patient is likewise affected with an appearance
 a fullness thro'out the whole body. The

The Pulse is obstructed. in Women a sense of Pain⁸⁹ and uneasy fullness about the belly, and Pelvic pulsations take place, likewise hysterical Symptoms not unusually arise. sometimes the inflammation is so great as even to produce Suppuration; an Hemorrhage breaks out, and continues from 24 hours to four or five Days. there are all the variations take place as to the time of their Continuance. the Hemorrhage ceases. sometimes it does not recur for three Months. at others at three weeks. they are commonly Irregular at first; like all periodical actions, after a few Periods they become more regular; they commonly after this come about the end of 28 Days. not always. there is not any particular Day of menstruation. there is no Influence of the Moon, or any of the heavenly Bodies which governs this Circumstance, Women menstruate on all days, and at all Seasons. During the time of the impregnation of the Uterus it stops, and indeed it is well it does, as the Womb is closed at this time, besides & by the Fetus the surface of the Womb.

89 Womb is obliterated and its entrance, or orifice rendered impervious - by the Coagulation of a quantity of Coagulable Lymph, ^{it} has been obliterated. and the Membranes of the Fœtus are so attached to the Womb on all sides, + an Hemorrhage can hardly take place. nevertheless Women sometimes menstruate during the few of the first months of pregnancy. And some during the whole time, but this hemorrhage appears to come from the Vagina, during the time of giving suck no menstrea flow. after ^{it} they break forth again and so continue commonly to the age of about 45 Years. in some they stop at 38, at other times not till 53 or 54. at the time + the Menstrua are about to stop, they become irregular as at their commencement, and go off much in the same manner as they first came on. at some times they take place in small Quantity, then in larger. remitting for two or three months sometimes. There have been instances of the Menstrua returning after having left the Patient some Years and the

and the Gums have opened, & new Teeth come, ⁸⁰ grey hairs fallen off, and other Coloured come, in short all the marks of renewed Youth, but such Prodiges ^{very} ^{rarely} seldom, or occur: and are to be regarded in a miraculous light.

This then is the common Course of Menstruation. Now this hemorrhage evidently arises from an increased action of the Vessels of the womb. accordingly we find inflammation in some measures take place, and in other Animals at the time of Impregnation we find an increased action of these Vessel take place, and an Hemorrhage, so that it is plain + Menstruation depends on this Circumstance, moreover During the life we have demonstration proofs, ^{for depends on inflammation} of the Womb for the periodical reproduction of the Hemorrhage. for the parts about the Belly inflame, at the time, and the breasts swell and universal fullness take place. the Capillary Vessels about the Womb are distended, the interior parts of the Vagina, are unusually red, and we can even

89 Squeeze out Blood from the orifices of the
 Vessels. The original Cause of this Discharge is
 occult; but we are entirely ignorant of the
 Causes of its recurring and + Cal. stated period.
 It does not so with other Animals. In them by
 cutting out the Ovaries, we can prevent the
 Capacity of Uterus, and thus Menstruation
 taking place. no Experiment cannot so well be
 made on Women. In Women by diminishing the
 strength of the system, we in some measure
 prevent the recurring of the Menstruum, but
 not altogether. now from this we see + the
 increased action of the Vessels taking place
 then periodically. Depends (a Priori) on some
 other Cause. Intermittents, inflammations, and all
 actions of the Body are apt to recur at
 a same particular Periods. there is a power of
 Habit in the Body, this acting with the Cause
 of Menstruation in other animals. together
 produce Menstruation in Women. but another
 Peculiarity not accounted for touching Menstru-
 ation, is their recurring at the end of 28 days, at

at + particular Period. we have at present 89
 no Idea, whereby to account for this. again
 from what Cause, or Cause, they return, after
 having been stop'd by impregnation, and
 giving Suck: this we cannot account for. but
 must (it may be) rest contented to saying,
 the matter of Fact is thus. Some have attempted
 to explain it by saying a ^{certain} quantity of blood
 is to be formed by Women, for the purpose of
 nourishing the Fetus, and + this must be
 evacuated, but why not the same in other
 Animals who have more Fetuses to nourish
 we are left still to conjecture for. others +
 there are a ^{certain} set of Arteries in the Womb
 which take just 20 Days to fill, and then
 are emptied. several other such Theories have
 been exhibited. but none of them well sup-
 ported, so the matter remains as it was.
 The next Question is, Why do they stop after a
 certain time of life. some say because + the
 Arteries

Arteries are then obliterated, and the Capillary
Vessels distended. however in old age the action of
the arteries is diminished much, and this would
appear in great measure to account for it; but
this does not seem perfectly satisfactory. now
from various Causes irregularities of the men-
strua take place, and they sometimes may be
stopt altogether. when any sudden weakness
and emptiness of the Vessels are produced, the
menstrua stop, or become irregular, but
such sudden Inaction is soon recruited, and
the menstrua become regular again. but by
a kind of weakness it is produced slowly,
irregularities and stoppages of the menstrua
are likewise sometimes produced. but at other
times greater flows of them are produced by
this Cause. astringents may stop the menstrua
as cold. The excitement of those Passions of the
mind to produce contraction of the external Vessels
as sudden Fear, Grief, anxiety, Joy. but when
these Causes cease to act, the menstrua not only
do not come on at a Period, but likewise for some
future

future Periods. Pain in the Belly then, Loss of Appetite, and commonly hysterical symptoms are produced. They commonly break out again of themselves, sometimes after having been stop'd three or four years, as the menstrual Flux, is apt to be put a stop to, by these various causes, & likewise it is increased. With hurts in abortions, & Childbed but especially after abortions at 3 months end. and such floodings last sometimes a Year or two. or even sometimes during the whole Life of the Patient. The Menstrua in such Cases continue three or four Days, instead of 24 Hours.

Thus, the too great flow of the Menstrua, or obstruction of them; may produce Weakness. Sometimes from Plethora (too great action of the arteries; large flows of the Menstrua are produced. but at the next Period it is commonly less.

These are the Causes of Obstruction; and too great flows of the Menstrua. the Consequences of both commonly are hysterical symptoms. -

Of Menstruation concluded.

We are next to consider how to correct the irregularities th we have pointed out take place, in regard to Menstruation. and by what means to check the too great flow of th Menstrua. If the Menstrua do not break out at the ^{age} ~~time~~ of Puberty, the woman is affected wth universal Plethora. pain in the belly, and hysterical symptoms, and hysterical Fits are common symptoms. Flatulences in the Prime Visc. Sickness at the stomach &c. in this case it is ^{necessary} ~~proper~~ to take away a Quantity of blood. for the Plethora prevents the flux breaking forth. but if we have taken off the plethoric symptoms, and they should not break forth, we are to endeavour to forward their appearance by the exhibition of Rues, so as to procure a stool or two daily. If symptoms of weakness should appear, we are to exhibit Bark, having first removed the

668 Plethora by evacuations, if we do not do this 90
first, we shall increase the Plethora by the Bork
By all these means being used the Menstrua will
generally appear. but supposing they should appear
regularly, an obstruction may happen, ^{either} from
Plethora, or ⁱⁿ plethoric ^{habits and} symptoms these require

Different Treatment.

all Stimulating Medicines exhibited when there
are plethoric symptoms, increase these by their
stimulus, and so do mischief instead of good.

so stimulating Medicines by increasing the action
of the heart and Arteries have the same tendency
now if the Pulse should be obstructed, there should
be great tension, and hardness in together ^{the} Pain
in ^{the} regio Pubis &c we may conclude + these
arise from Plethora, or at least a plethoric habit.

for the removal of these symptoms then, we
must bleed. it is an usual method here to
open the Vena Saphena of the Foot, it was thought
better adapted to produce the effect by the ancient
than bleeding indifferently from the System, but

But it is a matter of no sort of moment. any large vein in the body would do as well. we should take away 8. 10. or 12 Ounces according to the hardness of the Pulse, and the strength and habit of Body of our Patient, so as to remove the contraction of the Vessels. it commonly follows upon this + the Patient recovers her health and the symptoms of Plethora disappear now to produce the Menstrua if possible, if the former should not we must use Purgatives. and those of the stimulating Class as aloes. are best. we are then not to use stimulants, rather relaxants. after which we may employ our other remedies for producing the menstrual Fluxth safely. if these means have been delayed too long, it is seldom + we can produce the Menstrua this time, but they will come on at the next Period. these then are the means to be used when obstruction of the Menstrua arises from Plethora, or plethoric symptoms. now in case obstruction of the Menstrua

Menstrua be produced by a Fever be produced by a
 Fever weakening the System; we are to endeavour
 to restore strenght to the System, by strenght-
 ening remedies. we are likewise to use stimulants
 as stimulating Purgatives. and to relax the
 Capillaries by Relaxants. with regard to strenght-
 ening the habit, we shall treat of this when
 we come to the means of strenghtening the System
 we only just mention now. we are by no
 means to use Astringents, as these produce
 contraction of the capillary Vessels, and prevent
 their throwing out the blood freely. Orange
 Peels, and other Medicines of + Class then are to be
 avoided. having strenghtened the System we are
 to use stimulants. as antispasmodic, and resinous
 Stimuli. of the latter Kind such as Sassaaparilla.
 also Preparations of Steel. these
 having a strenghtening and stimulating Power.
 It has been urged as an objection to these stimu-
 lating Medicines, as Steel, + they tend to reproduce
 the Menstrua, at wrong times. but these will cut

9^o When no other remedies will.

671

We use moreover Substances ^{ch} to stimulate the intestinal Canal more particularly, as Aloes ^{ch} is the most powerful of + Class. This has a remarkable power to produce Hemorrhage.

and the Menstrua peculiarly, as is evinced by Daily Experience. to ^{ch} we would join resinous stimulants. we find + the menstrual Flux is much more apt to be produced at its proper period than any other. so + altho sometimes the Menstrua appear at a wrong time, on the first exhibition of them, they come at the right time afterward. we must insist on perseverance then in the use of those means, tho the Patient is apt to be Desirous of declining them. Stimul; applied externally, have ^{been of Service} ~~by the use~~ in this Case; thus by the Vapor Bath applied to the Vagina, the Menstrua have often been produced. we would use Stimul; in the Bath, so + by the relaxing Quality of the warm water, and the Stimul; thus applied

612 To the part success is often followed. This method 90
has been recommended by all Practitioners.
Now when the Menstrual Flux is ⁱⁿ too great in
Quantity; (we are not here to consider those
Floodings ^{ch} to take place ^{after} abortions. + will
come under notice in another place) Those
^{ch} to proceed from Schirrosity. and Exulceration
come under those particular heads. we are
now to consider these hemorrhages as arising
from menstruation only. This takes place
in plethoric habits, and if it continues
some time will produce its own Cure, by
weakening the System.

Sometimes it proceeds from laxity of the parts.
1st if it arose from Plethora we must
diminish this by bleeding. by the proper
application of which we shall in most
cases succeed. at the same time the Patient
must be kept very still, avoiding Exercise, and
stimuli of all kinds. It has been usual to apply
acids as warm Vinegar, and astringents to the
part

90th Part, if there is immediate Danger of Destruction. This has been a general Practice, and attended to Success. But of these applications we refer you to what was said on hemorrhages. But if it does not threaten immediate Destruction, but returns every two or three days after the Season, we should strengthen remedies as Mark. By these means we can generally stop the Menstrua, and when once this is done, we should lay them aside, otherwise the same weakness will be produced we should leave them off two or three days before the next accession of the Menstrua. Steel has also been used here, but if the habit be pléthoric should not be given by any means, on account of its stimulus, and Disposition to increase, instead of diminish: ing the hemorrhage. Thus I have shewn the means of managing, and regulating the Menstrua, when obstructions take place

arising from Plethora, plethoric Symptoms,
 or weakness ^{and} the manner of the checking them
 when in too great quantity. have now done
 to th this Cause of weakness, and shall
 proceed as intended to consider the other Causes
 producing Weakness quickly; or slowly,
 and the means of strengthening the
 System.

*The lower Vegeta attempted to be preserved for a time, of a Scurvy as I thought
 put down at first in a task with Vegeta feeding a little yeast to make
 it ferment in begins, when becomes over of my task stopped down, being
 it for use as an antidote & called by German names*

~~Prælectio~~ the method of Strengthening the System already laid down; there are certain Medicines ^{ab} assist to procure this effect. these seem to produce a flow of living power to the System. among these Steel and Bark, are of the first value. These Medicines are employed in Cases of Weakness, to restore the Strength, with Advantage, they are not however equally applicable in all Cases. for in some they would do mischief instead of good.

In ^{the} Species of Weakness we have described as arising suddenly, these medicines may be employed in large doses, so as to restore the Strength quickly; they tend to take off the too great irritability of the patient, as well as to Strengthen in Cases of weakness produced slowly from any Cause. Where there is a peculiar ^{lension of the} ~~Preparation of~~ ^{of the} Vessels, as in Melancholic Habits, these cannot be employed properly, they tend

To increase this tension, and in Cases of melancholic Temperament, even if weakness be suddenly brought on, they must not be used. Where there is such Tension then, Bitter Medicines as Bark are better. Before Bark came into use Steel was used in preference to any of the other Bitters. they being found too efficacious. one principal reason of ^{ch} was that they were not exhibited in sufficient Quantities, and indeed oftentimes the stomach would not bear a sufficiently large quantity to produce the effect. Now Bark is both more powerful, and can be born on the stomach in larger Quantities than any other Bitter. we should make use of this then. Zinj in 24 Hours will be sufficient here. it should not be given in such large doses as in Intermittents, and some other Cases. These Medicines ^{ch} act as diminishers of the Irritability. Con

92. Their effects on the System by use surprisingly.
 In the first week of exhibiting them, the Pa-
 -tient appears to mend surprisingly, the
 Progress is less on the second week, and at
 length no apparent alteration is produced by
 them. In such Cases then we should change
 the Medicines, by ^{ch} means we can produce
 the full good effects of the remedy, w^{ch} other-
 -wise we could not have done. These remedies
 must always be employed too in such manner
 as to strengthen the stomach, for ^{ch} reason
 in infusion in Wine, or Alcohol, or Wine
 and Water will be best. some vinous liquors
 will make Barks agree better wth the stomach.
 Spices may also be added as stimulants, wth the
 same view.

Violent Anxiety of Mind especially accompanied
 with Inanition, have often produced great
 Weakness. Bitter medicines in such Cases, even
 tho they should disagree wth the stomach

are applicable. beside these Remedies mentioned
 already there are yet two other Classes ^{ch}
 are of Service to the end we wish now to promote.
 of strengthening the System. viz. General
 Stimulants especially in lax habits are often
 of use. to which we may add Bitters. these act
 much in the same manner as Exercise does. mak-
 -ing a greater flow of living power take place
 It has been thought by some Practitioners + the
 effect of bitter medicines depended on their astringency ^{ch} is evidently an erroneous opinion.
 for were it so, more powerful Astringents would
 certainly be more efficacious. now Galls
 are much more astringent than Bark; but do
 not produce the effects ^{ch} Bark does, near so
 powerfully. Some Medicines + are very astringent,
 -gent, Do not strengthen at all, or not near
 to so great a degree as Bark, and other ^{Bitters} ~~astring~~
 Moreover in our attempts to strengthen the System

System great attention must be paid to the
 mind. for whilst this is discomposed, or anxious,
 all our other attempts to straighten the Sys-
 tem will be baffled. so + we must attempt
 whilst the Exercise of a horse, or any other is
 made use of, to have an agreeable first object
 of attention. Riding for Business often
 proves useful by means of the object. Riding
 for Health merely, by means of the Patient's
 Solitude about + object often proves useful.
 Pleasure then should be the object, and the
 Thoughts of changing situation, by going to
 some Public Place of Recreation, has often
 cured, before they have arrived to drink the water
 at the Chalybeate water Places. thus then a pro-
 =able Relaxation of the mind is a very material
 Circumstance. and Persons of volatile Cast, will
 often do not receive benefit in riding for want
 of an object. Hunting then, being Places
 are to be sought after. the Prepossession in
 favour of mineral waters, and the relaxation of

Of mind attending on those places often work
wonders. thus a Lady who can hardly stand
on their Legs, will Dance a whole Night, and
not be the least fatigued.

Having explained the two Species of Weakness
w^h take place, arising from Causes producing
it quickly and slowly, and the general reme-
-dies to be applied, and means of Cure. we
come in the next Place to speak of two

Diseases arising commonly from weakness
w^h the hysterical Disease, and Dropsy.

Hysterical Disease. this is not properly
a Disease. But an habit of Body. it
takes place often without any of the
Functions of the Body being disturbed.

The Patient eats, and drinks, all the natu-
-ral Excretions, and secretions take place
with due regularity. and without any
apparent Cause it comes and goes. and
takes on the appearance of all Diseases

92 At times, The hypochondriacal Disease (as it is called) is much it, but not exactly. for the latter takes place in melancholic Temperaments. where there is a tension of the Vessels. this is produced likewise by weakness. but in hysterical Diseases no tension of the Vessels takes place. Women are more Subject to the hysterical Disease than men. The men have sometimes had it. Plethora has often produced in Women. Passions of the mind violently excited likewise in delicate irritable women often produce the Disease. after having been once produced the Habit becomes irritable, and on the application of small Causes the Disease recurs. obstruction of the Menstrua is a frequent Cause of the hysterical Disease. first when at the age of Puberty they do not break forth, hysterical Symptoms often take place and hysterical Fits sometimes. hence arose a Notion to the Ancients. held of an Animal within an animal in the Womb producing the

The Disease, + when the animal was displeased
it got up to the Throat, & carried the womb with
it, and + then persisted to hold all the from disputation
it appeared plainly + the womb is held down by
strong ligaments limiting its motions. a Consult-
-tation was held at the Sorbonne whether it was
lawful for a midwife to tickle the Vagina, by
way of enticing it down.

Irregularity or obstruction of the Menstrue
are exceedingly apt to produce this irritable
habit of body. The hysteric. takes on the ap-
-pearance of all Diseases. thus 1st a Fever. an
-hystericall fitt comes on with Coldness. Dry-
-ness of the Skin; Thirst; pain in the Back;
in short all the Symptoms of the first stage
take place. These are followed by heat, fullness
of the Pulse, and all the appearances of the
second Stage, w^{ch} go off, wth a general Relaxation
and Copious Sweat; thus a compleat Parox-
-ysm of Fever appear. to take place. now this
however

92 However differs from a real Paroxysm of Fever.
in + all this is gone thro' in three minutes or so;
instead of as many hours. and moreover it does
not recur like Fever. this oftenest takes place
in Plethoric habits. sometimes all the symptoms
of a Phlegmonous Inflammation take place. wth
a redness swelling, and throbbing Pain all w^{ch}
disappear and subside suddenly. so likewise
symptoms of internal Inflammation take place,
as of a Pleurisy &c. or Pneumonic symptoms
a Pain in the Side, increased at each inspirar-
tion. & only it all goes off thus suddenly. other
Inflammations are imitated exactly in the same
manner as they take place only no actual
general Inflammation is produced. It also
imitates Chronic as well as acute Diseases. Apoplexy
&c. The Patient falls down, loses all appear-
ance of motion, of sensibility, and Irritability.
and recovers suddenly.

Now this Disease renders a Patient exceedingly
unhappy, but is seldom fatal. except in
Plethoric Cases. then general Inflammation is produ-
ced

689 Sometimes Fever and Death if either of these arise ⁹²
to any very considerable degree. Sometimes
Mania is produced.

This Disease differs vastly in plethoric Cases.
and where the Menstrua are obstructed. in the
former Case we must by Evacuation endeavour
to take off the Plethora. in the latter if
possible to make the Menstrua become
regular. when the Plethora is removed
we are then to treat the Patient, as I shall
now point out. only if there be any pletho-
ric Symptoms remaining, we are not to be
too hasty in exhibiting bitter and strengthening
Remedies, and those diminishing irritability.
now in Cases of hysterical Disease proceeding
from weakness two things are to be attended
to. 1st To take off the present Paroxysm. 2^d
To diminish the Irritability. The foetid anti-
-spasmodics have been used. as of the resinous
Class as opiate. Sagapen. Ammoniac. &c

92 Now these serve sometimes to take off the present Paroxysm, but are not vastly useful, as they have been supposed to be. nor are they so much employed now as they have been.

If the Fitts do not return very frequently, or with very great violence, we would not employ any Antispasmodics. if they do not weaken much. we are then to employ Bark, and other re-
=dis of + kind. Sometimes if the Stomach will bear a large Quantity of Bark, it will prevent the next Paroxysm. In this Case it may be employ'd

During the Paroxysm, we need not wait for a remission, the Bark has no tendency to continue the Fitt, as in Intermittents. Antispasmodics were formerly in great Repute. 12 Dozen Draughts have been thrown down of this kind in hysterical Diseases. but fatal Antihysterics have seldom been found to be of any great advantage. where the Fitts recur often, and the Patient is very weak, Bark, and other bitters are better. Opium has sometimes been given here to procure Sleep, but is of no use.

Of Dropsy

All the Cavities of the Body have Vessels which open upon their surfaces. these openings are either Pores in the Capillary Vessels; or Vessels appendaged to their sides; — (organized Cylindrical Tubes &c.) these constantly throw out a quantity of Serum, and the watery Parts of the Blood.

There are likewise absorbent Vessels. these absorb such a quantity, as only to leave enough to keep the surfaces of the Cavities just moist.

The Fluids thus excreted however sometimes accumulate. this should not be, but even in Health, as small Quantity ^{may} sometimes accumulate, and no Disease be produced.

It is a Question whether in health any accumulation of this sort, ever does take place. 'tis true + after Death, we always, in the Cavity of the Thorax, Peritoneum, Cranium, Pericardium and

93 And in all the Cavities a small Quantity of Watery fluids; but it is very probable + these are extravasated after death. and in health, no such fluid is contained in any of these Cavities.

Now the most common Causes of an accumulation of Water in the Cavities is Weakness. Weakness acts in two ways here. The Capillaries are relaxed so that the water passes thro' and is accumulated, and the absorbents are weak, and do not act strongly enough to reabsorb the extravasated fluid. whether there are organized Vessels, or appendaged Vessels, or chance holes, these will be relaxed, and an accumulation of Lymph in the Cavity be produced, when the Vessels themselves are lax ^{or} weak. In lax habits then Dropsy is apt to arise. Weakness then is one of the most common Causes of Dropsy. I prepare on the V. ins, or lymphatics may produce a Dropsy. The Lymphatics are composed of

of Joints, and have a muscular power of motion. there are valves to prevent the Lymph once absorbed returning. Pressure then on these Vessels then obstructs their action so as to prevent absorption taking place. Pressure on the Veins is another cause producing Dropsy. in this Case (if the Pressure be very considerable) the Heart and Arteries will propel the blood forward into the capillary Vessels & not being able to get into the Veins by means of the Pressure Extravasation and Dropsy will be produced. This Disease then may be produced in several ways. Pressure either of a Gland, or from a ligature may produce it. The lower Extremities are much more apt to be affected than any other part. (this the Doctor attempted to account for by a rule in Hydraulics. The fact more over is exceedingly evident for if you place any part of the body lowest in an anasarca, the

93 The Water will be accumulated in 1 Part ⁶⁹⁴
particularly in Cases of weakness, this may be
owing partly to the great Distance of the
lower extremities from the heart likewise.
The Blood passes thro' the Liver, and but with ^{circulates}
inconsiderable force when it comes to the extre-
-mities, and further when a Dropsy in the
Cavity of the Abdomen takes place, the Liver
being soaked constantly in such a quantity
of Water, Schismus takes place, and this is
among the worst Species of Dropsy, when this
happens. In Case there should be any abstrac-
-tion to the Passage of the Blood thro' the
Lungs, Dropsical symptoms in the lower
extremities, and every where are produced.
Rupture of a Lymphatic, may produce
Dropsy. but it is a Question whether they
ever do. Some mischief would appear to
happen to the Absorbents sometimes. as the

Coagulable Lymph, coagulating at the end of
 one, and producing an obstruction, so as to
 produce an accumulation of extravasated lymph
 from the inaction of the absorbent. Lastly In-
 flammation th appears to damage the Vessels, so
 + they cannot take up the extravasated Fluid.
 there ^{have been} ~~appears to~~ many other Causes ascribed
 as producing this Disease, as thinness of the
 Fluids. but this does not appear to act so
 often, unless the System be constantly weaken-
 ed. for it will be evacuated by Sweat and
 Urine. if we drink a Gallon of aqueous
 Liquor, we find + a copious sweat, and
 secretion of Urine is produced, and the
 Fluid evacuated without any alteration being
 produced in respect of the viscosity of the
 Fluids. these th we have enumerated are
 the most general Causes of Dropsy; there
 may be others th ~~th~~ we are unacquainted, pro-
 ducing the Disease in particular Cases. Dropsy should

93. Should rather be considered as a Symptom⁶⁹⁶
of a Disease, than a Disease itself, in most
cases. E.g. In a Peripneumonia Notha, when
by the obstruction in the Lungs Dropsy is
produced, this accumulation of Water is ra-
ther to be considered as a Symptom, than a
Disease. in some particular Cases peculiar Causes
may operate, as the ends of Capillary Vessels
being destroyed.

If a Dropsy should arise from weakness, or
should produce a kind of weakness which is
produced suddenly; the lower extremities
swell; the Skin retains its Colour, or becomes
Scurfous; is impenetrable to the Touch, a kind
of pit, or depression is left in any part,
where any strong pressure has been laid
by the Fingers. These Swellings of the extre-
-mities continue some time, but in the Case I
have been mentioning, commonly go off soon. but
in Case it should continue it first affects the

The Abdomen, then the lower Extremities,
 or vice Versa. the extremities first, and
 afterward the Abdomen. it is not uncom-
 -mon for Dropsical swellings of the
 Peritoneum, to take place, and + pretty equally
 so as to render the enlargement general. this
 is distinguished by a fluctuation ^{it} is easi-
 -ly perceived on pressing against one side
 and striking the other. If this swelling
 should be considerable it presses against
 the Diaphragm. and produces Cough; this
 Swelling is distinguished from Flatulency, in
 this the swelling of the Abdomen, is not equal,
 rather higher up towards the Stomach, and
 not Constant; The feel Elastic. a Sound of
 the wind is heard. It is to be distinguished
 from pregnancy. the Sickness, and swelling
 are the same in both Cases. but in preg-
 -nancy the hips distend first, rather
 extend sideways than forwards in the

9th Belly, after a time the Child moves; so + it
is very easy to Distinguish this.

Dropsy arising from weakness is produced
=ed Slowly. (It is + I am now speaking
of.) it produces an Obstruction of the
Vessels in the abdomen. and thus produces
=es a Constant Cause of its own Continu-
=ance. The Pressure on the Intestines
produces Difficulty of Digestion, and
takes off the appetite. The urine from
the affection of the kidneys, is secreted
in smaller Quantity. and saturated with
the salts. The natural Evening Paroxysm
of Fever is increased, and he is cut off
from the Symptoms of weakness produced.
if it arise from weakness he seldom
lives above eight or ten Months. if merely
from affection of the belly he may live
some Years. moreover when arising from
Weakness Dropsical Symptoms of the
abdomen or cellular Membrane are apt to be
produced.

Having shewn the Symptoms of Dropsy arising from ^{Weakness} produced either Quickly, or Slowly, ~~and~~ shewn it affects the Lower Extremities, Abdomen, and Cellular Membrane; over the whole Body, we are in the next to point out some other Causes ^{which may} produce Dropsical swellings of the Abdomen.

Pressure on the Liver, from a Schirhus. these are commonly fatal. they may continue sometimes, but usually terminate in a fatal manner. because we are ignorant of the Cause of the Disease, and the existence of it.

Dropsy from inflammation of the Peritonaeum. The Heart and Arteries, are stimulated here, the Pulse becomes hard, and Tense; this Dropsy kills sooner than any other. and on opening the Abdomen, we find the Peritonaeum inflamed and the outside of the Intestines, covered wth Inflammations.

Dropsy of the Belly, frequently arises in People tolerably

94 Foetally Strong, where we know of no particular reason producing it. most probably arising from some injury Done to a lymphatic, so + Absorption of the extravasated Lymph cannot take place. They may in such Cases live a considerable time without feeling any great inconvenience, further than the Distension. Sometimes the Womb is affected with Dropsy, the O. S. ^{is} obliterated; and this Case can scarcely be distinguished from Pregnancy in Women. The Fluctuation taking place in this Disease is the Criterion. The Ovaries may also be affected. here the undulation is not so palpable. In all Dropsies, little bags of Water are sometimes formed, called hydatids, much in appearance like the joints of a lymphatic. however it is most probable they are not the Joints of a lymphatic but, bags containing coagulable lymph coagulated. These Hydatids are sometimes swelled to a very great size. at others, a great number of small ones. These form irregular Swellings of ^{the} Abdomen.

Thus then partial Dropsies of the Abdomen may take place. Not only this Cavity, but likewise + of the Thorax may, and does take place. Inflammations of the Contents of the Thorax often arise, extravasation of a Quantity of Water may take place hence, to prevent Suppuration oftentimes. The Lungs are sometimes affected with Dropsy. It is very difficult to distinguish Water in the Cavity of the Thorax from Pus. generally some Difficulty of breathing, and Cough are produced in Case water be contained in this Cavity. an undulation likewise is perceptible, and the Water accumulates, if the Patient lies on one Side, the accumulation of Water is felt there. In this Case from the obstruction of the passage of the blood thro' the Lungs, the lower extremities swell. Obstructed Respiration ensues, and the hindrance to passage of the blood thro' the left Subclavian. produces Dropsy of the Abdomen, and the cellular membrane

9th Universally it is easy to distinguish this Disease.
 Dropsies sometimes take place about the Throat
 Angina sometimes produces Edematous swell-
 ings of the Cellular membrane; but this goes
 off ^{off} ^{to} if Angina, in an erect Posture it is not
 felt. Dropsies may take place in the Vessels
 of the brain, and in the interstices between the
 Dura, & pia Mater. In Children, we can easily
 feel a swelling, and fluctuation, between the sur-
 -tures, but I believe this Case is always fatal.
 In Adults this cannot be felt, on account of the
 Cranium. it presses immediately on the brain
 Stupor takes place when the Patient leans
 forward; the Fluid pressing on the optic Nerve
 produces likewise a sort of Blindness. all
 the animal Functions are destroyed; and he dies.
 After Death we find in all the Cavities a
 quantity of water. this may not be there contain'd
 while the Patient is alive, or however produces no

Inconvenience. Stupor may arise from other Causes and not from water contained. unless it takes place only on leaning the Head forward. those other Stupors may proceed merely from Nervous affections. The Symptoms are much the same, in one Case as in the other. Dropsies happen in other parts in the Scrotum; in Children this happens not unfrequently, but commonly goes off. Bruises, and other accidental Causes produce Dropsy of the Testicle in older people; and Adults. in this Case the Water is about the Testicle, we can move it from place to place; and we can feel the Fluctuation of the Water, and the Testicle separate. this continues often a great many Years, without increasing or diminishing considerably. The Cavities of the Joints too, are all liable to be affected with Dropsy; these are commonly produced by Jumping and other such efforts. this produces an extravasation of

94 704
Of Coagulable Lymph and Serum, or a secretion
from the Glands, to serve to lubricate the Joints
this Dropsy we can feel commonly, by pressing
first one, then to other Side of it. The distension
produces pain, & swelling of the ^{cartilaginous} parts. these
being affected, and connecting the Bones, they
are rendered Carious. Symptoms of Irritation
take place. and the Patient dies. Some little
Cavities of the Joints may be filled with
Water, and Dropsical swellings be produced;
but these are of little consequence. thus Dropsy
may affect all the Cavities, either on the
exterior, or interior parts of the Body. for
the Cure of this Disease, we are first to con-
sider the Dropsy itself, be the principal,
original Disease. or a symptom of some other.
if the latter, we must attempt to Cure & Eject
in the first place. Now most commonly Dropsy
of the Thorax, or Abdomen, are fatal. There is

However one advantage here viz. + the Distension stimulates so as to keep up the Patients Spirits. but we find in the end I. Dropsies of the Abdomen, and Thorax are commonly fatal. therefore in many Cases of Dropsy, we can be of little use to the Patient. if a Dropsy should arise from Weakness. it is very evident + that increasing the Weakness, will produce an increase of its own original Cause. if the lower Extremities swell slowly we should not endeavour to produce absorption, as this seldom arises but from weakness brought on slowly. if this is not the Case they may be cured. If it proceeds from obstruction of the Lungs we are to consider the swelling of the lower extremities, merely as a symptom. if we can cure the affection of the Lungs, we can cure + also.

94 I have seen the Legs ready to burst. and the Patient get well all at once. In ~~Pregnancy~~ ^{Pregnancy} ~~where~~ where the swelling of the Legs, is produced for a time only from the Pressure of the womb. it is of no Consequence, this commonly goes soon after Delivery. but if Continued a long time, six or eight months, it may prove a disease of itself. and a Cause of its own Continuance. When proceeding from the Inflammation of membranes, we should endeavour to take off the inflammation itself rather than attend to the Dropsy. for otherwise the Patient would die, we might be able to produce some little Absorption, and a small alleviation of the symptoms: but in general if we do not take off the original Disease, we gain very little.

We proceed now to shew the means of curing the Dropsy, supposing it to be itself a Disease we are first to consider on what Disease it may depend. if on weakness: the removal of it is to be our grand Object. if on obstruction of the Passage of the blood thro' the Lungs, we must aim at relieving this symptom. if it depend primarily on no other Disease, we can seldom cure it. as however we can sometimes succeed in curing the Disease, when we are unacquainted with the primary Cause of it: we shall the method we have been recommended for this purpose. The first indication is to prevent any further Extravasion of water, and to produce an Absorption, by the Lymphatics, of the water now contained in the part affected with Dropsy. or to let it out by an artificial opening. by the application of stimulants so as to make the Lymphatics absorb. now Evacuants are used for this purpose.

95 ⁷⁰⁰
We may increase the secretion from any of the
Glands for this purpose, from the Kidneys,
Glands of the Intestines, the Stomach, or even the
Salivary Glands; so as to make considerable
absorption take place. we may divide these
Evacuants into two Classes. viz. Such as pro-
duce a secretion of the superfluous parts of the
Blood only; and such as excite a secretion of
all the parts of the Blood. Evacuants often by
increasing the secretions increase the disease
may and moreover long continued Evacuations
frequently by this very means produce drop-
sical symptoms. upon the whole then it is
evident & those Evacuants which weaken least are
the best. those to wit to evacuate the watery
parts of the blood only in preference to those by
which the more solid parts of the blood are eva-
cuated. Secretion from the Kidneys and Skin
then upon this principle will appear to be best.
but the misfortune is & we can seldom produce
either of these secretions as we could wish, they
both taking place in smaller quantity in this

769 This Disease than in health. Few Diuretics can 95
be made to act here, unless on the kidneys
themselves, stimulating them; ^{ch} is not what
we would wish principally to effect. nor they
are not so powerful in their action here as in
health, on account of the small quantity of
Water carried to the kidneys, and the constant
stimulus produced by Diuretics on the kidneys
themselves. Those diuretics ^{ch} have an inflama-
tory stimulus should then be used here; as
Squills, Garlic, Onions, Oil of Turpentine. Tops
of Juniper Berries. & all the Umbelliferae, and
a great variety of other stimulants, act as diu-
retics. if however there be any considerable ten-
sion, or ^{any} inflammation; these are not to be employed
as Diuretics. we are not to expect immediate effects
from a Diuretic; they are a Class of medicines ^{ch}
require time to produce their effect. we must
not then expect much benefit under a week.
Diaphoretics do not weaken so much as diu-
retics.

95 In the end for they only evacuate the Vessels
 for the present. the effects are not a lasting
 weakening of the System. so + this were preferable
 to the effects of Diuretics. but it is much more diffe-
 -cult to produce a Sweat, than an evacuation
 of Urine in this Case. the most powerful *Di-*
phorifics are *Relaxants*, *Antispasmodics*, and *Opium*
Opium, especially joined to *Camphor*, or any
 considerable *antispasmodic* remedy, is a very
 powerful *sudorific*; and we are sometimes able
 if we can by these means produce copious sweat
 to evacuate the water, and produce a Cure. if we
 cannot succeed by any of these means, nor is there
 any great weakness produced by the Drops;
 we may use *Purgations*. *Purgatives* are of two
Classes. one *Class* such as *Aloes*. *Rhubarb*. *Gumma* &
 increase the *peristaltic* motion of the intestines;
 and stimulate the System universally; the other
Class as *Neutral Salts* &c. stimulate the Intest-
 -ines to an increased *Secretion*; and do not
 stimulate the System universally. these are
 not so proper here; but there is yet a third

Class of Purgatives. these partake of the joint Properties of the two. both stimulating the intestinal Canal to an increased Peristalsis; and keeping up the Peristaltic motion; and acting as universal Stimuli constantly. these then are best in this Case, such are Buckthorn; Scammony, Dwarf Elder, Calapd. these sort of Purgatives then should be exhibited either every day; every other day, or less frequently, as occasion may urge. so as to keep the body open to two or three stools daily. if we find the Patient much weakened by the Purgative, we must not give it oftner than every third day. if not, and we find evident absorption continually taking place, we may give it every day. Otherwise as we see occasion in such Cases where we exhibit a Purgative every other day only, the Patient is apt to be made costive in the intermediate day. we could use laxatives then as Linitia Electuary to obviate this. and after the Purgative, an opiate may be exhibited with advantage; Relaxants may likewise

712

9th Likewise be of Service now. Emetics will
sometimes evacuate the water as powerfully as pur-
gatives, but we cannot employ them so well.
Mercurials have been used, but they would weaken
-en not only from the evacuation ^{produced} at ~~the~~ but like-
-wise from the stimulus of the Mercury. so + they
are not generally to be used. These are the means
of Evacuation which have been recommended
in Dropsy. if the Disease arise from weak-
-ness, they will seldom succeed. we may try
to make absorption take place, by means
of friction on the part where the extravasi-
-tion has taken place. and this is to be used
on the surface wth oil. the oil itself has by
some people been supposed to Cure, but it
is the friction alone + has any effect. it is
better to add any stimulant which may make
the ^{Lymphatic} Friction act more powerfully, as Essential
oils, volatile alkali &c. but if the Skin is
very irritable, simple oil will be best, only just
to enable the Friction to be applied without pro-
-ducing excoriation. In the Dropsy in the Joints

These methods may succeed. Stimulating Purgations^{9th}
stimulating Antispasmodics mercurials may all
assist to stimulate the Lymphatics, and make
them absorb the extravasated fluids. we may
let out the water artificially, if we cannot
produce absorption, by making an opening
into the cavity. but it is much better to produce
absorption if we can. because if once we can
bring this about, then the absorbents will con-
-tinue to act, so as to absorb the rest of the water.
if we let the water out this is only a tempo-
-rary relief. if however we cannot produce
absorption, we may procure considerable
relief for the Present, by making an opening
into the cavity. after the water has been thus
let out, we are to give as much shock as
possible to the redeposition of a fresh quantity
and a consequent accumulation, by tighten-
-ing the bandage, by ^{ch} means we may let
the whole quantity out at one time, ^{ch} the
sudden relaxation would be too great to be

95 Supported otherwise, and the weakness is ¹⁴ cured
follow. at the same time, strengthening, and
stimulating medicines are to be used. the ex-
-cretion gives the Patient Spirits happily, and
he imagines + if the water should accumu-
-late so often, he can be relieved in
the same manner; and apprehends no ill
consequences whatever. but the Patient is at
last so weakened + he sinks. this then is
seldom of any permanent advantage. openings
have sometimes been made in the Legs by
Serrifications, this being a dependent part;
to evacuate a quantity of the water and
thus procure relief in anasarcaous Cases.
but this method is dangerous, as from the
irritable state, and bad habit of Wounds;
Gangrene and Mortification, are exceedingly
apt to take place in the wounds made
in such dropsical Cases. as in other Cases of
Weakness.

In the Dropsy in the Cavity of the Thorax
the

- Lungs are so compressed together by the water
 + that cannot expand freely, whence diffi-
 -culty of respiration ^{the} to pain is produced.
 so + if we get rid of the Water here, a
 Cavity is left, which must be filled
 again with something, it accordingly
 recruits with water, and thus this Disease
 produces a Cause of its own continuance. not
 in Dropsies of the breast, even if we were to
 make an opening, ^{let out the fluid} it would seldom be a
 permanent Cure, unless we were to do it at
 the very beginning before the Lungs are so com-
 -pressed that they cannot expand. In Dropsy
 in the Cavity of the Cranium, we cannot open
 open the Cranium of an adult so as to let it out.
 In Children where it is swelled and soft if
 opened it always proves fatal. In Dropsy of the
 Joints, you must cut off the Extremity. of the Scrotum
 or any part, we may make an opening, granulation
 will arise, and if Cavity be filled up. these then are
 ways of evacuating the water. In whatever way we
 get rid of the water, we must endeavor to prevent a
 fresh accumulation by strengthening remedies. to which we
 must add diuretics.

The Diseases next to be treated of have been commonly known by the name of spasmodic Diseases. It is remarkable + almost all Diseases were formerly supposed to depend on some alterations in the chemical fluids, and before Chemistry became a Science; it is also observable + Practitioners have endeavoured to overthrow such Doctrines, and throw Chemistry out of medicine. However in Physick, we should set out on the following principle viz. Not to be swayed by any body, but to attend to matter of fact, and experiment. The Doctrine of Diseases depending on alterations of the chemical properties of the Fluids, is only the ipse dixit of some Theorists, not to be adverted to. Those Diseases ^{etc} depend on the alterations produced in the moveable parts of the body, were called by the ancients spasmodic Diseases. This has introduced a scene of great confusion into Physick. many of those Diseases which the ancients attributed to alterations

Of the chemical properties of the Fluids are now known to arise from alterations produced in the moveable parts of the Body. Hence a would wish as we have done to reject the term Spasmodic, every where, but in reference to those Diseases to which all Practitioners have joined to call by this name whatever their Theory on this Subject may be. A Preternatural action, produced without any apparent Cause, and an irregularity in action after it has once been produced; and in point of Mobility, we call I say such affections, Spasmodic Diseases. those we have already treated have a mode of action which is determinate to some end, and are thus not of this Class. Our intention in this place is not to define a spasm, but to treat of a set of Diseases, usually called Spasmodic Diseases. --

The first is Epilepsy. this Disease may affect the blood Vessels, and moveable parts universally. Some other Diseases are of the same Genus as

Spasma Vogelli Genus CCCCLXXX. Cullen's Synopsis, 17
Species solutionis continui tendinum, ligamentorum,
citra rapturam, membri mobilitatem dolorificam
incluens.

Spasmus Linnaei Genus CXXI. - Cullen's Synopsis, 119
Artus Dextensio violenta, subitanea, fugax.



96 Epilepsy. only not so general. E.g. Convulsions
719
affecting particular Muscles; and as spasmodic
pains affecting vascular parts are commonly
periodical; these are of the same Genus and
arising from the same Causes as Epilepsy, but
not so general. When the whole System is
affected wth spasms, we call it generally
Epilepsy. This has been said to affect Children,
but these Convulsions are of different Genus
arising from different Causes, and requiring
different Treatment from true Epilepsy, or
falling Sickness, as it has been called. The
older Philosophers were above owning their
ignorance of any thing, they therefore en-
deavoured by their Theories, and hypotheses
to account for every thing; it has accordingly
been common with Authors to lay down for-
mally all the Causes of Epilepsy. some
Causes producing the Disease, we know of.
Sudden Fright has often produced an Epilepsy
which has continued thro' out life. Worms have

Men thought to produce it. Swellings of the Brain have been found on dissecting those who have died of this Disease, but this might have been a consequence as well as a Cause of the Disease. Epilepsy is sometimes hereditary, sometimes likewise hysterical Epilepsies take place as well as other hysterical symptoms; but these being merely symptoms of the hysterical Disease, are cured with it. Most Epilepsies are very difficult of Cure, if not incurable. it comes by paroxysms. When a paroxysm of Epilepsy takes place, commonly some previous symptoms appear. most commonly coldness of the lower extremities. The Patient feels a kind of stupor in these extremities, this creeps upwards, and as soon as it gets to the head the Patient falls down in a Trill. beside to anomalous symptoms likewise take place, as Sickness. Flatulencies and spasmodic affections of the prima Vicia: but the most constant Symptom is & we just mentioned namely

96. Crampy affection of the head and blindness.
sometimes Convulsions of the Limbs take place;
sometimes none. this last Case is very rare,
it is called Cataplexy. this has been said to be
counterfeited, for when well endowed hospitals
were first established some Persons counterfeited
Diseases to get admittance. and some
have thought the Disease itself never hap-
pened but was a fraud. to try this they have
burnt them with hot Irons. & apply other such
stimulents, now some will in such a Case
bear any pain. the only way to know then
would be to apply to the Irritability: not (as
has generally been done) to their sensibility.
for this purpose a violent sound should be
created, if this affect them it is all a Coun-
terfeit. undoubtedly Cases of Cataplexy have
happened. but Epilepsy is the most frequent.
the commonly some such warning as from the
symptoms aforesaid be given; this is not always

72) The case. The Patient During the Fit loses 96
his Sensibility, and Irritability. you may
prick him make any Noise, or apply any
Stimulus and produce no effect or motion in
him, and this is the Case both in Epilepsy and
catalepsy when general. thus they are distinguished
from partial spasmodic Diseases. The tongue
moreover hangs out of the mouth, sometimes
it has been bit off. or in part so. a Quantity of
Saliva is secreted in the mouth, ^{as a} comes out
in the air ^{like} froth. the respiration is stop'd.
to all appearance. it has been called the Sacred
Disease; because the Priests when they de-
-lined the sacred oracles, pretended to be
affected in a similar manner. The Patient
continues sometimes a longer, sometimes a shorter
time in this manner. During ^{which} he beats, and
hurts himself. after which he lies still about
a quarter of an hour generally, quite insensible
then (as it were) wakes. During this Paroxysm

96 The Pulp is little altered. if this were all the
 ill consequences to arise no great harm
 would ensue; if only one Fitt were to take
 place. but the Disease is apt to recur the times
 of recurring are even different, sometimes the
 Fitts do not recur above once or twice in a
 life of 40 years. or they may recur twice in
 24 hours. all Diseases + recur by Paroxysms
 are apt to become Periodical. and all much in
 the same manner. at first (as in Intermitents)
 a few Paroxysms take place irregularly. then
 they become ^{more} irregular, if they recur often so
 it happens in Epilepsies.
 If but a few epileptic Fitts take place they
 are not apt to be fatal; the Constitution is
 recruited, but if they recur frequently they
 are apt to produce great weakness. and Stupor
 and sometimes so as to prove fatal. but not
 generally, so + they may continue to take
 place, a long time, and not ^{do any great} ~~prove fatal~~ harm.
 If arising from weakness, they are to be

considered as hysterical merely, and may be cured by straightening the System. and some others have been cured without medicine. Children having Epilepsy, are often cured at the time of puberty; thus Women have often been cured by Puberty; and even by Coition. But except in these Cases (which are merely accidental) we know of no natural method of Cure of Epilepsy. now to remove it as far as we can if any thing stimulates any particular part, we must endeavour to take off this stimulus. I. g. if there be worms, we must endeavour to get rid of these. In case an Hysterical epileptic Fitt be produced by weakness, we must endeavour to remove this by strengthening the System, as we have shewn how. If taken in time in such Cases we shall generally be able to succeed in this way. Sometimes it happens & it takes place in strong plethoric habits. we must in this Case weaken him by Evacuations first, and then straighten the habit, and in so doing we

96 We shall take off this particular Plethoric Dispro-
 -tion, and the Epilepsy also. not the Evacuation,
 cure the Disease, but they make way for our
 other remedies, in case the Patient is not very
 strong we need not do this. The remedies which
 are most beneficial are ^{powerful} gentle antispasmodics
 Medicines diminishing the Irritability, and changing
 the habits, and way of Life. Some have recom-
 -ended particular herbs, as Specifics, and they have
 recommended Different ones of the same tendency
 to a view to Different Effects, supposing them to
 have peculiar and distinct Virtues. The Druids
 used holy Plants (so called) to a view of Cure
 as Orange Trees, and several other as trinepts,
 now if this Class of Medicines were useful here,
 we would rather use Galls, as being most pro-
 -perful. all Medicines diminishing the Irrita-
 -bility have sometimes cured the Disease, and can
 wind up highly. Antispasmodics of different kind
 as Empurematic, and Fossile oil. Gum ammoniacum

asafetida, Sagapum. Ether, and Oleum Dulce. 96
 after having made any necessary previous evacuations if the Patient be plethoric. then we may use such remedies. we have several instances of their having cured. as Fossile, and Impuremastic Oil particularly. we may at least try them. and continue to use them two or three months or we have not the chance of doing good by them. Ether and impuremastic Oil, have sometimes retarded an epileptic Fitt; but seldom or never have we known them to cure one. or altogether prevent its taking place. I have never seen them to have altogether prevented the fitt taking place. Alteration of the Habits, Customs and climates; are sometimes very effectual for this purpose. Boerhaave cured a number of children who had it, by heating a Poker, red hot; and telling them + the first who had a fitt he would burn them to death. it so operated on their Passions as to prevent the recurring of the Fitt. Pagan Priest pretended to a similar affiction at the Dec: Every

96 Of their Oracles. Some have counterfeited it, and others been suspected of so doing in the Hospitals. and been tried by hot Irons. The manner of distinguishing impostors is as we have said. for to purpose the room should be darkened. and a candle applied to the Eyes lighted. or the Nose tickled with a Feather &c. by such applications to irritable parts if we produce irritation, the Impostor is detected. General Epilepsy. periodical Epilepsies, and those arising from no particular ^{apparent} Cause, are much harder to cure than others. thus we have shown the Progress, and method of Cure of this disorder

Prælectio 97

Of the History, & manner of treatment of apoplexy. - -

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of people who are employed in the
 service of the government is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to the fact that the
 government is expanding its activities in
 many fields, and is therefore requiring
 more and more people to work for it.
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 people who are employed in the service of
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 many fields, and is therefore requiring
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 people who are employed in the service of
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This is due to the fact that the
 government is expanding its activities in
 many fields, and is therefore requiring
 more and more people to work for it.

The fifth fact is that the number of
 people who are employed in the service of
 the government is increasing rapidly.

of Palsy

Having shewn the history and manner of treatment of Apoplexy, we proceed in the next place to + of Palsy. A Palsy is a weakness in a part of the Body different from those we have already considered. The mobility, Sensibility, and Irritability; being diminished in paralytic weakness, in the other species increased. this Weakness may arise from various Causes. First. from Compression of the Nerve of any part. By Pressure on the Nerve of any part, the power of Motion is removed and the Sensibility taken off. here the power of Motion does not return, if you take off the Pressure. in other Cases it does. this distinguishes Palsy. if the Nerves going to any Extremity are compressed. + Extremity becomes Paralytic. Pressure on the Brain on one Side Produces Palsy of the other. it happens (not uncommonly) + when the extravasations in the Brain are not sufficient to produce Apoplexy. it produces palsy. moreover sometimes on Apoplexy

Going away Palsy is produced. i.e. an Hemiplegia ⁹⁸
 is often left. It appears to me + this may happen
 from some Tumor compressing the Brain, tho
 this Circumstance is often overlooked. if Palsy
 arose from Apoplexy, an extravasation of
 Blood on the Brain has taken place. if
 merely from pressure without any apoplectic
 Symptoms, a Pain in the head will arise. a
 Nerve being divided, or cut thro' may produce
 Paralytic affection. The Parts are all kept
 alive as long as any Nervous Communication
 subsists. When this is destroyed a Part becomes
 Paralytic. If the Nerve is cut thro' very consider-
 -ably, tho' the Part be not entirely lost, the Sen-
 -sibility is. Next Sedatives, as the preparations
 of Lead, produce Palsy. and + in the Part
 to ^{be} they are applied. as in Painters, whose
 hands become Paralytic. Those who have
 imbibed the fumes of Lead by inspiration. are
 subject to diseases of the Lungs, Asthma's and
 affections of the Breast: Those who may have

98 Have been so unhappy as to swallow any quantity of Preparations of Lead, have obstinate costiveness = no production.

Acids may produce paralytic affections. it likewise often happens + Palsy is produced from no apparent Cause.

When any part is affected. as the Muscles. or Skin. The mobility and Sensibility are both taken away. The blood Vessels are not so much affected. The Circulation in the part is diminished. it is then weakened, becomes withered, and wasted. the

sometimes the Circulation is not much affected.

It is needless to enumerate the effects of the loss of mobility, and Irritability, in the several Irritable & moveable parts. If for instance the Sphincter Ani, the Feces cannot be expelled. If the bladder, the Urine cannot. if the Intestines, the peristaltic motion ceases. As it is easy

from an anatomical acquaintance with the Muscles, to know what will be the effect of paralytic affections of any particular ones.

It is ~~also~~ ^{also} from affection of the brain, any

More than an Hemiplegia takes place. in ^{the} one Side of the Body is very accurately divided by the Disease; from the healthy Side. The internal parts are either affected or not the sensation is a kind of prickling; similar to what we all feel sometimes when the feet are said to be asleep. If the Palsy continues long, it may emaciate ^{the} Limb even to the Bone, and yet the Patient remain otherwise in tolerable health. The internal parts may be more or less affected. if Apoplexy the Palsy, there is often no great danger. but if no Apoplexy have gone before, or there is pressure on the brain, it is often fatal. if from ^{endeavour to remove} Pressure we must remember that Pressure. if from Extravasation, to remove this. if then an Hemiplegia should arise in a strong young person, accompanied ^{with} pain on the opposite side of the head, and Paralytic symptoms, we should bleed first, and if it does not arise from Pressure, we must endeavour to apply

96 Apply means to the part. Those ^{it} have yet been
 found of use are Stimulj, applied to the part; if then
 Palsy should arise in any Extremity, we may
 apply Stimulj externally to the part affected. as
 Mustard, Horseradish & some have refined so far
 as to apply such Stimulj to the Nerves going to such
 Parts. but this is a piece of mere useless
 refinement. tis full as well to make the
 application immediately to the part affected.
 Cantharides may be used where a very powerful
 stimulant is wanted. otherwise volatile Alkalij
 are useful, and sufficiently powerful. It may
 be of use to exhibit such Medicines, both internally
 and near the Part likewise to be rubbed on. as
 supposing the Sphincter Ani. affected, on the anus.
 Squills, Garlick and other stimulj of this Class.
 should not be given rubbed down into small
 particles, pulverized i.e. but mustard seed whole
 sliced Garlick & Squills &c. if the whole System be
 affected, even if there is no compression, we would
 if the Patient ^{is} plethoric use bleeding. we know
 & Stupor is ~~often~~ ^{usually} produced from general In-
 flammation

Is often produced from strong action of the
 Vessels. in Case there are evident symptoms
 of compression of the Brain, and the Patient
 is of a habit ^{where} ~~to~~ we have reason to suspect
 extravasation, we should always bleed pretty
 freely. Madness is often produced in such
 Cases, & remove the Palsy; some have said
 & if the Palsy was carried off Madness would
 be produced. if not carried off, or it should
 return, the Madness went off. so + we would
 not use stimuli to carry off the Palsy, least
 Madness should be produced, in such Cases as
 I am now speaking of.

Prolectio 99^{ma}

I was too late. but collected some Hints.
 of Palsy finished, and of Mania.

Mania. or madness is produced from
 several Causes. it is one of the Diseases of

99 of the melancholic Temperament. is produced
 from various Causes. chiefly from an abstrac-
 tion of the attention of the mind, from matter,
 and strict attention to abstruse subjects, as Mathe-
 matics. Theology, Divinity, and other abstracted
 sciences. from Passions of the mind strongly
 excited, as Love &c. The functions of the body
 are much disturbed from a strict union ^{ch} _{is}
 the body has th the mind. The Patient
 becomes insensible to the objects about him
 and inattentive to what passes. The sensibility
 and Irritability, are greatly diminished, especially
 the latter so that a much larger quantity of a
 Purgative than usual will produce no effect.
 Stimuli do not act near so powerfully as
 they used. The Patient cannot sleep, sometimes
 for several nights, if this continues long, he be-
 comes raving, and if sleep be not produced
 Inflammation of the brain, Convulsions &c. come
 on, and they sometimes dye. but in general
 this is by no means a fatal Disease. the

77/40

The Patient may continue mad for years, ^{and even} ^{During} ^{Life.} 99

In regard to the Cure of Mania. this is a
Case in w^{ch} little is to be done by Medicine.
we find + Patients in this Disease are
for the most part Costive. we should then
use Purgatives so as to procure about two
Stools daily. Soluble Tartar L of + Clafs
are best here. Antispasmodic Presinuous
Substances, as Ammoniacum. Asafetida &c
have been thought peculiarly useful here.
& been much administered, but we do not find
+ the least benefit has arisen from them. The
method of confining them in a dark cell, gloomy
enough to make a man in his Senses run
mad with no one object to divert their atten-
tion is highly absurd and harmful. we should on
the contrary endeavour to divert the attention of
the mind and exercise on matter. and present
objects in order to take off + habit of abstraction
to this and some mechanical employments or differ-
rent

741

9th Different Study should be recommended to the Patient, to excite his attention. at the same time Bodily Exercise should not be neglected, and we must endeavour to procure Sleep, and sometimes by Spirits, if no other means are left.

Prevention

Having done with Diseases of the Head; we come in the next place to those, ^{which} have been supposed to depend on chemical alterations of the Fluids.

The Fluids are liable to putrefaction in three Cases. In violent Fevers. In consequence of the use of animal Food alone; and especially such a Food as is difficult of digestion, and from an inaction of the Vessels ^{it} sometimes takes place, almost without any apparent Cause.

I have spoken of \dagger arising from violent Fever, already. I come then next to treat of \dagger which arises from the use of animal Food. now it by no means follows \dagger Putrefaction of the

The blood must follow the use of animal Food¹⁰⁰ alone. there are Animals th always subsists entirely on such Food, and yet have no such effects follow. these instances are numerous, and familiar. not only so, but even whole Nations of our own Species; the Laplanders, and those who live in the most natural state, live on animal Food alone. the Laplanders, live entirely on reindeer, with nothing but milk, and + often kept till it becomes quite acid, ^{is} sour milk can hardly be supposed to be tantamount to vegetable food.

The Greenlanders live on dried Fish alone half of the Year, on recent Fish the rest of it. and yet no Putrefaction of their Fluids is produced hereby. so, + it depends much on the habit of the ^{Person} Patient, and the habit of Digestion constantly kept up.

Now moreover animal Food recently killed, Does not produce so bad effects, as when preserved in any way. P. G. by Salt. because such Food

100 Generally verges towards putrefaction before it is
 salted. Animal Food produces putrefaction ac-
 cording as the organs of Digestion, or other powers
 of the Body are acting strongly, or weakly,
 any action exhausting the Strength, or Spirits,
 See, Pumping the Ship, in Case of Leaking.
 or any sudden and great uneasiness Dampening
 the Spirits, as when an English Ship, loses
 sight of a Frenchman. these and such like,
 assist powerfully in producing putrefaction of
 the fluids by producing inaction of the Vessels.
 It seems to depend on the action of the Vessels
 on the blood.

Animal Food verges towards Putrefaction.
 Vegetable Food towards the production of
 the acetous Fermentation. If then we exhibit
 Animal and Vegetable Food together the
 mixture becomes Acid. for the animal Substance
 being a ferment, act on the vegetable, so as
 to ^{forward} produce the acetous Fermentation; as it may
 be, by its stimulus, exciting the acetous fermenta-
 tion to take place sooner. however this be, so it

744. It is + animal and vegetable substances become ¹⁰⁹
acid sooner than vegetable substances alone.
and when the least acid is formed, this being a
strong antiputrescent prevents the putrefactive
fermentations taking place. all vegetable Sub-
stances are not alike in this respect. it must
be such as readily ferment. hence Farinaceous
Substances ^{as bread} unless recently baked (in ^{the} case it
is still fermenting) does not seem to prevent
putrefaction of the Fluids taking place.
hence then a constant use of animal Food,
if not mixed wth vegetable Substances, or only
farinaceous, will bring on a putrefaction
of the Fluids, and produce the Scoury.
Animal Food thus used will produce
Scoury in any Circumstances. at Sea it
often happens. hence some have thought
+ it was not capable of being produced
any where else, but at Sea. this however
is not the Case. for 200 Years ago, in this
Country, the Inhabitants of this Country lived on
sattis

100 Statted provisions alone almost. in consequence
 of ^{ch} this same Disease ~~almost~~ ^{was} produced, and is
 described by the writers of ^{the} period. so when
 Garrisons are shut up long; at happened at
 Goree, Senegal, and Inbee. in the late war. this
 Disease was produced from the numbers shut
 up together, and want of fresh Provisions.
 so it is not the Sea Air alone, as some
 have imagined ^{it} produces this Disease.
 moreover others have supposed ^{it} was
 only the colder. more northern Climates, where
 Inhabitants, are subject to the Disease;
 but at Senegal &c. where it is hot we see, ^{the} the
 Causes acting it was equally produced. so it
 depends on the use of the animal Food. An
 Experiment was made on a person to know
 whether subsisting on Sugar alone. ^{it} is an
 antiputrescent, with the addition of a little bread
 would produce the Sea Scurvy, it did. hence we
 find ^{it} depends much on the action of the Vessels
 for

The Sugar being used alone, and hard to digest, ¹⁰⁰ weakened the organs of digestion, the blood vessels could not act strongly, and scurvy was produced. Weakness then helps greatly to produce it much sooner, moreover impure air helps to produce it. thus at Sea, if the Ships be kept constantly clean, and fresh air let in the Disease will not take place near so soon any thing then ^{it} produces depression of strength and inaction of the Vessels. helps to produce it.

The Disease then begins wth depression of the strength. the Sailors are not able to do their ordinary business. they become unweildy, have great lassitude, are unwilling to move. The Gums become lax, and on the least pressure bleed. The blood does not immediately become putrid. not fætid, till the last stage of the Disease. probably only the first, the mucilaginous stage of putrefaction takes place here. The blood does not coagulate so

109 Readily as in health, but breaks down
into small Particles, instead of forming
a Coagulum. The serum is brownish. The
Breath emits a fetid odor, from any
matter ^{it} may have collected, between the
Teeth, and being exposed to the air soon becomes
fetid putrid. all the other excretions, particular-
ly the Excrements, are remarkably fetid.
The Lungs are obstructed in their motion the
respiration is laborious. The Evening Paroxysm
of Fever is increased; a frequency of the Pulse some-
times continues thro'out the day; ^{it} is increased
on the least motion. in consequence of the red
globules of the blood being broken down, a
marbling of the Skin takes place. and
purplish spots appear in various parts. the
urine also becomes fetid, from the total laxi-
ty of the system. sometimes from the slight-
est hurry a profuse hemorrhage is produced:
wounds if any should take place, do not fill
up with granulations, but become ulcers.

Foul; Fetid thin Scur, instead of good Pus being
 formed on their surface, and sloughs produced.
 there is another Slough formed under this, and
 it naturally spreads deeper. so great a tenden-
 cy to putrefaction is there + delirium is sometimes
 produced, a day or two before the Death of the
 Patient. in this Case he commonly dies. as is
 common in other Cases of such violent Weakeness.
 There are beside the Disease I have now
 been describing a great number of other
 Diseases th have been called Scurvy. indeed
 once it was the fashion to call almost
 all Diseases by this name. th were not well
 understood. there are two to th we still
 foolishly retain the name. viz this th I have
 been describing. & certain scaly Eruptions th
 arise on the Skin for want of good perspiration.
 this is essentially different from + disease we have
 been describing. another is. a general disposition
 to thin functions th is often constitutional.
 tis not the Scurvy. we sometimes meet th Scurvy
 produced without the least use of animal Food
 & commonly such proceed from no apparent Cause
 the Symptoms here commonly go on much faster
 sometimes

100 Sometimes however slower than in the Sea Scurvy. and go off gradually. this is exactly the same disease as the sea scurvy. differing only in the Cause producing them. the ^{former} latter being from no apparent Cause, the ^{latter} former from inaction of the Vessels merely. we distinguish these then from the different Causes producing them. - - - - -

Prevention of Sea Scurvy

Having shown the history of the Sea Scurvy. to wit
 1 putrefaction of the Fluids which takes place in
 consequence of the sole use of animal Food. we
 come now to point out the manner of treat-
 ment of the Disease. Tho there is no method
 of curing the Disease, except by the use of anti-
 putrescent food, and producing a proper ac-
 tion of the Vessels on the blood. yet as we
 have said all vegetable substances do not pro-
 duce the effect equally. a man living on farinaceous

Food alone will not be apt to have ^{this defect} ~~effect~~
 produced. but these will not be sufficient to
 prevent putrefaction taking place in the
 constant use of animal Food. The Tetradynamia
 & Liliacea, Vegetables of a looser texture are
 the best for this purpose. but if those I
 have mentioned are not to be had any
 Vegetables of a looser texture will answer.
 but it is difficult to preserve these on shipboard.
 Vegetable Substances ^{it} ferment most near
 O-dily are best. so + Farinaceous Substances
 quite new may do, as these pretty readily
 enter into the acetous Fermentation. now, it
 has been thought infusion of Farinaceous ^{infused} ~~Said~~
 Malt, would do to prevent the Putrefaction.
 this however has not been tried enough to ascer-
 tain the matter ^{it} to certainty. Sugar is not
 sufficiently Antiputrescent either to prevent
 Ferment taking place, or to cure it, having

108. Actually taken place. But plants containing will do. or Sugar fermented into Wine, then weak Wine. native vegetable acid will answer, it has been used to Advantage; this may be kept, (by evaporating all the water away,) for any length of time, and will be converted into Chyle, so as to prevent Putrefaction of the blood taking place. other acids have been tried, but found of no kind of use. Vegetables preserved to acetic acid, as Pickles, or by Sugar Preservers, will do. these retaining their property of fermenting in the stomach by the acetic fermentation. The looser textured Vegetables have been attempted to be preserved for the cure of, & prevention of Sea Scurvy, such as Cabbage, by being cut down, and put into a Cask wth Vinegar adding a little Yeast to make wth Fermentation take place. when it is become sour wth Cask to be stoppt down, it being then fit for use as an Antiputrescent. This is called by the Germans Sour CROUT. These then are wth vegetable substances

Which may be employed, to prevent or cure this
Disease the Sea scurvy. and in different Circum-
stances many of these may be got for the pur-
pose. beside which mineral Acids may be em-
ployed for the purpose.

Animal Food may be preserved from putrefaction by Boiling and beating it into a mass th is th species & covering it close th is an exprest oil th is becomes solid on its upper surface. this may the fat of the meat melted. this is called potting meat. but this does not do. the only things are vegetable Substances th is are apt to become acid in the stomach. or otherwise ferment, and get into the blood vessels, so as to prevent Putrefaction of the blood taking place. It is best to bring the Sailors on Shore, if we can, as the air is purer than where so many are stowed together. sometimes they are so weak, & they cannot be removed th is safety, we are then th is proper vegetable Food to endeavour to prevent their growing worse or cure them, and to throw in, as much fresh air as

191 As we can; by these means they may be restored.
 In the progress of the Disease, all the means of
 keeping up the strength are to be used. Both
 2 or 3 Drachms in 24 Hours to be exhibited, and we
 are to strengthen the System in the manner, I
 have already shewn.

The next Disease to be treated of is Jaundice. a
 Jaundice is an absorption of Bile into the blood
 Vessels. The matter contained naturally in the blood
 Vessels is not bile only putrid matters. for there
 is no bitter taste which there would be if Bile
 were contained in the Vessels. The bile is capable
 of being secreted in the Glands of the white of y^e
 Eyes, under y^e Skin in y^e Cellular membrane. &
 yet it is not in health secreted in such parts whence
 we would conclude + Bile is not ^{formed} naturally con-
 tained in the blood Vessels. but when it gets into
 them arises there always from a reabsorption of
 Bile; and this owing to obstruction of an hepatic
 Duct. some have thought + the Bile is

Regurgitated thro' the Secretory Vessels. but ^{10/12}
 I apprehend this not to be the Case. however this
 is a matter of no great consequence in what
 manner \dot{W} ile gets into \dot{y} Blood Vessels.
 we judge of the Fact, by the excretions ^{as Urine &c} being
 tinged with \dot{W} ile, and the appearance of its
 extravasation thro'out the Cellular membrane
 universally. and by its deficiency in the Intestines
 and other parts of the Body. the Passage of \dot{W} ile
 thro' the ductus communis Cholidochus
 is prevented and getting into \dot{y} duct of \dot{y} Gall
 bladder &c & produces \dot{y} Disease. (Erroneous sup^r)
 another Cause is Spasmodic contraction of \dot{y}
 Ductus communis Cholidochus. this will prevent
 the \dot{W} ile passing thro' \dot{y} Gall Bladder, and
 so produce the Disease. There is hardly any
 reason to believe + Jaundice ever arises
 without spasmodic Contraction of this duct...
 obstinate vomiting of \dot{W} ile then takes place,
 after a while the vomiting continues, and no

19th Mile is surted. soon after Saundice is produced
 The Ductus communis Choledochus continues
 to surte it; so we think a reabsorption
 cannot take place, without obstruction, at
 least in any considerable Quantity. frequently
 pains in the side take place, from a gall
 stone sticking by the way; and distension of
 the ducts in this way often produces a
 considerable Degree of pain. this afflicts the
 right side, in it's situation of it's biliary ducts.
 The Stone is gradually pushed forward in
 from it's Ductus communis Choledochus, into
 the Duodenum. by the force of the passing
 of the Mile, and thus the Disease ceases
 its own cure. these are it's symptoms arising
 from it's distension of it's duct, and the
 stimulus hereby excited. The deficiency of Mile
 in the intestinal Canal is apparent from the want
 of it's usual calor in it's feces. there is a putrid

Small in the Faeces, but not the natural Vector. at the same time the Digestion Does not go on properly. acutius are formed in the prime Vici. The Patient is commonly Costive except this is prevented by the air formed in the Stomach. The apparent effects of the extravasation of Bile, are + it gets into the blood Vessels and produces Languor, and Sickness. it tinges every thing yellow + it comes in contact with the Eyes are yellow The cellular membrane universally, so + the Skin is tinged. the Urine likewise. it produces a sense of uneasiness, and itching under the skin commonly.

Jaundice arising from concretion of a gall stone or spasmodic contraction of the Ductus communis choledochus commonly go off of themselves. in the former case the Gall stone is pushed forward, in the latter the contraction is overcome gradually. but if arising from a Tumor pressing on the Hepatic Ducts. it commonly goes on, and the parts
tinged

101st Tinged become of a very dark hue, whence this has been called the black Jaundice. here the Digestion is much hurt, and at length this Case commonly proves fatal. if the compression is removed this Disease commonly goes off. a number of Things have been thought, and cried up as specifics in this Disease. Spiders, Robbers, Soap. Millepedes &c. this is an excellent Disease for Specifics. because give almost what you will the natural Cure will commonly take place. and your Specific may have the reputation of it. Better medicines are applicable, wormwood was called as Specific by some. these have been thought to supply the deficiency of Mille.

At the same time if there be any inconvenience from acidities in *primæ Viæ*. Magnesia or calcareous Earth, may be used, a mixture of both will generally be best. some have

Endeavour to make up the deficiency of Bile by
 giving Dried Bile of animals, or soap, assisting
 the digestion at the same time. if supposed to
 arise from Concretion, or Gall Stone, soap has been
 used by way of dissolving such Concretions. this
 however is of no apparent use, the only way is
 to exhibit Emetics; and endeavour by to forward
 the impulsion of the Bile into of duodenum, &
 so out of the body. if however there should be a
 considerable Deal of pain. we would not use Emetics
 otherwise, would recommend the exhibition of
 them once or twice a week. if the Pain should
 be very violent Opium may be used; this takes
 off the contraction and sometimes by a considera-
 ble dose of Opium, the stone will be easily forced
 forward, and the Symptoms all relieved. I shall now
 show how to treat Tumors w^h may arise. if arising from Spasms
 little injury follows. these Spasms have given names to
 Diseases w^h have been called Trilions. sometimes Weak-
 ness is produced, and w^h Patient is often affected w^h
 of Disease. we must also give out Spasmodes of Opium
 of latter once a day, if the former, two or three times. the
 Disease will commonly be cured w^h any treatment; but sooner by this.

102
of Scrophula.

The Scrophula, is a Disease in which inflammations arise in the mucous Membrane, and in the lymphatic Glands. This Disease most commonly arises in consequence of the Patients Parents having been affected with it. It may undoubtedly arise ^{without the Patient's} in consequence Parents or any of his predecessors for many Generations back having been affected to it. but it is most commonly hereditary, now it is to the difficulty + we can think by what means a Disease should pass from Father to son. some have thought the matter producing such Diseases was a Ferment. but in this supposition, we can scarcely conceive how so small a quantity of the Semen Vitale, as impregnates the Ovum can contain any Quantity of such a ferment. Moreover removing + objection; it sometimes skips a Generation, and makes its appearance in the Succeeding; now it is inconceivable, how so small

A Quantity as if particle of a Ferment, can remain in the blood of one Generation, and be conveyed by the Semen so as to appear in the next. we must drop this Notion. This property of hereditary Communication is more remarkable in the brute Creation, than in man. Thus if two white Rabbits are coupled the Breed will uninterruptedly be white rabbits, down to the last; but if a black and a white rabbit be coupled, the race will be some black, some white, some grey. I have taken this particular instance, because the experiment is easy. Diseases, and especially those depending on Temperament, are often hereditary to the human body, as Metic Fever in the sanguineous temperament. Gout, in the melancholic. &c. These & such, have a peculiar property of becoming Hereditary. Scrophula, arises commonly in weak and lax habits of body, those whose mucous glands are lax, and at a weak, and tender Age; Children then are often seized with scrophulous affections, the Disease continuing till the age of Puberty often, and then going away and not recurring till the Patient is old, at which

102 Which Period, the Weakness often takes place,
similar to what subsisted, when the Disease
broke out in some measure, and it recurs. We
shall now consider the usual symptoms of the Disease.
It commonly begins in the mucous membrane;
it then next affects the Glands. it often comes on to
affections of the sebaceous Glands of the Eye lids,
and the mucous Membrane of the Eyes, or Cough,
and Catarrh arise from affection of the mucous
membrane of the Lungs. or slight pain in the
Throat, from the mucous membrane of the Intestines
this Inflammation, at first commonly is overlooked, and
the following symptoms only are attended to. to wit.
Inflammations of the lymphatic Glands. those of the
Neck, are commonly affected first. an inflama-
tion arises in them it proceeds very slowly; ac-
companied with a slight degree of redness;
and swelling; at last it suppurates, slowly, and
partially. it breaks commonly, an ulcer is formed,
and there comes out a thin viscid, brownish
Discharge, apparently mixed with fat. an ulcer being
(as we said) thus formed; and when this heals, the

The Suppuration having been only partial, another Ulcer is formed. Dropsy, or hard Swellings of the Abdomen, or Peritoneum sometimes take place. from the Suppurations. these are the affections of the Glands which take place. the Neck is commonly affected in Children. this Disease seldom proves fatal. sometimes the Ulcerated Throat, Swellings of the Pulse &c. take place, from the affection of the Belly Dropsical Symptoms, & at length Death. But these instances are not common. It commonly goes off at y^e age of Puberty. but often continues much longer. to 25 or 26 years of age. especially if a Gland, have suppurated partially. The mucous Glands being inflamed, stimulate the next Lymphatics where there is a disposition to weakness, and thin secretions, and fresh inflammations, and suppurations take place. but in other cases they suppurate perfectly, and the Disease goes off. not returning till weakness be again produced by Old age. in which

764

102 Which Coughs; and Secretions from the mucous
membrane; long Purgings; hectic Fever; and
symptoms of weakness are brought on, and the
Patient is at length worn out. thus then we
see + if no Casualties, or acute diseases happen;
our Constitution, and frame is such, + we can-
not last for ever. we bring our Death into
life ^{at} us.

The lymphatic System is most affected. this then
is the Progress of this Disease. Now then as it
recurs from Weakness. the only means of pre-
vention we know is by strengthening the sys-
tem. many empirical means of curing this
Disease have been used. as the King's touching
the Diseased Person, and by a Cure follow-
ing, proving his divine right of Reigning.
but since a readier way of direct lineal
Succession has been adopted. this power has
ceased. from this method of Cure, it has been
called vulgarly. the King's Evil. — — —

765. In case an ulcer be formed difficult of Cure, and
in case a Gland be in the part inflamed. we
endeavour to produce a good Suppuration by
the ordinary means for this purpose. Bark
has been used principally, and in case this should
not succeed, Licuta, Solanū and Belladonna.
have often been very beneficial. if none of these
or other means should succeed, we must then
cut the Gland out. but from its situation
near large Vessels. as of Jugulars, or Carotids
it is often hard to get at it. or dangerous.
Some have thought + a Cancer sometimes
arose from these ulcers: but I believe + a
Cancer, has not arisen hence. only + an
ulcer difficult of Cure is formed. totally
different from a Cancer however.

Prolectio 103^{ta} Caten^a Erup^{ti}

We come next to the history of some Inflammations which

103 Which take place upon the Skin. which are
generally numerous, we call them Eruptions.
The first is the Itch. in this ~~they are generally numerous~~ number of small
Inflammations take place, these arise on the Skin.
^{the} are apparently ~~owing to a~~ number of little
Insects. ^{or} to stimulate, and cause an itching.
these form a nidus to lay their Eggs in, and so
Propagate, and increase. + it is so is probable
from it Circumstances of this Disease, + they can
only communicate it by Contact.

It arises first in the parts most endued with
mucus. as between the joints of the Fingers &c. by
microscopic examination, animalcules have been
seen in it fluid contained within the Pustules,
this fluid transudes, and a Scab is formed. It has
a filthy appearance.

In Case the Disease is recent. Flowers of Sulphur
will be sufficient for the Cure, rub on in the
form of an ointment. in more inveterate Cases
more powerful applications must be used. those
who do not chuse to use Ointment of Sulphur

On account of its uncleanness. have used a solution of Solution of corrosive Sublimate. or a solution of Arsenic in. water, to poison the Insects. if either of these are used we should be careful + none get near ^{the} mouth. Preparations of Mercury have been used. white Hellebore is the most powerful remedy. in this Case. this at first appears to make ^{the} disorder worse, as it makes the inflammations spread, and appear more unsightly, but it produces a good suppuration afterwards. a Decoction of this is to be used. but we must take care + ^{it} must be recent ^{it} is used, as is not commonly the Case of + kept in the Shops; and the Decoction should be strong. care must be taken not to apply this to the mouth likewise.

We must be attentive in curing the Itch, not to produce the ill effects ^{it} may result from its use. to ^{the} end, must purge the Patient once in two or three days. Mr Hunter has cured some by

103 Using ^{Sulphur} ~~Mercury~~ internally. This Disease in general is not difficult of cure, unless of long standing, in w^h case it becomes so, from being rendered habit-
-tual. & even if there were no Insects.

The ^{Eruption} ~~ru~~ Disease has commonly been called Scary. many Diseases (as we said) have had + name. but properly, ^{it} this is only so called, when there are a number of scaly Eruptions on y^e Skin. this Eruption is commonly not very troublesome. but sometimes they form white Dry large Crusts, so as to prevent y^e motions of the articulations sometimes. this has been called a Leprosy. but is totally different from the Leprosy of y^e arabians, this Disease, not being known now to us. for the Cure of this Eruption, any thing + will keep constant, equable, & a thing sweat long will do. Antimonials & g. a mixture of these and Mercurials are best here. but it is better to give them at different times, to prevent their decomposing each other. any Antimonials may

May be used. Tartar Emetic as well as any, any
 e Mercurial likewise. calcined Mercury &c. if it has
 not been of long standing, this Eruption is not ^{very} di-
 -ficult of Cure. the greatest difficulty is to prevent
 its return. Diaphoretics may be used for this
 purpose, and should be exhibited a considerable length
 of time. Evacuations of the Woods are best here.
 Inflammations of the Skin are sometimes apt to be
 produced from the use of Food hard of digestion,
 and in larger Quantities. these Eruptions have com-
 -monly been called Surfeits. so indeed have several
 Eruptions, supposed to arise from the same cause. if
 these have continued long (like others) they become
 difficult of Cure. If the Patient be plethoric, we
 should use Evacuations; and in young people prin-
 -cipally of sanguineous Temperaments and Plethoric
 Habits it is not unusual to have pimples arise in the
 Sebaceous Glands, and follicles of the Skin. ^{as} have
 their seat in the mucous Membrane. This infla-
 -mation commonly takes place in the face and
 -Throat. an inflammation takes place, this
 suppurates and Good Pus is formed. sometimes the

10-3. The Follicles are filled by a quantity of sebaceous matter th is concreted. th by squeezing may be got out. this Eruption on using Wine, or Food of difficult Digestion, or spices, or any Stimuli, is increased. It is to be diminished, or carried off by Evacuation. two or three Doses of Satts may be given. if thick Sebaceous matter is formed in the Follicles of the Gland, the mucus may be washed off about once a week th a diluted solution of Caustic alkali. so as to prevent further formations of the kind. Another Eruption sometimes takes place from just the reverse Cause. viz. weakness and irritability. this unfortunately happens mostly to Women. When th Skin is exceedingly irritable, even exposure to Cold Air will often produce it. no phlegmoneous inflammation takes place, no good Pus is formed but rather an Erisipelatous redness under th Skin. no pimple takes place, but a kind of Whister th breaks, and produces an erisipelatous Inflammation. This is to be cured by medicines th diminishing the Irritability. Mark about ʒij in 24 Hours should be given.

The next Eruptive Disease is the Shingles Herpes
 a number of little watery Pustules
 arise containing a very stimulating Fluid. some-
 times these make a kind of Well, surrounding
 the body. sometimes large Vesicles are formed
 and in this Case symptoms of Irritation have
 run so high, when in an irritable habit, and
 especially in of Auloma, (a time at ^{it} all Diseases
^{the} symptoms of irritation are apt to be most
 fatal) as to prove fatal. generally however
 there is no danger. there is none from any
 particular matter contained in the Pustules, or
 producing of Disease. and we have only to
 strengthen the System, and to exhibit medicines
 diminishing Irritability, and the Fever then goes
 off.

Next the Herpes Prapens. here a small Pustule
 arises, and on going off a Scab is formed, so
 much like a venereal one + it is almost impos-
 sible

103 To^o distinguish them. sometimes a large Ulcer^s is formed, and even a Cavity, & on the head often we know not whence they arise, not from any Infection. There is also an ulcer of the Throat, of a peculiar Species apt to take place in hilly Countries. called in Scotland, y^e Lewis. it is caught only by Vapor, & it is not venereal nor is it often cured by astringents alone sometimes by vitriol. &c. but this & the last are best cured by Mercury.

Beside these there are some other Eruptions w^{ch} have not so much as been described, or had a name in^d History of Physic. in all th Cases one rule is to be observed viz. in plethoric habits, where they suppurate & form good Pus. to use Evacuations. if they form watery or yellowish matter, or on breaking spread, they arise commonly from irritability in th Case we must use Marks, & medicines diminishing Irritability, & producing good Suppuration —

of the Melancholic Temperament.

I am now to shew the peculiarities of the melancholic Temperament; what Diseases it is apt to produce and particularly to shew $\frac{1}{2}$ Symptoms, Progress, and manner of treatment of the gout. either natural Constitution, or the manner of life may produce $\frac{1}{2}$ Symptoms of old age, or a. v. of $\frac{1}{2}$ melancholic temperament sooner; than they naturally would take place otherwise. the body is partly worn out $\frac{1}{2}$ by any thing + affects the organs of digestion. The stomach and intestinal Canal, are able to digest such a quantity and kind of food, as however, makes the Stomach exert itself too much. now such an over exertion exerted once or twice will do no hurt. but a long course of such a practice, and especially when Spices and other Stimuli are used to make the Stomach act on the Food beyond its natural Powers weakens, and impairs the Power of Life; for any Stimulus frequently applied, tho' appearing for the present to strengthen of Powers in the end impairs and

104 And weakens the powers of Life. by causing a greater quantity of the living power be exerted in + particular Part, than is natural, and thus in the end lessening it. so Drinking a considerable Quantity of vinous Liquor. stimulates, and weakens the Digestive faculties. any Stimulant (as we said) generally leaves weakness behind, particularly wine. Drinking immoderately then, brings on old age soon. any other Stimulant produces the effect. thus Merc-urary. but this is not commonly so often applied as if two former mentioned.

Exert. very great attention of the Mind, impairs the Body considerably; and exertion of the powers of the Body weakens the Mind. such is the mutual sympathy. but the former more especially; and + more particularly if the Subject about which the attention of the Mind is so strongly excited be abstracted from matter. as in mathematical Researches; or Theological Disquisitions. &c. the weakness thus produced is more Dangerous and fatal generally, than + produced by bodily

Modest exercises. as a kind of *Wiatu* is generally produced ^{it} is brought on slowly, and is most difficult to get rid of. ^{if symptomatic} so + old age is often produced by this Cause.

Further, it is intended + all animals should propagate their Species. and they cannot omit this Duty with impunity. but the use of venery in too great a degree, on the other hand the evacuation be no ways considerable, stimulates, and by its stimulus weakens considerably. by either of these extremes total abstinence, or excess of Venery, this Temperament may be hastened.

Further, there are some in whom this Temperament naturally takes place sooner than in others. in others not arising till very late in Life.

The Peculiarities of this Temperament are, + the Capillaries become finer in number, and smaller than before. The contraction of the Arteries by their Elasticity becomes greater, than + by their muscular Power. and the Veins ^{at the same time} become greatly enlarged in Size; the principal part of the whole quantity.

of the body often take place more frequently in this Temperament. these are called Chalk Stones. These are the Peculiarities of this Temperament. in consequence of ⁱⁿ several Diseases are apt to be produced; Apoplexy, and extravasation from the Distension of the Veins; but particularly extravasation of the Veins of the brain. Hemorrhoids are apt to take place, and every now and then hemorrhages from other parts of the body. so Palsy is also apt to be produced, Hemiplegia's frequently, and Pressure on a Nerve easier produces it, because then there is not so great a flow of Nervous power. Concretions are apt to be ^{formed} produced in this Temperament. The Patient then is subject to the Stone. moreover the peristaltic motion of the Intestines being weakened obstinate Constipation is apt to be produced. Besides ⁱⁿ two diseases are more Peculiarly apt to be produced, mania, and Gout. the former we have already spoken of. to avoid ⁱⁿ intense application of the mind especially to abstracted subjects should be avoided. The hypochondriac Disease is the name

770

164 We commonly ^{give it name of Hypochondriac disease} to + Weakness which is apt to be produced here. this Differs from other weaknesses in respect of the tension of the Vessels ^{it} attends it; so + Bark and other strengthening and astringent medicines of + kind, are not applicable here. as these tend to produce greater tension and Convulsions in the Extremities and Muscles of the Thorax. if then such weakness should arise in such habits, we cannot use these means of strengthening the Woody, but must trust chiefly to other means.

Having already Spoken particularly of the other Diseases of this Temperament; we come now, in the next place to the Gout.

This Disease arises commonly in this Habit, and more to the Rich and Learned, than to the Vulgar, and illiterate part of mankind. because those of latter Class, do not use such rich Wines, and superfluous luxuriance of Diet, as the former often do. moreover the poorer

Poorer part of mankind are in general more laborious. further they are not so apt to exercise strict attention of the mind as the Learned and Rich. therefore the Poor are not so subject to those Diseases of the melancholic temperament, and especially the Gout. Persons of this habit have this Disease most, and Men more than Women; because of the natural laxity of the Vins in Women. unless they are very Plethoric, and Sanguineous when young Masculine as they are sometimes called. hence this Disease does not proceed from laxity and Weakness of the parts. otherwise Women should be more Subject to the Disease than Men. moreover of Men, those who have been of a sanguineous temperament when young are more subject to the Gout when old. The first, or some other Pitt of the Gout is often immediately produced by some Stimulant as Mercury, &c. or Cold. an universal fullness

104. Takes place and an appearance of distension,
without any degree of Stupor often arise a long time
before any Fit of the Gout (as it is called) is pro-
duced, a Year or two often. one reason why the
Extremities are more affected is, because the
contraction there is greater, and continues
longer, than nearer to the heart: The Capillaries
then contracting, we should rather expect the
Inflammation to take place, *a Priori*. and
this Cause acts still more powerfully to the
production of it in the lower Extremities.
whether this is the only Cause we know not.
but so it does actually happen & the Infla-
-mation affixes itself there. this ^{locality} is common to
all Inflammations, being naturally apt to
be topical, and not universal. The inflama-
-tion & arises here tho is different from all
other inflammations essentially. for tho attended
with redness, heat, Pulsation in the ^{Arteries of} part, and
all the other symptoms of phlegmonous inflama-
-tion, no suppuration takes place, tho sometimes

at the beginning it does. Extravasation however
 does take place of fluids into the cellular
 membrane, by which the Pain, and all the
 inflammatory Symptoms are relieved, so + all the
 Symptoms of a topical phlegmonous Inflammation
 take place, only no suppuration, the parts loose
 their Distension, and return to their natural state.
 The Disease is more apt to return afterward;
 and particularly in the Spring, when all
 Inflammations are more apt to be excited; but it
 differs from other inflammations, in + it is not
 apt to terminate in Suppuration, and takes
 place in this Temperament; why Suppurations
 do not take place in this Case we know not.
 only + it does not. Young People having the
 Gout it sometimes does suppurate, if they are
 very Plethoric & Sanguineous. these Fits recur
 Recur. at length the Stomach & Brain
 become affected with all the inflammatory Symptoms
 of

104 of the Disease. thus it often kills.

The Joints continue to be affected after the Disease is gone hence Lameness takes place ~~from~~ enlargement of the Joints. Chalk Stones are likewise often formed from a Deposition of some of the Calcareous Earth of the Bones. This Disease renders the Patient less subject to other Diseases; Patients affected with the gout being generally in other respects healthy. It is not difficult to carry off the present Paroxysm. or to prevent the return. application of Mopsa, Caustic. actual Caustery &c have been used for this Purpose, and bleeding would carry off the Paroxysm; but such means should by no means be used; because in so doing we run a risk of procuring affections of the head, Stomach, and other vital Parts; so as to make the remedy (in its consequences) much worse than the Disease. we have shewn + the Disease is at first general, afterward upon the application of some Stimulus becoming Topical: so instead of an inflammation of an extremity, you may

Produce one ^{ch} to will prove fatal.

When you apply any of these means, even if only an oil skin covered th to flannel to produce sweating of the Limb, you thereby prevent an Absorption of any extravasated fluid taking place, and produce lameness, and afterwards if the Fitt be now cured, a metastasis at the next Paroxysm, and + probably to some internal parts, th may prove fatal. neither must we use stimulants to keep up the Inflammation, but rather bleed if the inflammation is great, and use antiphlogistics. th method of treatment however would be far from proper at the beginning of Gout, in strong People to use Stimulants is far from useful, on the other hand they are generally Detrimental.

As we can cure the Paroxysms, so we can prevent their returning. several Medicines have been thought Specifics for this purpose. The Duke of Portland's powder & have actually succeeded. and Mark will likewise oftentimes. but they render the Patient subject

104 To other Diseases as Apoplexy &c. when there is an
appearance of affluence of the Head and intestinal
Canals; we must consider it as Spasmodic. we
must in this Case use Cloves, Nutmegs, or other
Spices ^{if} are agreeable. as Stimulants. Some have
recommended Radix serpentariae. but it is nei-
ther so powerful a Stimulant, nor so grateful
an application to the Stomach as the Spices.
at the same time Relaxants will be useful to
take off the inflammation, or spasmodic contrac-
tion of the intestinal Parts. and produce a circu-
lation in the exterior parts. hemorrhages are not
so apt to arise now.

upon the whole. at the beginning if there is much
general Inflammation, and the Patient be ^{very} strong
we may have occasion to use Evacuants, not else
otherwise we should apply Flannels to the part, and
keep it warm. having Patience till the Paroxysm
go off. we could take it off by the use of certain
means, but upon the whole this does not seem
advisable. further if it fits recur often & weakens
much, and hence frequent Metastases. bitter &

Strengthening Remedies should be used; and Stimulants be applied to the Skin so as to produce an Inflammation as Mustard Seed. Sinapisms to the Feet. Friction &c. we cannot take off the melancholic Temperament ^{ch} is the original Cause when once it has arisen. but by avoiding strict attention of the Mind, and other stimuli, apt to produce the Diseases mentioned, we can prevent its increase.

Prolectio 105.

Of Asthma.

All Difficulties of breathing, attended with Fever, have been called by some Peripneumony so all without Fever have been called Asthma but this Disease when properly distinguished has generally been considered in a different Light. In this Disease a spasmodic Fitt of Difficulty of respiration takes place, contraction of the Muscles of the Thorax is produced, this continues and

105 and arises to such an height as to suffocate.

It is necessary in order to prevent this to bleed in the first Place, and to largely give likewise Antimonial Relaxants. and thus take off the Fit. what I mean by an Asthma, arises often from a Catarrh originally neglected. it generally comes on about the beginning of Winter, increases till about January, in the Spring diminishes, and goes off in the summer. returns again next Winter, produces a Secretion, and sometimes Tubercles on the Lungs. and has sometimes brought on pulmonary Consumption. sometimes only the Secretion of yellowish mucus takes place, is however in so great Quantity & the stimulus weakens, and at last kills. in Young People, pleuritis, and other inflammations of the breast are often produced. the Patient feels (not a fullness) but a difficulty of filling the Lungs with air. he is forced to sit in an erect position, or cannot breathe often, at the same time the Pulse undergoes no considerable alteration. This state continues often a long time, but at, sometimes the Patient is suffocated if no remedy is applied. Tois of difficult digestion stimulates the

System very considerably; the obstruction to the Passage ¹⁰⁵
of the ~~the~~ Blood thro' the Lungs, and the Patient
place, at length a secretion is excited. this becomes
being obliged to sit erect, often conspire to produce
Dropsical Symptoms, a violent Cough takes
place, at length a secretion: this becomes more
considerable, and relieves much. and at length
takes off the difficulty of respiration. sometimes
little Suppurations take place on the surface of the
Lungs; Tubercles are formed. &c. there is another
Species of Asthma, sometimes a considerable quantity
of Blood is thrown upon the Lungs, by sudden
exposure to Cold, or some such Cause, or some such
Cause. the Patient is then suddenly affected with
a violent Difficulty of breathing, the blood cannot
return from the head sufficiently freely, from the
obstruction to its passage thro' the Lungs.
The external Vessels of the head distend likewise;
if face is black often. a Cough sometimes then
takes place, relieves all these Symptoms, and the Fit
is carried off. having thus shewn the symptoms and
Progress of Asthma, we come in the next place to the
manner of treatment in this Disease.

105. It often arises from a long continued Catarrh. Catarrhs though slight, should not be neglected. as in the long run they produce Diseases often th may at length prove fatal. the manner of curing this I have shewn.

708
If an Asthma have taken place we must endeavour to prevent such a flow of Blood upon the Lungs as will keep up this difficulty of breathing. &ough. to th end we must avoid th exposure to Cold. not only in those circumstances in th it produces its worst effects on the System, but likewise in all circumstances where much Cold is applied. this is to be done by covering the Body well with Cloaths of a loose texture as Cotton or Flannel next the Skin, or over the immediate Covering next the Body. if the Patient is exceedingly apt to catch Cold; immediately next the Skin. this is all + we can do to avoid the ordinary exposure to Cold. A Man shutting himself up in a room. room always; by constantly breathing Air unfit for respiration, and being surrounded by a room atmosphere. his Lungs are obliged to exert themselves more to take in enough of good air at each inspiration; & he is rendered weak, and Irritable. we are next to endeavour to keep up the Circulation on the surface of the Body by

729 Try Pelagants. given in small Doses. so as to act constantly on
 the System; and continued for a week, fortnight, or even
 two or three Months. Further if a considerable Cough without
 Spitting should be produced, and there should be great pain
 at the breasts, we should employ Expectorants to produce a secre-
 tion; because all vain efforts at Evacuation, when there is
 nothing to evacuate, tend to stimulate considerably, and
 produce Inflammation. we are to endeavour to guard against
 this by producing a Spitting; and so keep the Lungs
 free from blood; but if a great Spitting have
 taken place so as to weaken the Patient, we must
 Opium. about $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Grain in 24 Hours. if this
 does not do more. but we should give as small
 Doses as possible to produce the effect. it will leave
 Weakness behind; this diminishes the Secretion, but
 on leaving off the exhibition of it, the Secretion
 returns worse. and sometimes at length it will go
 on nevertheless, & weaken the Patient: sometimes how-
 ever the Opium succeeds to our wishes. other af-
 stringents, as vegetable ones &c. have been used, &
 Bark, these check the Secretion more effectually
 than Opium, but are apt to produce a sense of
 tightness across the breast, like a Cord binding and a

185 a difficulty of Respiration. The natural action of the Muscles employed in Respiration Does not produce motion enough, so that more stimulus is necessary to be applied, hence a pain arises. if then Opium does not
 186 we must employ Bark, and vegetable astringents. This is the method to be used in the Winter at the time of the Disease taking place. In the Summer we must endeavour to prevent it, if we can prevent its coming on, for one Winter, we shall often break the habit, and cure the Disease. we may strengthen the System by bark, & other strengthening remedies. and at the beginning of winter should use warm Cloathing in time and send the Patient if we can into a warmer Climate; this manner of treatment will often be found to Succeed. oily & mucilaginous Medicines may relieve the Cough, & soreness, but do no permanent good. In the Peripneumonia Notha there seems to be an extravasation of Water to the Lungs, but we cannot say from the Dissection whether this is the Case, because

Because we know not how far the water
may have been extravasated after death or
before. and now Tubercles &

The Lungs are much altered in appearance
from the first of the Disease; but the peculiar
difficulty of breathing, the Patient not being
able to fill the Lungs, look as if it was rather
coagulable matter and Serum & was extravasated.

it is commonly necessary in such Cases if even
there is a ^{sensation of} fullness of the breast, and the patient
is strong, to bleed, & even repeat the bleeding
till these symptoms are taken away. according
to the strength of the Patient. thus we can
prevent Suffocation.

at the same time we are to endeavour by
Pulverants to throw the Circulation on the
Skin. exhibiting them so as not to procure
sickness however. at the same time to employ
expectorants to promote Spitting; if we can
produce a copious Spitting we often can
cure thus. The Food should be principally or

105 Entirely vegetable Food. if very weak animal
 broths may be used. no Wine, or Spirits whatever
 altho the Strength may be much reduced.
 Now in this Disease, we are not to expect to
 cure y^e Patient in a short time as in many
 others, by the application of powerful remedies.
 there must be time for the extravasated Water
 to be reabsorbed. we cannot by large & frequent
 bleedings produce a Cure presently as
 in Peripneumony, & Pleurisy. it often continues
 one, two, or three Months. sometimes Expectoration
 cures in a week or two. the Dropsical swellings
^{do} affect the Lower Extremities, & (t^{may} be) other
 parts are of no consequence, unless to a great
 Degree. When the Passage of the blood thro'
 the Lungs is relieved this is cured. if the lower
 extremities only are affected it is of no consequence
 if more general, we may give a purge to
 relieve it. Asthmatic Fits are to be taken
 off generally by Bleeding, ^{ch} w^h relieves the
 Throgs. then Expectorants may be used, we trust
 however to Bleeding. we are to treat it as Asthma
 i.e. + difficulty of breathing ^{is} takes place in winter

Contents

Lecture		Page	Page
1	Introductory	1.	
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	The general Doctrine of Inflammation	5.	86
9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	Treatment & method of Cure of Ditto	39	87
10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	The general Doctrine of Fevers	90	
27. 28. 29.	The Plague History of - & manner of Treat ^t	195	
30.	The History of the violent Fever	207	82
31.	The Treatment, & method of Cure of Ditto	215.	
32	The History of inflammatory Fevers method of Cure	224.	80
33 Nervous Fever	230.	
34. 5. 6:	Intermittent Fevers	230:	
37	Of Phlegmon & Erysipelas & Doctrine	263	89
38.	Internal phlegmonous Inflammations	271.	82
38	The inflammation of the Brain	272:	7
39	Method of Treatment, & Cure of Ditto	270.	5
	Inflammation of the Eye	279	
40	History of Angina	286	
41	Method of Treatment and Cure in Angina	295	
42	Inflammations of the thoracic Viscera	303	
42	The History of Peripneumony	304	
44	Method of Treatment and Cure in Peripneumony	323	

Contents

Lecture

Page

	Treatment & method of Cure in Pleurisy.	343
47	Inflammation of the intercostal Muscles	344
	----- Mediastinum	348
	----- Pericardium	349
48	Of the inflammation of the Intestines	350
49	Distinctions and method of Treatment and Cure of Ditto	359
	Inflammation of the Stomach & Pectum	366
50	Of the Paraphrenitis & method of Treatment	366
	of Ditto	
	Phlegmonous inflammation of the Liver & its membrane	368
51	Manner of Treatment and method of Cure in Ditto	375
	The inflammation of the cellular membrane lying near the Psoas Muscle	378
52	Inflammations of the urinary Passages	382
52	The inflammation of the substance & external Coat of the Kidneys	382
53	The inflammation of the Bladder	389
54	The inflammation of the Uterus	396

Contents

826

Lecture		Page
55	Inflammations of the mucous Membranes	406
55	Effects of Cold on the System	406
56	Manner in which Cold applied produces its pernicious effects - and in which Cold is generated.	416 417
57	Of the States of the Body in to it is most liable to be acted upon by Cold. - - and of the means of obviating its ill effects so as to avoid the Diseases.	422
58	Of the Catarrh. - - - - -	430
59		
60	Cure of Catarrh continued	439
61	Of the Erysipelatous Sore Throat.	440
62	Cure of Ditto	457
	Inflammations of a mucous membrane of an intestinal Canal -	465
	Of the Cholera Morbus; Dysentery; of Dysentery -	466
63	Ditto Continued	466
64	Method of Treatment and Cure of Ditto	467 477
65	Method of Treatment of Dysentery & Dysentery cont	486
66	Treatment of Vernal & Autumnal Dysenteries concluded.	493
	Rise & Progress of the Venereal Disease - - -	496
	History of the Disease - - -	498
67	Ditto Continued - - -	501

Contents

Lecture	Page
68 of Accidents arising in the Venereal Disease. - - -	508
Distinctions. - - -	508
69 Ditto Continued. - - -	511
Effects of absorption of venereal Matter, and Progress of it Lues Venerea. - - -	515
70 Manner of Treatment, and method of Cure of the Gonorrhoea Lues Venerea. first ³¹ prevention means of	518
Of the Cure of the Gonorrhoea. - - -	521
71 Ditto Continued. - - -	526
Manner of Treatment, and method of Cure in the Lues Venerea is an evacuation of mucus. - - -	529
72 Ditto Continued. - - -	530
73 Ditto Continued. - - -	532
74 Ditto Continued. - - -	538
75 of the Gonorrhoea Benigna and Glub. - - -	546
76 of the Stone in the Bladder. - - -	550
77 Methods of Cure of Ditto. - - -	552
78 Eruptive Diseases. - - -	561
79 Small Pox History of. - - -	562

Lecture	Contents	Page
79	Small Pox History of Continued Stage	570.
80	Inoculation of Small Pox concluded - -	570
81	Measles History of - & Cure. - - -	590
	Miliary Fever - - -	595
	Scarlet - - -	598
82	Ectic Fever & Pulmonary Consumption. Cause of	599
83	Progress & Termination - - -	604
84		
85	Pulmonary Consumption & Ectic Fever continued	623
	& methods of Cure - - inflammation, concluded	633.
86	Rheumatism. History of - - -	634
	General Remedies - - -	641.
87	Particular Cases of Rheumatism - - -	643
	Of Acute Rheumatism & method of Cure. - -	644
88	Chronic Rheumatism; Progress, Termination & Cure	651.
	of weakness - - -	655.
89	Of Menstruation - - -	658
90	Of Menstruation concluded - - -	667
91		

July 10 1864

St. Louis

Mr. A. C.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst.

Very truly yours

Wm. H. Hunt

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Med. Hist.
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